The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XLI. FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882—TWELVE PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

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No. 222 Wabash-av.,
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UNITED STATES HOTEL.
SEASON OF 1882.
Opens June 10, and closes Sept. 30. TOMPKINS, GAGE & CO.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.
SEASON OF 1882.
JOHN G. WEAVER & SONS.
Applications may be made to the Hotel, Newport, or the Everett House, New York.

Block Island (R. I.) Ocean View Hotel,
Great Resort for Western People; 15 miles at Sea; surf-bathing; Fresh and Salt-water Fishing; 500 Guests; Magnificent Ball and Theatrical Rooms; Gas, Electric Bells, Hot Sea-baths; Telegraph. Send for illustrated handbook. O. S. MARDEN, 43 Bowdoin-st., Boston.

TO RENT.
Second Floor Front Office in Tribune Building.
WM. C. DOW,
Room 8 Tribune Building.

FRUITS.
Come and see us in our New Palace Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., two doors from the old stand. Taylor's Fruit Store, 7 Clark-st., for ten years at No. 3 Clark-st. Telephone.

Cutlery — POCKET AND TABLE—Razors, Scissors, Tailors' Shears, Rogers' single, double, and triple plated Knives, Forks, and Spoons.
A. G. SPALDING & BROS.,
108 Madison-st.

Proposals for Indian Supplies and Transportation.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1882.

Sealed proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Beef," (bids for Beef must be submitted in separate envelopes), Bacon, Flour, Clothing, or Transportation, etc. (as the case may be), and directed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York, will be received until 1 p. m. of Tuesday, May 23, 1882, for furnishing for the Indian service about 800,000 pounds Bacon, 40,000,000 pounds Beef on the hoof, 128,000 pounds Beans, 70,000 pounds Baking Powder, 2,000,000 pounds Corn, 750,000 pounds Coffee, 8,300,000 pounds Flour, 212,000 pounds Feed, 300,000 pounds Hard Bread, 75,000 pounds Hominy, 9,000 pounds Lard, 1,650 barrels Mess Pork, 235,000 pounds Rice, 11,200 pounds Tea, 65,000 pounds Tobacco, 200,000 pounds Salt, 240,000 pounds Soap, 6,000 pounds Soda, 1,250,000 pounds Sugar, and 839,000 pounds Wheat.

Also, Blankets, Woolen, and Cotton Goods (consisting in part of Ticking, 33,000 yards; Standard Calico, 200,000 yards; Drilling, 20,000 yards; Duck, free from all sizing, 170,000 yards; Denims, 17,000 yards; Gingham, 50,000 yards; Kentucky Jeans, 28,000 yards; Cheviot, 5,200 yards; Brown Sheeting, 200,000 yards; Bleached Sheeting, 20,000 yards; Hickory Shirting, 10,000 yards; Calico Shirting, 6,000 yards; Winsey, 3,000 yards); Clothing, Groceries, Notions, Hardware, Medical Supplies, and a long list of miscellaneous articles, such as Harness, Plows, Rakes, Forks, etc., and for about 475 Wagons required for the service in Arizona, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, and Wisconsin, to be delivered at Chicago, Kansas City, and Sioux City. Also for such Wagons as may be required, adapted to the climate of the Pacific Coast, with California brakes delivered at San Francisco.

Also, transportation for such of the articles, goods, and supplies that may not be contracted for to be delivered at the Agencies.

BIDS MUST BE MADE OUT ON GOVERNMENT BLANKS.

Schedules showing the kinds and quantities of subsistence supplies required for each Agency, and the kinds and quantities in gross, of all other goods and articles, together with blank proposals and forms for contract and bond, conditions to be observed by bidders, time and place of delivery, terms of contract and payment, transportation routes, and all other necessary instructions will be furnished upon application to the Indian Office, in Washington, or Nos. 65 and 67 Wooster street, New York; William H. Lyon, No. 483 Broadway, New York; the Commissaries of Subsistence, U. S. A., at Cheyenne, Chicago, Leavenworth, Omaha, Saint Louis, Saint Paul, San Francisco, and Yankton; the Postmaster at Sioux City, and to the Postmasters at the following-named places in Kansas: Arkansas City, Burlington, Caldwell, Dodge City, Emporia, Eureka, Great Bend, Howard, Hutchinson, Larned, McPherson, Marion, Medicine Lodge, Newton, Osage City, Sedan, Sterling, Topeka, Wellington, Wichita, and Winfield.

Bids will be opened at the hour and day above stated, and bidders are invited to be present at the opening.

CERTIFIED CHECKS.

All bids must be accompanied by certified checks upon some United States Depository or Assistant Treasurer, for at least 5 per cent of the amount of the proposal.
H. PRICE, Commissioner.

Proposals for Broken Stone for Concrete.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Real Estate Managers of the Board of Trade, up to 1 o'clock p. m. of May 25, for furnishing 1,000 Cubic yards of broken stone for concrete (size 1½ to 3 inches diameter), to be delivered on the grounds of the Board of Trade at Jackson-st., at the convenience of the Board of Managers, between June 1 and June 15. The managers reserve the right to reject any or all proposals. Address
JOHN R. BENSLEY, 131 La Salle-st.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, April 29, 1882.

Notice is hereby given to the shareholders of "The Third National Bank of Chicago," that a meeting of the shareholders will be held at the office of the Receiver, in the City of Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, June 7th, next, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing an agent to whom the assets of the bank will be transferred and delivered in accordance with the provisions of Section 3 of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1876.
JNO. JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

THE SPLENDID EXHIBITION
Of works of art, from living Belgium artists, will remain open June 1, from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. and 8 to 10 p. m., daily, in Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts Broad-st., near R. I. station.

The Owld, Owld Story!

About Wilde's Clothes grows more and more interesting, as the season advances, to those in want of a Spring Suit.

From beginning to end we leave nothing undone to produce the best Clothing that can be made.

Quality with us includes goodness of cloth, strength of seam, honest, serviceable linings, in fact thoroughly finished garments that look good—are good—three, six, nine or twelve months from now.

$15, $18, $20,
$22, $23, $25,

The range of prices for solid, substantial Business Suits. Will you look at the sewing, the linings, the button-holes, and compare them with the best suit you paid from $30 to $45 for? It may surprise you as it has hundreds of others, the perfection we have acquired in fitting and the high grade of Clothing we sell.

When you have to use a magnifying-glass to detect the difference between fine ready-made and fine custom garments, and fail to see any, we leave it for you to decide, with the large difference in price, if you wouldn't prefer purchasing the next Suit of

James Wilde, Jr., & Co.,
Corner State and Madison-sts.,
CHICAGO, ILL.
FRANK REED, Manager.

Fort Wayne & Pennsylvania Line
THE CELEBRATED
"Limited Express,"
Composed exclusively of
Pullman Palace Sleeping-Cars, New and Elegant Dining-Cars, and Luxurious Smoking-Cars,
Leaves Chicago daily at 5 o'clock p.m. from the Union Passenger Station, corner of Adams and Canal-sts. On the SPLENDID NEW DINING-CARS, which were built by the Company expressly for this train, Delicious Meals are served at the following hours:
Dinner, 5 to 7 p. m.; Breakfast, 7 to 9 a. m.; Lunch, 12 to 2 p. m.; Dinner, 4 to 6 p. m.
Train arrives at New York daily at 7:30 p. m.
A REVOLUTION.
The Smoking-Cars provided with Card-Tables, Writing-Desk, Book-Case (stocked with well-selected literature), luxuriously upholstered, easy chairs and sofas, furnish the passenger with a degree of luxury and comfort found nowhere upon the rail, excepting on the famous "Limited Express," via
FORT WAYNE & PENNSYLVANIA LINE.
C. W. ADAMS, Ass't Gen'l Pass'g'r Ag't, Chicago, Ill. E. A. FORD, Gen'l Pass'g'r Ag't, Pittsburg, Pa.

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THE BEST AND CHEAPEST
NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHER LAXATIVES.
"SPEEDY, SURE, & GENTLE."
Prof. Roberts, F.R.C.P. London.
The most certain and comfortable cathartic in cases of constipation and sluggish liver or piles.
Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before breakfast.
Of all Druggists and Mineral Water Dealers.
None GENUINE but with a BLUE LABEL.

A CHILD'S LIFE
Depends in a great measure on its daily food. Remember, if the food is improper in kind and insufficient in quantity, the foundation is laid for future misery and disease. Children who are fed on Ridge's Food grow up strong and healthy, and tens of thousands are saved every year by its use.
GALE & BLOCKI, Druggists, Western Agents, 31 South Clark-st.; 44 and 46 Monroe-st., Palmer House; 126 North Clark-st.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received until noon Thursday, May 25, 1882, for clearing, grubbing, and grading the extension of the Jacksonville Southeastern Railway, from Litchfield to Smithborough, a distance of about 29 miles.

Separate proposals will also be received for bridging the line.

Profiles and specifications can be seen at the office of the Company in Jacksonville, Ill., on and after May 21.

The Company reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Proposals should be addressed to
WILLIAM S. HOOK, President,
Jacksonville, Ill.

MR. EDWARD S. WEST
Is no longer in our employ.
N. & G. TAYLOR CO.,
May 6, 1882. Philadelphia.

FINEST IRISH POTATOES
FOR SALE. Call on importers, Messrs. CAMPBELL, THOMPSON & SEWELL, 116 Washington-st.

IMPROVED WATERPROOF LINEN COLLARS AND CUFFS, made of linen coated with celluloid, giving the pliability, durability, and appearance of fine linen, with the perspiration-proof qualities of celluloid. Send for fashion-plate and price-list. BARNES & CO., 96 Madison-st.

WASHINGTON.

The Financial Discussion in the House Quite Entertaining.

Democratic Attack on the Small Surviving Band of Greenbackers.

Spicy Retorts of the Fiatists on the Renegades from the Ohio Idee.

Acceptance by the National-Bank People of Three Important Changes in the Bill.

Filibustering Bulldozers Now All Ready for Another Dose of Northern Lightning.

The Dull Senators—The Shovel Men Defeated—Mahone—Land-Grants—Tariff.

THE HOUSE.

THE BANK BILL DISCUSSED BY MANY MEN OF MANY MINDS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Banking and Currency Committee succeeded in holding its own pretty well today against the tremendous flood of amendments, good, bad, and worse, that was poured in to sink the National Bank bill, and the text of that measure, as brought in by the committee, was left substantially without change, with a single exception. This exception was the adoption of the amendment offered by Hammond, of Georgia, to the fourth section, which provides that the jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against any association established under any law providing for National banking associations, except suits between them and the United States or its officers and agents, shall be the same as and not other than the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do a banking business where such National association may be doing business when such may be begun. This amendment Mr. Crapo said be approved, and it was adopted without a division.

MR. CRAPO ACCEPTED AN AMENDMENT

offered by Randall to the fifth section, providing that, in case of the reorganization or extension of a charter, the old stockholders shall be entitled to the same proportion of stock in the new association that they held in the old. This was to meet a difficulty already experienced since the reorganization of banks under the present law and the decision of the Attorney-General. It appears that in some of these cases the plan of "freezing out" the smaller stockholders has been successfully adopted. Mr. Crapo also admitted an amendment, offered by Holman, to the sixth section, providing that the cost of preparing new plates, and all the other

COST OF SUBSTITUTING

the new bank-notes for the old ones, shall be borne by the banks themselves. This amounts to nothing, because it is simply a reënactment of the present law on that subject. To the seventh and last section of the bill, as reported by the committee, Mr. Crapo offered an amendment, which was adopted, continuing the legal existence of banks whose charters expire until their affairs shall have been wound up. This is to remedy a defect in the present law, which makes no provision of that sort, so that the day after a bank charter expires it may neither sue nor be sued, nor can a judgment against it be recovered. A new section was then adopted, being part of an amendment offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois. The part adopted and made

SEC. 8 OF THE BILL

reads as follows: "That National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of $150,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States United States bonds in excess of $10,000 as security for their outstanding notes, and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law." The vote on the adoption of this section was so close—102 to 100—that the Democrats, who had been somewhat taken by surprise, thought they might yet succeed in defeating this section, and an effort was promptly made to prevent the tabling of the motion to reconsider the vote by which this section was adopted. This attempt, however, failed, and the section stands as above quoted. Randall offered as

SEC. 9 OF THE BILL

his amendment requiring that banks which propose to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money shall give ninety days' notice of such intention, and to reënact the old law, which requires the banks to keep one-third of the amount of their capital stock in Government bonds. Crapo offered a substitute for this section, which Randall accepted. It provides that the ninety days' notice of intention to surrender circulation shall be given to the Secretary of the Treasury; that not more than $5,000,000 of the National bank circulation shall be surrendered in any one calendar month, this provision not to apply to the surrender of circulation caused by the calling by the Government of bonds heretofore deposited to secure said circulation, and also requires banks having called bonds on deposit to secure circulation to surrender these within thirty days after the call matures. While no final vote was taken on this section, and

THE FLOOD OF CRAZY AMENDMENTS TO IT

had not been stayed before the House adjourned, there is no reason to doubt that the section will stand substantially in the form given to it by Mr. Crapo. It would be a tedious and unnecessary task to describe all the various amendments which were proposed and rejected today. Springer wanted a provision inserted that all charters shall expire twenty years after the 1st of January, 1883. Bland was anxious to have the banks prohibited from issuing notes at all. Jones, of Arkansas, desired to have an amendment adopted requiring the payment of National-bank notes as rapidly as possible, and the issue of Treasury notes in lieu thereof, on the ground that they would be cheaper and more satisfactory to the people.

A RATHER AMUSING EPISODE

was occasioned by a fling from Bland against the Greenback party, on account of some objection offered by Bowman, of Pennsylvania, to the proposition to give State courts the jurisdiction of suits to which National banks are parties. Bland went on to say that the Greenbackers were sailing under false pretenses. They were secret allies of the Republican party, and all their pretenses of opposition to monopolies were mere pretenses, and he was glad they had been unmasked. He also took occasion to declare that it was a well-known fact, asserted and never denied by Republican newspapers in Missouri, that the Greenback members elected from that State were under pledge, in consideration of Republican support, to vote for the Republican candidate for Speaker of the House, should their votes be necessary to elect him. Bland also declared, with great emphasis:

"I AM NO FIAT-MONEY GREENBACKER."

Bland's hasty and ill-considered remarks brought down upon him the indignation of the Greenback party as represented in the House. Nearly every Greenbacker was on the floor demanding recognition of the Speaker, and Brumm, of Pennsylvania, first succeeded in obtaining it. He said that the Greenbackers could respect the Republican party because it "fought us squarely." Then, turning to Bland and his party associates, he poured out a torrent of sarcasm and ridicule against them. "Why," he said, "you have been all things to all men. In Indiana, sleeping with a Greenbacker; in New York, standing on a hard-money platform, and you can be found on every side of every question. You are the only stumbling-block in the way of political progress and freedom." All this, and much more, did Brumm say amidst the tremendous applause—applause which was sincere enough on the Republican side, and intended to be derisive on the Democratic side. The Democratic derision aroused

JONES, OF TEXAS,

who declared that the applause was simply meant to suppress free speech. Then, turning upon Bland, who had said he was no fiat-money Greenbacker, Jones said: "Why, I pity the poor fellow. He has got Greenbackers and hard-money men both in his district, and has to carry water on both shoulders, so he goes for the Treasury notes, and when he goes home he will tell his Greenback friends: 'Why, I am a better Greenbacker than the Greenbackers themselves,' and he will say to his hard-money friends: 'Why, we never can carry that Treasury-note business, but it stops the Greenback craze.' Not a fiat-money Greenbacker? No; but you are

THE FATHER OF A SILVER-DOLLAR LAW

which gave us a dollar whose commercial value is about 83 cents, while its nominal value is 100 cents. Where are the 17 cents? Isn't that fiat?" The row between Bland and the Democrats on the one side and the little knot of Greenbackers on the other continued for some time, and was heartily enjoyed by everybody. So far as the wordy skirmish had any result, it was to the advantage of Brumm and his little band of party associates.

A number of amendments to the bill and substitutes for it remain to be voted upon, and the Democrats will probably try to consume all day tomorrow in that way. They have announced their firm determination to filibuster against the consideration of any election case, and, of course, the least objectionable way for them is to profess to be anxious to go on with other public business. That the Bank bill will pass substantially in its present form there is no reason to doubt.

SOME DOUBT IS EXPRESSED TONIGHT

whether the Bank bill will be finally passed before Saturday. Tomorrow is private-bill day, and a majority of the Democrats want the regular order to prevail. Last Friday the Bank bill was called up, and Mr. Randall then successfully led a filibustering movement that lasted two hours. Private business or no business was the Democratic fiat, and, as a result of the deadlock, no business was transacted. While there are quite a number of Democrats who desire to see the Bank bill disposed of as soon as possible, the majority have been restrained with difficulty from filibustering against the bill, and they may be able successfully to prevent action upon it for at least one day. The Republicans will move the Mackey-O'Conner case as soon as the Bank bill is out of the way. Members of both parties

ANTICIPATE A DESPERATE FIGHT

over this case. The Democrats have decided to filibuster against it, and the Republicans are at present without a quorum of their number in attendance. There is a strong feeling on the majority side, however, that the Mackey-O'Conner and other Southern contested-election cases must be acted upon at the present session mainly for the political effect which a settlement of those cases in favor of the contestants will have at the next election. The Republicans will not surrender control of public business to the minority without a long and bitter struggle, and not until it is apparent a quorum of their members cannot be obtained. The leaders on both sides appear willing at the present time to lay aside important business to make or lose a little political capital anent the approaching elections.

STATE OF BUSINESS.

The Postal Savings-Bank bill, which was presented to the House in February, with an elaborate report by Mr. Lacey, of Michigan, is upon the House calendar, and was set for consideration with other business from the Post-Office Committee, but has been put aside by other business, and the day fixed for its consideration has passed. Whether this continuing order will be regarded as not vacated after the Bank bill and the election cases are disposed of remains to be determined by the Speaker's interpretation of the rules and the general hazard of legislation. The bill itself is upon the House calendar, where it was sent in February last, and has remained there undisturbed with 100 bills besides. It was sent to this calendar under the rule which provides that public bills not raising revenue or appropriating money or property when reported from committees shall be referred to the House calendar.

THIS IS ONE OF THE CALENDARS WHICH WERE DEVISED

by the ingenious Randall system of rules to prevent the transaction of any public business other than the appropriation bills. No bill that has been sent to the House calendar in this Congress has been considered except it has been taken from the calendar by consent of the House and made a special assignment. This is the situation of all bills upon the House calendar except in a few cases where special assignments have been made. It is difficult now to say when any measure that has been reported can be reached. A sufficient number of Republicans had not the courage, in the early part of the session, to insist upon adopting such rules as would facilitate the transaction of public business, and, after an ineffectual effort, the attempt to make the necessary change was abandoned. This was made necessary by the absence of some Republicans and the want of courage of others.

THE CONSEQUENCE

is that the Republicans have been able to accomplish little, and that Mr. Randall and the Democrats in his following are congratulating themselves that they will be able to go upon the stump and prate that nothing has been done by another Republican Congress. One great cause of delay in the business of the House is the iron-bound system of rules which defeats the will of the majority. The committee-work of the session is, for the most part, represented by the 100 bills upon the House calendar, the 175 bill on the calendar of the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union, and the 300 bills on the private calendar. In order to accomplish something the Republicans have appointed a Caucus Committee on the Order of Business.

THE MORE RAPID PROGRESS

made during the last three weeks is due to the designation by this committee of the measures which the Republicans shall bring up. The Postal Savings-Bank and the other measures from the Post-Office Committee have not been designated as among the objects to be considered, unless it is to be construed that the special order made long ago is to continue under the rules of the House.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—On motion of Mr. Kasson the bill passed providing that any person being originally a citizen of the United States who has been naturalized as a subject of Great Britain may publicly declare his renunciation of such naturalization and resume his character and privileges as a citizen of the United States by signing an instrument to that effect.

The bill passed changing the boundaries of the Fourth Collection District of Virginia and making Newport News a port of entry.

The House resumed consideration of

THE BANK CHARTER EXTENSION BILL,

the pending question being on the amendment offered by Mr. Buckner, reducing the period for which banks may extend their charter from twenty to ten years. Lost—92 to 116.

Mr. Springer offered an amendment providing that all charters of National banks shall expire at the end of twenty years from the 1st of January, 1883, unless Congress shall provide for an earlier period for the expiration of such charters. Rejected.

Mr. Cannon offered the following amendment as an additional section to the bill: "That the National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of $150,000 or less, shall not be required to keep a deposit with the Treasurer of the United States of United States bonds in excess of $10,000 as security for their circulating notes, and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money, as provided by law." Adopted—yeas, 102; nays, 100.

Mr. Cannon moved to reconsider and to lay that motion on the table. Agreed to—yeas, 111; nays, 96.

Mr. Hammond then offered his amendment, providing jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against a National banking association (except suits between them and the United States or its officers or its agents) shall be the same as jurisdiction for suits brought by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do or might do a banking business, where such National banking association may be doing business when such suits may be begun. Agreed to.

MR. RANDALL

offered an amendment providing that on the organization of any banking association intended to replace any existing banking association and retain the name thereof, the holders of stock in the existing association shall be entitled to preference in the allotment of shares of the new association in the proportion to the number of shares held by them respectively in the expiring association. Adopted.

Mr. Holman offered an amendment providing that every banking association which shall obtain the benefit of this act shall pay the cost of preparing the plates for such new circulating notes as shall be issued to it, and all other costs incident to the substitution of such new circulating notes for old, in addition to the tax now imposed on banking associations by law. Adopted.

MR. BRUMM, OF PENNSYLVANIA,

said the Democrats had treated the Greenbackers with such disrespect that at the last Congress they had not even given them a hearing. At this session, however, the Greenbackers had been treated well. They had been recognized on the committees of the House. They had been recognized as a party. "You Democrats say we don't know whether the Greenbackers are right or wrong, but, right or wrong, we will not even treat you even with respect. [Applause on the Republican side followed by counter applause on the Democratic side.] You have been all things to all men. You have, in Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania had platforms of Greenback and fiat money as staunch as I would have them. You are divided among yourselves, as you always have been since 1868. You can be found on every side of every question. [Laughter and applause on the Republican side.] That has been your record, and I say that you are in the way of progress. You are the only stumbling-block in the way of the Greenback doctrine today. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

MR. BLAND

criticized the action of the Greenback party in the House, declaring that the members of that party elected from Missouri were pledged to vote for a Republican Speaker in case their votes were necessary to carry the election. The gentlemen of that party denounced corporations, yet they voted against a proposition which would prevent these corporations dragging their constituents hundreds of miles to the Federal courts. The gentleman from Texas (Jones) would find the people of Texas were not so crazy as to take up his fiat and Mahonize that State, and the gentleman would find some trouble in explaining to his constituents why he voted against the proposition to substitute Treasury notes for National bank notes.

MR. BURROWS, OF MISSOURI,

denied that during the canvass for Congress the Missouri Greenbackers pledged themselves to support the Republican nominee for Speaker. Once during the campaign he had seen that statement in a local paper, but he had called upon the editor to prove it or stand branded as an infamous liar.

Mr. Ford, of Missouri—I emphatically deny the truth of the assertion, coming from whom it may, that the Greenbackers were ever pledged to support a Republican Speaker.

MR. JONES, OF TEXAS,

said the position by Bland was such that he could say to the Greenbacker, "I am a better Greenbacker than the Greenbacker himself," and then, turning to a hard-money Democrat, say, "I am very careful to avoid fiat money." He then proceeded to attack the Democratic party, comparing it to the weaker man in the quarrel who says to his opponent: "If you hit me I will give old Uncle John fits." So with the Democratic party. When it met the Republican party, it was cowed, but it said: "Here is the little Greenback party, and we'll just give it fits."

Mr. Bland replied that the Greenback party was a sort of tail to the Republican kite, and it was necessary to cut off the tail in order to bring the kite down.

CHANCE FOR A "LITTLE JOKER."

On motion of Mr. Crapo the following amendment was inserted at the end of Sec. 7 of the bill: "And the franchise of such association is hereby extended for the sole purpose of liquidating their affairs, until such affairs are finally closed." (Sec. 7 has reference to banking associations which do not avail themselves of the provisions of the act.)

Mr. Randall then offered his amendment as an independent section.

Mr. Crapo offered as a substitute the following: "That any National-banking association, now organized or hereafter organized, desiring to withdraw its circulating notes upon deposit of lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States, as provided in Sec. 4 in the act of June 20, 1874, shall be required to give ninety days' notice to the Secretary of the Treasury of its intention to deposit lawful money and withdraw its circulating notes, provided not more than $5,000,000 in lawful money shall be deposited during any calendar month for this purpose, and provided, further, that the provisions of this section shall not apply to bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, but when the bonds are called for redemption the banks holding such called bonds shall surrender them within thirty days after the maturity of the call."

Mr. Randall declared his willingness to accept the substitute.

Mr. Culbertson, of Texas, moved to amend the amendment by providing that no bank shall surrender any more than one-tenth of its circulation in any one year.

REJECTED—YEAS, 88; NAYS, 116.

Mr. Haskell, of Kansas, said he had intended to vote for the pending bill, but he was not prepared to support it since the amendment offered by Mr. Cannon had been adopted, because it radically changed the National-banking system. He dare not cast his vote for a proposition that would open the door to a possible contraction of the currency that might reach $100,000,000.

Mr. Cannon opposed the amendment offered by Mr. Crapo. The effect of it, he contended, was to organize a corner on 4s and 4½s and squeeze banks out.

"SUSPECTS" IN MEXICO.

Mr. Atkins moved to adjourn, pending which the Speaker laid before the House a message from the President transmitting the concluding report of the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the imprisonment of Thomas Shields and Charles Webber in Mexico. Referred. Among the papers is a copy of a letter signed by Shields, Webber, and Saim, to Representative Bayne, of Pennsylvania, as follows: "We are released from jail, and have had an interview with the Hon. P. H. Morgan, and from the evidence produced we are satisfied he has done all in his power for us. We make this statement without any mental reservation."

Adjourned.

THE SENATE.

THE GRAIN-SHOVEL PATENTEES SCOOPED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The bill for the extension of the patent on the steam grain-shovel, in which so much interest has been manifested by Chicago grain merchants, undoubtedly met with final defeat in Congress today. The Senate has debated the bill for parts of two days, and finally decided to indefinitly postpone it. This motion in the Senate is equivalent to defeat. Possibly the action of the Senate is in some part due to the knowledge of the fact that this morning the House Committee on Patents, which had the same bill under consideration, by a considerable majority decided to report the bill adversely. With an adverse report in the House, and the bill indefinitly postponed in the Senate, there is not much prospect that the measure can secure strength enough to be passed by either House. The letters patent were granted in 1864 to George Milsom, Henry Shendelon, and George V. Watson for

AN IMPROVED GRAIN-SHOVEL TO BE OPERATED BY STEAM.

According to the statements of those who ask for the interference of Congress in behalf of this extension, the rights in the improved shovel expired in August, 1881, after a profit of $18,000 had been realized. They maintain that this compensation is inadequate, as it cost them a large sum to bring the invention before the public, and that consequently the patent should be extended. The bill in the Senate received chiefly the support of the New York Senators, Miller and Lapham, and of Mr. Platt, of Connecticut, and Hoar, of Massachusetts. It was opposed by Ingalls, Cockrell, and Groome, who spoke in the name of the grain-producers and of various produce exchanges. Protests have been received from the Chicago Board of Trade against the passage of the bill, the protestants claiming that the Buffalo warehouses used this shovel and required the shippers to pay for the use of it, and that the royalty demanded was an onerous tax on every cargo of grain.

THERE WAS ANOTHER ROUTINE DAY.

The morning business was shorter that usual, although a bill supposed to be of great importance to the commercial interests of the country was passed upon the report of the Finance Committee. It provides that gold bars stamped may be exchanged at the assay offices for gold coin, and thus save the export of the coin. There was one curious incident which could scarcely have happened in the Senate a few years ago. There seldom has been a better illustration of the bloody-shirt argument. There was a claim for the relief of Hiram Johnson, urged by Senator Jackson, of Tennessee. It was a claim for the destruction of cotton caused by the inroads of Confederate cavalry. The bill proposed to distribute some $22,000 in small sums. Mr. Ingalls opposed the bill in a vigorous speech, in which he clearly showed that some of the persons scheduled as having lost property instigated this very raid, and actually led the cavalry forces at the burning of the cotton.

ELOQUENCE OF THAT SORT,

however, seemed to have lost its charm in the Senate, for immediately after Mr. Ingalls had ceased speaking the bill was passed without a division. Even Mr. Conger, who in the House would have welcomed such an opportunity for the display of his special powers, had not a word to say, and the leaders of the Rebel cavalry are to be paid, if the House consents to it, for the cotton which they themselves burned. The rest of the day was devoted to debate upon the 5 per cent land bill, and it seems as far from a vote as ever. The bill found

ONE VIGOROUS WESTERN OPPONENT

in the person of Mr. Vance, who described the bill as a very audacious measure, and said that the Western States to be benefited by the law had already received 137,000,000 acres for railroad grants and 75,000,000 for school purposes. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said the bill was out-and-out nothing but a log-rolling measure, and that if it was for a private claim it would not be supported by a respectable minority of any committee of the Senate.

HE PRESENTED AN AMENDMENT

which of course would destroy the bill. It was that the States in question should be permitted to deduct from the amount of lands granted them by the Government the amount of this 5 per cent fund. Such proposition if adopted would leave the States indebted to the Government some $10,000,000. Mr. McDill, of Iowa, supported the bill. He said it was a contract on the part of the Government to pay 5 per cent of the land located by military land-warrants, and that it was a just and proper claim.

PROCEEDINGS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Senate resumed the discussion of the extension of the Spendlow steam-grain shovel patent bill, which was indefinitly postponed—yeas, 25; nays, 19.

The House bill authorizing the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars passed.

The bill passed to refund $22,251 to Hiram Johnson and forty-six others, being the surplus of military assessment paid by them and accounted for to the United States in excess of the amount required for indemnity, for which it was levied and collected.

Mr. Conger, failing to secure immediate consideration of the bills for the public buildings, said he would urge action upon them tomorrow.

THE FIVE-PER-CENT LAND BILL

was then taken up.

Mr. Saulsbury's amendment prohibiting the States receiving money from applying any of it to pay agents employed to procure it was modified by Mr. Beck adding the words: "Except this be in accordance with laws of the State passed after the passage of this act." Adopted.

Mr. Vance advocated an amendment requiring the quantity of lands donated for railroad and educational purposes in the States named to be ascertained, and opposed the bill.

The discussion was continued by Messrs. Conger, Allison, and McDill, and then Mr. Morgan offered an amendment, which was accepted by the friends of the bill, requiring the payment of 5 per cent to be made in cash instead of bonds.

Mr. Morrill gave notice of amendments, and the bill went over.

Mr. Cameron (Wis.) reported favorably from the committee a bill appropriating $100,000 for a public building at La Crosse.

Executive session.

Adjourned.

THE SENATE EXECUTIVE SESSION

postponed for a week the contested Pennsylvania nomination of Samuel L. Jackson as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Allegheny district, as a matter of courtesy to Senator Mitchell, who had arranged to leave Washington tonight for Pennsylvania. The previous part of the session was consumed by the uncompleted consideration of the contested case of Lewis R. Buckner, nominated to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Louisville (Ky.) district. Senator Sherman made a speech against this nomination (on the double ground that the incumbent merits retention in office and that the present nominee is not a fit man for the place) and it then went over. Senator Miller, of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, entered objections against a favorable report upon the nomination of Daniel Lanning for Postmaster at Penn Yan, N. Y. The removal of the present Postmaster, the Senator holds, would be a violation of true civil service.

MAHONE.

THE CONFEDERATES TRYING TO MAKE HIM UNPOPULAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Virginia Bourbons have been endeavoring to place Senator Mahone in an embarrassing position, and to alienate his ex-Confederate followers on account of his vote to refer the Tebbs case to the Judiciary Committee. Tebbs was in the Confederate service, and asks an appointment in our navy. The committee reporting his case recommended the repeal of the law which forbids ex-Confederates from entering our army or navy. A bitter political discussion ensued upon this proposition, and the Republicans finally referred the matter to the Judiciary Committee, Mahone voting with them. It was referred by one vote, and the party hold Mahone responsible for this. Gen. Mahone has written a letter to Maj. Moorman, of Lynchburg, in which he defines his position. He improves his opportunity to fire another shot at Bourbonism.

GEN. MAHONE SAYS,

in substance, that he was absent from the city during the debate upon the bill, and only arrived in the chamber as the vote was about to be taken. He discovered that the debate was becoming bitter and sectional, and that the supporters of the bill, instead of trying to pass a measure for individual relief, which has seldom been denied, endeavored to repeal a statute. He was certain there would have been no objection to the appeal of Tebbs in itself. No Republican on the committee voted against it, and the proposition to repeal the statute was made by Democrats for the purpose of exciting a sectional discussion. Mr. Mahone, therefore, thought it wise for the Judiciary Committee to decide whether the statute should be repealed. Mr. Mahone said: "The bill involved nothing practical for the Confederate soldier. It was nothing better than sentiment.

THE TRUE CONFEDERATE

would never desire the repeal until it came voluntarily from those who made the law. The power and right to impose such a law was concluded finally and fully at Appomattox. The Confederate soldier will honorably bear all the consequences of the surrender. I will not permit myself to make the graves of Confederate soldiers and their widows and orphans the pawns in the game of politics." Mr. Mahone concluded that the Democrats had control of both Houses of Congress from 1879 to 1881, and did not repeal this law. The reason was, he thought, because the Confederate soldiers did not think it manly to ask for it. He deprecates sectional agitation, says Arthur is the friend of the South, and declares that he will not be deterred by Bourbon discussion in helping in the work of elevating and liberalizing Virginia.

LAPSED LAND-GRANT.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Representative Taylor, of Ohio, from the House Committee on Judiciary, has submitted a report to the House on the Ontonagon & Brulé River Railroad grant in Michigan. The question involved in the case, as presented to the committee, was whether, after the expiration of the time fixed by the granting act (ten years), the railroad company could construct the road, and obtain a clear title to the land which the act originally covered. The Judiciary Committee in its report presented holds that the Government has the right to declare the unearned lands forfeited in this and similar cases at any time after the expiration of the limit fixed for the completion of the road in the granting act, and that if the road continues the work of construction after the expiration of the time fixed for its completion by the granting act it does so at the risk of a subsequent forfeiture. The committee recommend, however, that where the work of construction has been prosecuted in good fait, and where no superior intervening equities exist, forfeiture be not declared, especially if the road when completed be of great public value and utility. Reports have also been prepared by the Judiciary Committee upon several Southern railroad companies which are mentioned in the Cobb bill, and which, according to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, have as yet made no effort to comply with the terms of the acts under which they secured the land-grants. The sub-committee charged with the examination of the Pacific Railroad land-grants has been requested by the full committee to hasten the preparation of their report.

BLAINE.

RUMORS THAT HE WILL STUMP PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST CAMERON.

Special to Louisville Courier-Journal.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—There is a rumor that Mr. Blaine is considering a proposition to take the stump for the Independents in Pennsylvania this fall. It is said that he will not adopt the method proposed by his friends of coming back into public life by way of the State of Maine and Congress. It would be a novelty in politics to see Blaine arrayed against Don Cameron.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 17.—The most interesting political rumor of the higher circles tonight is that Blaine will take the stump in Pennsylvania next fall for the Independent ticket. Some people are sanguine enough to believe that this means the election of the Independent ticket. This is, of course, almost improbable, unless it be indorsed by the Democratic Convention.

TARIFF COMMISSION.

THE ILLINOIS DELEGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Illinois delegation has not yet agreed upon the name of the person to be presented as the choice of the State for Tariff Commissioner. It had been thought that the President would appoint the Commissioners tomorrow, but those who have been closely watching the matter say that the names will not probably be sent to the Senate before the middle of next week. Nothing more definite is known about the President's selections and it is doubtful if he himself has decided. It is reported that there are some 200 names from which the selections must be made, and nearly all of these candidates are urged upon him with more or less persistence by persons of influence. One New York merchant, for instance, named Haines, has petitions which he claims represent $20,000,000 of money.

HORSE-RACE.

THE PRESIDENT IN A FRONT SEAT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 18.—The fact that President Arthur attended the running races here of the National Jockey Club yesterday has caused some persons to look back at the records. From these it is learned that President Arthur is the first President since Buchanan to attend horse-races. Gen. Grant, though very fond of horses, did not attend races, even at Long Branch, during his Presidency. Buchanan, Pierce, Tyler, and Van Buren were very fond of horse-races, and attended all the great races in Virginia and Maryland during their terms of office. Nearly the entire diplomatic corps were at the races this afternoon, as also a number of Senators and members.

A BUTCHERS' RING.

ITS FAILURE TO ACCOMPLISH ITS PURPOSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Some butchers and speculators of Washington have been endeavoring to secure the passage of a bill organizing an abattoir company here. It has been reported that the measure had considerable strength in the Committee on the District of Columbia of the House, where it is pending. The measure proposed to give special powers to the incorporators, and has attracted the attention of men interested in live-stock in Chicago. Telegrams were received here today from a number of stock-yard men and from Emery Storrs, representing persons interested in the measure, protesting that the bill should not be passed, and asking for a hearing. The District Committee, which had agreed to favorably report the bill, has rescinded the order to report and decided to hear its opponents. It is claimed that one effect of the bill will be to exclude the introduction of

FRESH BEEF FROM THE WEST

to Washington or other points south, of which Washington is the central market, and that the bill would give to the incorporators unusual powers. Congressman Davis, who has been looking after the measure in Chicago's interest, is of opinion that the bill is killed. It has met with serious opposition from some local sources, and it has been charged that it was presented in the interests of a butchers' ring.

NOTES.

THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. SHERMAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Great interest is manifested by army officers in the Compulsory Retirement bill. It is expected that upon the return of Gen. Logan, Chairman of the Military Committee, from the Hot Springs, that the committee will report the bill favorably to the Senate. Efforts are being made to modify the bill in two particulars: First, to exclude from its operations Gens. Sheridan and Sherman; second, to prevent it from being made applicable to all existing staff officers. The latter amendment is intended to save a lot of old fossils, some of whom are now nearly 70, and who wish to retain the honors of a regular bureaucrat in full pay and keep younger men from promotion.

THE GARFIELD EXPENSES.

Surprise has been expressed that those who have in charge the bill to pay the funeral expenses of Gen. Garfield have not presented it to the House for action before this time. It is believed that the reason for the delay is that it is hoped not that the opposition of Democratic members of the committee will be withdrawn, but that the most persistent objectors will take a leave of absence so as not to openly oppose the bill.

THE SIEMEN PATENT.

The House Committee on Patents also today made an adverse decision of the bill relative to the Siemen patent, in which much interest has also been manifested in Chicago.

SECRETARY TELLER

says he does not contemplate the general and forcible disarming of the Indians, but favors the policy of encouraging them to deliver their arms voluntarily, even to the extent of offering a tempting bonus, if necessary. He would then take care that they should be kept, so far as practicable, from getting arms again, and their attention turned to more useful pursuits than hunting and roving. So far as the Indians show a disposition to surrender their arms they will be encouraged to do so.

NOT A FAIR DEAL.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—Certain American importers of Austrian goods presented to the Committee of Ways and Means today a petition setting forth that, by reason of the overvaluation of the Austrian florin, goods imported from Austria the latter part of 1878 were subjected to excessive duties, and praying that such excess may be refunded. A letter was read from Baron de Shaeffer, Austrian Minister, to the effect that the 10 per cent excess of duties levied upon the goods in question was so great "as to constitute a practical infraction of the treaty stipulation, which provides for equality of duties." They also submitted a letter from ex-Secretary Blaine and one from Secretary Frelinghuysen commending the subject to the favorable consideration of Congress.

ALASKA.

Telegrams from Portland, Ore., report a serious fight at Harrisburg, Alaska, among white miners. A number were killed.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT

has issued an order setting forth a scheme of competition for prizes intended to raise the standard of marksmanship of both officers and men.

SILVER.

The Treasury Department today purchased 530,000 ounces of silver for the mints.

BUSINESS WITH PLEASURE.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury went to Harper's Ferry today to examine the Government property there formerly occupied by the arsenal which John Brown captured, and which was burned by the Rebels during the War. Parties in Baltimore have offered to buy or lease the property, which is valuable for the water power, and it will probably be sold to them. It is said the power will be used to generate electricity for Washington and Baltimore.

SENATOR MITCHELL

has gone to attend the Independent convention of Pennsylvania. He is quite confident as to the result of the Independent movement, and says the Independents are much stronger than last year.

WHISKY BOND BILL.

The report of the House Committee on White's resolution touching the Whisky Bond bill will state that the bill was drafted by the committee after much labor and with the recommendation of the Internal Revenue Department, and, in the opinion of the committee, it shouldn't be meddled with.

THE SHIPHERD INQUIRY.

Robert R. Hitt, ex-Assistant Secretary of State, appeared this morning before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, but his examination was not proceeded with, the testimony taken before the sub-committee, in connection with which Hitt is to testify, not being in print. No action has yet been taken on Shipherd's letter of last evening.

RAUM EXONERATED.

The Ways and Means Committee this morning heard the report of the sub-committee appointed to investigate the charges made by Representative John D. White, of Kentucky, in connection with the Bonded Period Whisky bill. The report is unanimous, and exonerates Gen. Raum, the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, from the imputations made against him.

STATE AFFAIRS.

The Nebraska Investigations Brought to an Abrupt Close—The Militia Bill—Other Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.—The bottom fell out of the Van Wyck-Tefft investigation this morning in a hurry, and the same was indefinitly postponed. The evidence of corruption and fraud in the Surveyor-General's office was not apparent to the committee, and the investigation was brought to a close by Senator Van Wyck, who made, a lengthy explanation of the probable causes which brought on the charges, and a vindication of himself as connected with the alleged irregularities. The other investigations have also been postponed for the time being. The only result of these unsavory affairs will be to cast a bad odor over the persons immediately concerned.

As was predicted, the Militia bill is being hotly contested in the House. An almost riotous time was had this afternoon over this bill, and the prospects are that it will be cut down one-fourth before it is passed.

This morning the bill to meet the expenses of the present special session was passed by the House. It calls for $15,000.

The regular work of the Senate has suffered considerable interruption of late because of the several investigations in that body. Each day members of both Houses become more anxious to complete the work of the session, and a few sanguine ones think that it is possible to reach a final adjournment Saturday of this week.

The New York Railroad Commission Bill Fails in the Senate.

ALBANY, N. Y., May 18.—In the Senate the Railroad-Commission bill failed to receive a constitutional majority, and was laid aside. The Republicans and Tammany Democrats voted for the measure. The Regular Democrats object to the bill for the reason that it does not provide for the election of the Commissioners by the people.

The Grain-Shovel Patent bill was reported adversely.

THE LATE JUDGE OCKER.

An Inquest Held on a Small Portion of His Remains—His Dead Body Torn to Pieces and Eaten by Wolves and Dogs.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 18.—An inquest was conducted today upon what remained of the late Judge George W. Ocker. This gentleman has been an invalid for upwards of a year, and showed conclusive signs of insanity. On Feb. 9 last he mysteriously disappeared, since when many theories have been advanced as to the cause, and much money expended to discover him. On last Tuesday a farmer named McPherson found the remains of what once was formerly a human being in a thicket a few miles from here, near the Central Branch Railroad. Friends investigated, and found a life insurance policy, a gold chain, a pocketbook, and a chattel mortgage, with other papers, among a pair of pants, shirt, and their coat. The names on these substantiated who the former possessor was. The bones and flesh had been eaten by wolves, dogs, and hogs, the only bone found being a part of the shoulder blade seven inches long. The skull had been carried to a farmer's house named Johnson some time in April by a dog. Johnson supposed it might be that of an Indian and buried it.

RELIGIOUS.

First Day's Session of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

A Very Long and Plain Sermon by Dr. Henry Darling.

Dr. Herrick Johnson, of Chicago, Elected Moderator by an Overwhelming Majority.

His Choice Regarded as a Sort of Vindication from Recent Newspaper Criticism.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana—Other Matters of a Religious Nature.

First Day's Session at Springfield, Ill., of the Presbyterian General Assembly.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—The Presbyterian General Assembly of 1882, the judicatory of the Church, convened this morning at the First Presbyterian Church, which, although of large dimensions, proved inadequate even, with persistent crowding, to comfortably accommodate the large assemblage. The trains last night and today brought nearly all the accredited delegates, about 500 in number, and as a result plug-hats in varied states of preservation were more numerous in Springfield than on any previous occasion in the city's history. During the morning the visitors kept busy the Committee on Commissions, which in a political gathering would be known as the Committee on Credentials, and the local Committee on Entertainment. During the entire forenoon the main topic of conversation was the election of the Moderator, in which as much interest was manifested as legislators exhibit in the election of the Speaker of the House. While this office is deemed

WORTHY OF THE AMBITION OF ANY PRESBYTERIAN DIVINE,

it is not considered proper for any aspirant to seek it by the methods used by political candidates for preferment. Still, the claims of those brought forward for this position are warmly urged by their friends, and the result is an active canvass not unlike those preceding a political convention. When the visitors had succeeded in finding seats in the church the spectator had an opportunity to admire the personnel of the body, which is largely composed of men past middle age and of an eminently intellectual and dignified appearance. All the elements composing this great Church have their fair proportion of representatives in this body, which comprises men of all classes and conditions and from all the walks of life, including several colored delegates. If any element has more than its fair share of representation it is

THE CONSERVATIVE ELEMENT,

which has always ruled this Church, and this spirit of conservatism is one of the most strongly-marked features noticeable in the faces of the delegates.

The proceedings began at 11 o'clock with the usual devotional exercises. A choir, including some of the best local singers, added interest to the service. An innovation which has since been severely criticised by many of the more conservative of the clergy was the rendition of the solo, "Come unto me," in a very effective manner by Mrs. Huntington Henkle.

A VERY LONG SERMON

was then delivered by Dr. Henry Darling, President of Hamilton College, upon whom this duty devolved as the Moderator of the last assembly. His text was: "While Peter thought on the vision the Spirit said unto him, 'Behold, three men seek thee. Arise, therefore, and get thee down and go with them, doubting nothing, for I have sent them.'" [Acts, x., 19, 20.] Dr. Darling first explained the events narrated in the chapter quoted from, showing that their purpose was to correct the mistaken idea of Peter that the door of salvation was open alike to all—an idea which, being adopted by the primitive Church, had seriously retarded the progress of the world's evangelization. The speaker then considered at length the methods of evangelism followed by the Presbyterian Church and the question whether they demand reconstruction. This inquiry was suggested by the fact that men had been busy with the examination of the printed statistics, and had reached

CONCLUSIONS THAT MIGHT TO THE TIMID SEEM ALMOST STARTLING.

In its first decade the primitive Church was greatly impeded in its progress by mistaken opinions of evangelism. Was there any chance that this was true, today? Dr. Darling, after expounding the Scriptural declarations concerning the ministry, reached the conclusion that the ministry is a necessity, and that ministers are the servants of God and Christ. This was one of the constructive ideas of the Presbyterian creed. As God has established the ministry, He is jealous of any attempt to disparage it or make it in any sense secondary. Dr. Darling contended that the ministry could not exist without distinctive functions. To take away these would be to destroy the order, and the Church must not allow these functions to be usurped by those not distinctly called to the office.

THE EVANGELISTS

received and welcomed in the churches were generally laymen without ordination, while every function of the ministerial office was conceded to them. The church that trusted for its upbuilding to the excitement of promiscuous devices, to Gospel services, so called, with laymen giving Bible readings, to Young Men's Christian Associations, and even to the Sunday-school, which is so far from the church as to be anything, by that trust denied the supremacy of the ministry as God's agents of evangelism.

This hit by Dr. Darling at the work of Moody and similar evangelists has given rise to considerable discussion, and is believed to have been prompted by the fact that Mr. Moody, although not an ordained minister, has been in the habit at times of administering the sacrament.

Dr. Darling believed that the apostolic idea of the ministry was

THE LEGITIMATE RESULT OF FAITH

in it of God's chosen means of salvation. No other agency should be allowed to take its place or compete with it. All the other work of the Church should be kept subordinate to it. One of the secrets of the power of the prelacy was the dignity and honor she gives to her officials. It is an element of power.

The next topic considered was whether any change was needed in the methods of evangelism, and under this head the Doctor took a whack at the introduction of ritualistic forms into the service of the Church, declaring that the power of the ministry as an agent of evangelism did not lie in any appendage of human agency. To see the simple and stern old Calvinist Church go back to deck herself with

A MEDIAEVL RITUAL

was an indication of weakness. Simplicity in church worship was, like simplicity in church architecture, a characteristic of the highest development.

Dr. Darling then devoted considerable attention to the unauthorized preaching of the day, that liberal and popular style of preaching which ignores the threatenings of inspiration and has no place for justice as a fundamental idea of Deity, and reduces all Christian experience to mere emotion. There was a time when the predominant conception of Christianity was that of terror, but Christian art, and poetry, and song now all choose very different themes. He contended that in the wholeness of the minister's soul working with God laid the secret of his evangelistic power. So of the Gospel, its wholeness was its power. He who preached the Gospel and kept back any part of it emasculated it and destroyed its power. It would not do to subordinate any of it. John the Baptist was a wonderfully successful preacher, yet his ministry was

ONE SUCCESSION OF TERROR.

Men were made with fears. There was a part of their nature that nothing but fear would reach.

Considering next the secondary and auxiliary methods of evangelism, the speaker declared that in these reconstruction was need. The Scriptures clearly teach the precious doctrine of the universal priesthood of all believers. This constitutes an obligation on all believers to become active workers for Christ.

In conclusion, Dr. Darling magnified the ministerial office as God's instrumentality for human salvation, declaring that men peril great interests when they suffer, for any reason whatever, the sacred functions of this great office to be usurped or undertaken by others, or when any organization attempts this.

Shortly after the assembly was formally called to order and constituted by prayer by Dr. Darling, adjourning soon after until afternoon.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION.

The assembly met at 3 o'clock in the spacious chamber of the House of Representatives at the State-House, which afforded a place of assemblage in every way suitable and satisfactory. When the body had been called to order the Rev. James A. Reed, pastor of the First Church, as Chairman of the Local Committee of Arrangements, briefly welcomed the members of the assembly to Springfield. He then added that Illinois was a law and order State, and boasted of a good Governor, whom the people had kept in office six years, and it was a question whether they were yet through with him. The people, said Dr. Reed, considered him an advanced statesman. Fourteen years ago he had introduced and advocated in Congress a bill similar to the Edmunds bill, which had just brought terror to the polygamists. His bill did not pass then because he

WAS IN ADVANCE OF THE TIMES.

It had taken the American Congress fourteen years to catch up with the statesmanship of the Illinois Governor. [Applause.] And this Governor, continued Dr. Reed, although not brought up in the Presbyterian faith, took to it kindly, and attended church with a regularity worthy of emulation by all Governors. Perhaps this was due to the fact that he had one of the best Presbyterian wives to be found in the country. [Applause.]

GOV. CULLOM

was then introduced and received with applause, welcoming the delegates to Illinois and its capital in an address, which was frequently applauded.

DR. DARLING RESPONDED

to the Governor's address, returning thanks to him for his words of welcome, and saying that the fact that he had been perhaps the first public man to attack the monstrous evil of polygamy had added interest to every word he had said. [Applause.]

The roll of delegates was called, when

THE ELECTION OF A MODERATOR

was declared to be in order. Dr. S. J. Niccolls, of St. Louis, said that it was time to do away with the old practice of electing a Moderator first from the New School and then from the Old School. It was time to do away with these old divisions. He therefore nominated Dr. Charles A. Dickey, of Calvary Church, Philadelphia, as a representative of the United Presbyterians. The nomination was seconded by Dr. Matthew Newkirk, of Philadelphia.

DR. HERRICK JOHNSON, OF CHICAGO,

was nominated by Judge S. M. Moore, of that city, who expressed the belief that the time had gone by when the Old and New Schools should be recognized in the General Assembly. Coming as he did from the Old School he took great pleasure in nominating a man from the New School, and he wanted the members of that school to see that he was elected. His candidate was from the West, while of late years the Moderators had come from the East. It was time that this little section of country out West here was recognized.

Dr. Charles E. Robinson, of Rochester, N. Y., a classmate of Dr. Johnson, seconded the nomination. He said that as the churches had forgotten the old divisions it was certainly time for the General Assembly to forget them. He was glad to give the old-school party such a chance to show their magnanimity.

Dr. Wood, of New Brunswick, nominated

DR. ROBERT HAMILL, OF HUNTINGDON PRESBYTERY, PENNSYLVANIA,

and the Rev. Andrew B. Cross, of Baltimore, said he seconded this nomination because he had not heard of Dr. Hamill as a candidate until last night. He had been importuned to vote for one of the candidates by the time he had reached Indianapolis. He had always fought against this wire-pulling in the interest of candidates for such a position, and hoped that some one would be elected who had not been nominated. [Laughter.]

Notwithstanding this little lecture, Mr. Cross voted for Dr. Dickey, though seconding Dr. Hamill's nomination.

Dr. Daniel Rice, of St. Paul, nominated the Hon. William Strong, LL. D., of the Supreme Court, but Judge Strong promptly declined to be a candidate.

The first name called was that of Dr. Dickey, who voted for Johnson. The latter was next called, and returned the compliment, while Dr. Hamill voted for Dickey. As the call progressed it became evident that Johnson would be elected by a large majority. He received every vote from Illinois but two, and most of the Western votes. When the call was concluded, Dr. Darling quietly announced that

DR. JOHNSON WAS ELECTED,

and named a committee to escort him to the chair. Everybody was anxious to know the vote, but no one had the courage to ask for it except Mr. Cross, of Baltimore, who persisted until the body was informed that 444 votes had been cast, of which Johnson received the overwhelming majority of 354, Dickey 68, and Hamill 22. A motion to make Dr. Johnson's election unanimous was ruled out of order, as the result had been declared. Dr. Johnson's appearance on the stand was the signal for general applause. In installing him in the Moderator's chair Dr. Darling said that he did so with peculiar pleasure, believing that the assembly had honored itself in the election of so distinguished an exemplar, not only of Christian doctrines, but of Christian morals—alluding doubtless to his sermons against theatre-going.

DR. JOHNSON, IN RESPONDING,

said that it would be an affectation for him to pretend not to be honored by his election. It seemed to him a peculiar honor. It was a case in which the majority had given up their right for the sake of proving that all divisions in the Church had been done away with. It showed that the familiar O. S. and N. S. were things of the past—requiescat in pace. His remarks were greeted with hearty applause.

In accordance with custom, the clerks nominated the following as temporary clerks, who were selected: The Rev. Thomas Ralston Smith, the Rev. Sieney Curtis, the Rev. Jesse B. Davis, and the Rev. David J. Burrill. A resolution instructing the Moderator in naming the committees to select Elders as Chairmen, was promptly tabled.

THE DEATH OF THE PERMANENT CLERK,

Dr. Cyrus Dickson, of Baltimore, was announced, and the Rev. William H. Roberts, of Princeton, was unanimously chosen as his successor—an unusual honor to be conferred upon so young a man.

Dr. Prime, of New York, moved that the Stated Clerk convey the Christian salutations of the assembly to the Presbyterian Assembly of the South, the Cumberland Church General Assembly, and the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, these being now in session. This was unanimously agreed to. The assembly then adjourned with prayer by Dr. Prime.

While the election of Herrick Johnson as Moderator today undoubtedly commits the Presbyterian Church, in a certain sense, to

HIS RADICAL POSITION IN RELATION TO THE DRAMA,

it is not so much of an indorsement of his peculiar views as the large vote he received would seem to indicate. The truth is that he owes his election largely to the efforts made in his interest by his personal friends, and especially of their skillful use of the proposition that a New-School man ought to succeed a New-School man, instead of alternating between a New and Old School man, as has been the custom since the union, in order to show that all the old barriers have been broken down, and all these divisions obliterated. Dr. Johnson's friends, having manufactured this sentimental campaign capital, were rather disconcerted at finding it made use of by Dr. Dickey's advocates, but still succeeded in making it win by also creating the impression that

JOHNSON WAS A MARTYR

to the iniquity of the wicked secular press of Chicago, which had abused him on account of his denunciation of the theatre. That Johnson's election was intended by some as a sort of vindication of him against the newspaper attacks was shown by Dr. Darling's allusion to Johnson as a preacher of true Christian morals.

The assembly met at the Second Presbyterian Church this evening to celebrate the Lord's Supper. Dr. Darling presided; Dr. E. P. Humphrey, of Louisville, administered the bread; Dr. John L. Norris, of China, administered the cup; and Dr. John McHolmes, of Albany, N. Y., delivered the closing address.

General Conference of the Methodist Church South.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 18.—The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South decided not to elect a Bishop in place of Atticus G. Haygood, elected on Monday, but who declined to be ordained. The Committee on Revisal presented a report recommending a change in the name of the Church to the Episcopal Methodist Church. The Rev. Amos Kendall, of the Mississippi Conference, expelled, was remanded for another trial. A. H. Sutherland, of Texas, presented a resolution, which lays over for consideration, declaring that it is contrary to the principles and policy of the American Bible Society to teach the peculiar doctrines of any church, claiming that they teach Calvinism by the publication of the Spanish version of the Bible with notes and comments. The conference adopted a plan for church extension. Drs. Lewis Parker, of New Orleans; R. K. Hargrove, of Nashville; J. C. Granberry, of Nashville; and A. W. Wilson, of Baltimore, were ordained Bishops of the Southern Methodist Church in the presence of 1,000 people at McKendree Church this afternoon.

Meeting of the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—The General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church met here to-day. About 200 delegates were found to be present. These visitors are being entertained hospitably at the residences of members of the Church in this city. The body was collected together this morning by R. P. Farris, of St. Louis, Moderator, who delivered a pleasing discourse appropriate to the occasion, after which R. H. Smoot, of Texas, was elected Moderator of the body for the next year. Font Paul, of Missouri, was elected temporary Clerk. The assembly is an exceedingly handsome and impressive one, and among those present are some of the most distinguished Presbyterian divines in the South. The body will be in session tomorrow and probably the day following.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State today elected the following officers: Mrs. Z. G. Wallace, of Indianapolis, President, and Mrs. M. H. Wells, of Indianapolis, Vice-President and Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention; Miss Lodie Reed, of Indianapolis, Corresponding Secretary; Mrs. J. R. Wood, of Covington, Treasurer; Miss Vining, of Laporte, Recording Secretary. The union adopted the recommendation of the committee that $500 be raised to pay a competent secretary, and subscriptions were then called for, and in the course of half an hour twenty-five members subscribed $25 each.

FIRE RECORD.

A Maryland Jail Fired and Burned by Prisoners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—The Carroll County Jail, at Westminster, Md., was destroyed by fire this morning. There were sixteen prisoners in the jail at the time, and it is thought some of them set the building on fire in hopes of making their escape, one of them having asked for matches and been refused about an hour before the fire broke out. Sheriff Fuhrman had gone to the court-house a short time previous to the discovery of the fire. The prisoners gave the alarm, and called on the wife and daughter of the Sheriff to let them out, but, as the flames were then confined to the upper part of the jail, and the prisoners were not in danger, the women refused to release them until the Sheriff and other officers arrived and took them into custody to the court-house. One of them, however knocked the Deputy Sheriff down, but did not escape. The building was of stone, but the interior woodwork was completely burned out. The loss is about $5,000, covered by insurance.

Wednesday Night's Fire in East St. Louis Believed to Have Been the Work of an Incendiary.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The fertilizing establishment which burned in East St. Louis last night was insured for $20,000 in twenty Eastern companies. It is believed the fire was the work of an engineer who was discharged more than a year ago, and who has several times since made threats against the concern. It is also believed the fire of night before last was the work of an incendiary. East St. Louis has no fire department, and property there is at the mercy of any one who has a grudge against the owners.

These two disastrous fires have so strongly impressed this fact upon interested parties that several members of the Board of Underwriters, officers of the National Stock-Yards, the Whittaker and the East St. Louis Packing Companies, and other property-owners in the vicinity, held a meeting this afternoon and decided to purchase and maintain a steam fire-engine for their common protection.

Chicago Fires.

The alarm from Box No. 344 yesterday afternoon was caused by an incipient blaze in Niesner, Stock & Co.'s furniture factory at Nos. 166 to 170 Erie street. Damage to stock, $20; insured for $4,000. Cause of fire unknown.

The alarm from Box No. 25 at 7:30 last evening was caused by the ignition of a pot of sulphur upon the third floor of No. 46 State street, occupied by the National Feather Duster Company. The burning sulphur was carried out and dumped into the gutter without having done much damage beyond partially stifling several of the firemen who attempted to carry it out. But little water was used and the damage is slight.

Thirteen Houses Burned in the Village of Chamois, Mo.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 18.—Ten business houses, one hotel, and two dwellings in the Town of Chamois, on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, 100 miles west of here, burned today. Loss about $20,000; insured, $10,000.

Knitting Mill Destroyed at Seneca Falls, N. Y., Loss $100,000.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., May 18.—Gleason's knitting mill is in flames and will be destroyed, with a loss of $100,000. Insured. Three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

Burning of the Old "Chronicle" Building at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The old Chronicle building, on Pennsylvania avenue, near Ninth street, burned tonight.

A $75,000 Fire at Olympia, Wash. Ter.

OLYMPIA, Wash. Ter., May 18.—A fire this morning destroyed a number of business houses. The total loss will reach $75,000; insurance, two-thirds that amount.

A Woolen Mill at Swarthmore, Pa.

CHESTER, Pa., May 18.—Oliver Holt's woolen mill at Swarthmore, burned. Loss $40,000.

A Jail at Westminster, Md.

WESTMINSTER, Md., May 18.—The jail burned this morning. The prisoners were safely removed.

CRIME ON THE FRONTIER.

Proceedings in a Case at Denver Which Recalls the Circumstances of a Terrible Fight in Which Several Men Were Killed.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DENVER, Colo., May 18.—In the famous Doc Halliday case today the writ of habeas corpus was called up, but was continued until next Monday, pending the hearing of which Halliday will remain in jail. The charge made against Halliday has at last been explained. The charge is the prisoner killed the McLowry brothers and Billy Clanton at Tombstone last year. The terrible fight out of which grows the present trouble will never be forgotten. It was revived today by a statement made by Bot Masterson, who is one of the most famous of Western officers, having a record of no less than twenty-seven men killed by his own hand. The majority were killed by him while he was Sheriff of Dodge Co., Ks., and the others were desperadoes put out of the way since the border terror has been in the Far West. Masterson, who was a partner of Halliday and the Earpp boys, says that the trouble first started by the arrest of Ike Clanton by Virgil Earpp, Marshal of Tombstone. Clanton, after paying his fine, secured the assistance of his brother and the McLowrys and started out. Three of the Earpp boys and Halliday went down to arrest them, when the cowboys opened fire and shot Virgil Earpp in the fight. All the cowboys were killed except Clanton. In the trial which followed the Earpps were honorably acquitted. The cowboys then resorted to assassination. They first tried to kill Judge Spicer, who presided at the trial. Their next attempt was upon the Mayor of Tombstone. They then shot an arm off Virgil Earpp, and finally killed Morton Earpp as he was playing pool one evening in a saloon by firing at him through a window. In return for this the Earpp faction killed Florentine, Frank Stillwell, and Curly Bill, and then left the country. A Pueblo officer attempted to take Halliday from the Denver officers today, and was ejected forcibly by the Sheriff. Excitement ran high, and it is believed that there will be blood shed, as the Earpps are in the city.

DAKOTA.

Decisions Rendered by the Supreme Court of the Territory.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, Dak., May 18.—The Supreme Court today gave a decision in the cases tried at the May session. Harry W., alias George Knowlton, indicted for manslaughter and sentenced for ten years and $1,000 fine, was granted a new trial. In the murder cases of James Leighton, Thomas Egan, and Brave Bear, judgment was affirmed and sentence ordered to be given. Judgment was reversed in the land cases of John D. Cameron, Dudley Spaulding, and Curtis P. Parsons, whose demurrers against the indictments were sustained by Judge Edgerton, who decided that persons making fraudulent preemption proof could not be punished under the United States statutes which forbid the making of fraudulent claims against the Government. This will bring the so-called land-grabbers to trial. Judgment was affirmed in the case of the Winona & St. Peter Railroad Company, plaintiff and respondent, against the County of Deuel et al., defendant and appellant. In this case the railroad company had brought suit against the Counties of Deuel, Codington, and Grant restraining the collection of taxes on their lands, which they claimed were exempt under the terms of the grant.

CONTAGIOUS DISEASES.

Eight New Cases in Chicago.

New cases of small-pox were reported yesterday from near the corner of Wabash avenue and Forty-seventh street, No. 412 South State street, No. 747 Allport street, No. 568 South Centre avenue, No. 24 South Desplaines street (three cases), and No. 612 South Centre avenue (two cases). The case at Wabash avenue and Forty-seventh street, it appears, was taken from No. 150 South Halsted street Monday, and carried to that place in a hack, where the patient died yesterday. The other deaths reported were from No. 747 Allport street, No. 568 Centre avenue, and one from the pest-house. The cases from Allport street and Centre avenue were not discovered until the patients had died.

ELOPERS ARRESTED.

PORTLAND, Ore., May 18.—Fred L. Jackson and Mrs. Charles M. Hoyt, an eloping couple from Batavia, N. Y., have been arrested near this place, and are held, awaiting advices from New York.

J. A. Colby & Co. will sell you elegant furniture at low prices. 217 State street.

JENNIE CRAMER.

A Record of the Sale of the Arsenic to Walter Malley Furnished.

Testimony of the Foreman of the West Haven Jury of Inquest.

Walter Malley's Story as Told at the Inquest on Jennie's Body.

The Whereabouts of Walter, James, Blanche, and Jennie Preceding the Latter's Death.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Times' New Haven (Conn.) special says: The first witness in the Malley trial this morning was Prof. George J. Brush, Chairman and executive officer of the Governing Board of the Sheffield Scientific School. He said that Walter Malley became a student in the school in September, 1879. Chemistry was taught in the school.

Warren A. Spaulding, proprietor of a drug-store in Church street, was called.

"Have you ever sold Walter Malley arsenic?"

"I can't swear that I have. We keep a record of the sales of arsenic, strychnine, and prussic acid."

The record book kept at the store of the witness was produced, and Mr. Case, of counsel for the defense, said:

"We don't think this record book and entry are admissible, but we don't care enough about it to object. It is a matter of no consequence."

The witness read

THE FOLLOWING ENTRY:

9—6. Walter Malley, Chapel street, 4 oz. arsenic. Rats.

The witness said: "The 9—6 meant the ninth month of the year, September, and the sixth of the month. I might have sold the arsenic myself, but I cannot say."

"In what form was the arsenic?"

"In the form of a powder. White arsenic in the powder form is the only arsenic we have for sale."

"Do you have Fowler's solution for sale?"

"Yes, sir."

"Have you any record of your sales of it?"

"No; it is usually sold on a physician's prescription, so that no record is required."

"Did you know Walter Malley?"

"I did. He has been in my store and has made purchases there."

"What purchases?"

"HE HAS BOUGHT ACIDS,

such as are used in making chemicals."

"Do you undertake to say that it was Walter Malley who bought this arsenic of you?"

"No, sir."

Mr. Case asked the witness to read the list of sales of poison recorded on the same page with the W. Malley one.

The apothecary declined to read off the names in open court, and Judge Granger ruled that it was a private matter.

Mr. Case explained that the object was to show that there were many records of sales of arsenic to kill rats and mice.

To Mr. Doolittle the witness said:

"There is no entry on this page of my record-book of any sale of four ounces of arsenic except to Walter Malley."

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,

the Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, testified that James Malley sent a dispatch to Walter Malley at Stamford last August. In it he gave notice to Walter to return home, as everything was O. K. The dispatch was received at the office at 5 or 5:25 o'clock Aug. 4.

George R. Kelsey, the foreman of the West Haven jury of inquest, testified as follows:

"I heard the testimony given by James and Walter Malley and Blanche Douglass at the inquest. They were all cautioned that they need not say anything to criminate themselves. When Blanche was sworn Justice Metcalfe, the Acting Coroner, cautioned her at the request of Judge Blydenburgh."

"Did Walter testify about

HIS ACQUAINTANCE WITH BLANCHE?"

"Yes, sir. He said that about four weeks ago he was introduced to her by John Duff at the New Haven boat."

"Did he say anything about what his supposititions were in regard to her?"

"He said he regarded her as a highly-respectable young lady. He said that Mr. Duff requested him to get a good, quiet place for her. Walter also said that the girl's brother supported her."

"What did he say about his acquaintance with Jennie Cramer?"

"He said he had been out riding with her, and had driven with her to several places on the shore. Blanche and James went with them."

"Did he say how they were divided up?"

"He said he took Blanche, and

JAMES TOOK JENNIE.

On the Wednesday night previous to Jennie Cramer's death she was at his father's house."

"What did he say about being at the Elliott House that evening?"

"That he either went or sent to the hotel for Blanche to visit at his house. He said that Jennie, James, and Blanche called a little after 8 o'clock. He was waiting for them. They sang and played the piano. Part of the evening they were in the parlor, and had refreshments—fruit and cake. Walter said Blanche complained of being sick, and he gave her some brandy. Jennie was anxious to go home, but they urged her to stay, and she did so.

THE GIRLS OCCUPIED ONE ROOM

and the boys another. Walter and James got up the next morning, and in going past the girls' room on the way to breakfast rapped at the door. After breakfast the boys saw the girls going across the lawn and to a horse-car. The girls, Walter said, were not invited to breakfast."

"When did Walter say was the last time he ever saw Jennie Cramer?"

"The time she left the house that morning."

"When did he say was the last time he ever heard of her?"

"He said he was told by Blanche that she saw her on a West Haven horse-car, corner of Church and Chapel streets, about noon that Thursday, and that was the last he heard of her."

"What did he say about the visit to New York?"

"He said that Thursday noon Mrs. Cramer called at the store and asked about

THE WHEREABOUTS OF JENNIE.

He then went to the Elliott House to see if Blanche was there. She was not. Her baggage was, though. From the hotel he went to the depot and there inquired of Policeman Kennedy if he had seen two young ladies answering the description of Jennie and Blanche get on a train for New York that afternoon. Mr. Kennedy thought he had. Walter took the train for New York, first arranging with James to go to the dressmaker's and look for Blanche there, and to telegraph him what he found. When he got to Bridgeport he telegraphed to James for the address of Jennie Cramer's brother in New York. On reaching Stamford,

HE FOUND A DISPATCH AWAITING HIM.

It was from James, and said that the girls had been found—were O. K. He then came back to New Haven and found Blanche and James at the Elliott House. The party walked to Radcliff's and had supper, after which they went back to the Elliott House with Blanche. Leaving her there, they went to Walter's house and went to bed."

"Did he say anything about his reasons for going after Jennie Cramer?"

"He said he started for New York because he was afraid Jennie would report to her brother about being at his house the night before, and would in that way create a scandal. He said that during the day on Friday he was occupied at the store, and in the evening

TOOK BLANCHE WITH HIM TO BRADFORD POINT.

They got home between 10 and 11 o'clock, and he left Blanche at the Elliott House. He said he heard it reported in the store Saturday morning that Jennie Cramer had been found drowned or dead at the West Haven shore. He and James afterward drove past Mr. Cramer's house to see if there was any crape on the door. There was none, but the doors and the windows were closed. They drove back and found Blanche Douglass, I think, on the green in front of the store, and the three took a long walk."

"Did he say whether they made any inquiries after finding there was no crape on the door?"

"He said they didn't make any."

"What did James say about

THE WEDNESDAY NIGHT AT THE EDWARD MALLEY HOUSE?"

"He said that on the Wednesday night preceding Jennie's death he called at the Elliott House for Jennie and Blanche and walked up with them to the house. They passed part of the evening in the parlor, had refreshments, sang, and Walter played. They went into the smoking-room, where Blanche was taken sick. Jennie wanted to go home, but they persuaded her to remain with Blanche. After 11 o'clock the girls retired to the room they were to occupy, and he and Walter went to their room, where they remained all night. The next morning James and Walter got up at 8 o'clock and had breakfast. The last he saw of Jennie she was with Blanche crossing the lawn to catch a horse-car. Thursday evening Walter and Blanche had supper together at the Malley house, and afterward they

WALKED BACK TO THE ELLIOTT HOUSE WITH HER.

He spent the next day at the store, being absent only for dinner. About 8 o'clock he went to the hotel again, and held the horse while Walter and Blanche got in. He saw them drive away, and then went into the house, where he stayed all night."

"What did James testify to about his talk with his father the next day?"

"That the finding of the body was talked of, and his further said, 'Where were you last night, James?' and 'It is lucky for you that you were home.'"

The witness gave

THE TESTIMONY OF BLANCHE DOUGLASS

in detail. It was about the same as that of Walter and James. To show the inducements held out to Blanche Douglass to confess Sheriff Peck was put on the stand at the request of the defense. The girl staid at the house of the Sheriff in West Haven after her arrest for perjury and before she was charged with murder. The Sheriff read two letters, the first being from Mrs. Peck to her husband, Mr. Peck, the Sheriff. The second letter was from a girl called Sadie, urging Blanche to confess if she knew anything. This closed the testimony for the day.

THE CROPS.

An Unfavorable State of Things in Arkansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 18.—The crop prospects throughout this section are decidedly poor since the recent disastrous floods and storms, although in some places there are evidences of an abundant yield. The pestilent cutworm is doing considerable damage. In the Counties of Garland, Hot Springs, Montgomery, and Saline the soil was subjected to much devastation and waste by the high waters; besides, many acres of corn and wheat were inundated and practically ruined. Around this city there is a large and prolific area of oats. White wheat and corn, though slightly damaged, are nearly up to the average. The cotton crop is almost totally ruined. Those who have not yet planted find it impossible to do so, because of the washing away of the soil. In this respect it is estimated that the four counties mentioned before will sustain over $100,000 damage. In Saline County, the prolific strawberry section in the Southwest, the crop has been badly damaged. The peach crop will yield abundantly in Clark, Nevada, Howard, Yell, Polk, and Pike Counties. What small amounts of wheat were preserved in these counties is flourishing, with no indication of rust. A majority of the counties give excellent reports, but others are not encouraging. The wet season proved destructive to crops in the southwestern portion of the State, while disaster ensued near the centre and west.

Bugs and Army-Worms in Southern Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 18.—The crop outlook is most favorable, all things considered. The present indications in this county bespeak a better yield of wheat to the acre than for several years. Since the recent rains oats are coming out well and promise a good yield. Corn was mostly planted unusually early, and where it was put in in good order is doing fairly well, but much of it has had to be planted over on account of cold weather and too much rain. The chinch-bug may be said up to the present time to be counted out, the late heavy rains having blasted his hopes of getting away with the wheat crop. What he may yet rally and do for the growing corn remains to be seen. In his place, however, we have in some localities the army-worm, that is destroying a great many meadows and in some instances the growing wheat, and occasionally a cornfield. There has been more than the usual amount of complaint on the part of the farmers at the ravages of the cut-worm, which has been particularly destructive on gardens and young corn. His race, however, will be run in a few days. The fruit crop promises about a half yield.

The Big Harvest Will Begin Three Weeks Early in Kansas.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATCHISON, Kas., May 18.—The past few days have settled the question of the wheat crop. Another rain, although not necessary, has fallen in the northern part of the State, from east to west, which, being of a gentle nature and warm, influenced the growing crops wonderfully. The chinch-bugs have endeavored to do damage, but the cool nights and heavy rains have kept them under control. The wheat is now forming its berry-cells, and heads are about formed on all the stalks, which leads to the belief that harvest will commence at least three weeks early. Farmers are preparing for it. The corn which was planted in some instances too early rotted in the ground and required replanting. That which is up looks well and is growing very fast. Rye is strong and vigorous, with no appearance of a setback from any cause. It is idle to believe the many reports started by interested speculators regarding the crop; but your correspondent is publishing a daily *Prices Current*, and knows that Kansas will rank way up when the crop year's returns are all in.

The Condition of Things in Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 18.—The rain that threatened the crops a week ago recommenced today in a gentle, steady down-pour that began about noon and continued at intervals until night. Dispatches from different parts of the State indicate that the weather was cloudy and rainy in the southern counties and clear along the line of the Northern Pacific in Minnesota and Dakota. The opinion among grain men is that, unless the rain is heavy and long continued, it will not injure the wheat crop. It interferes seriously, however, with the planting and cultivation of corn, which is a larger crop in Minnesota this year than ever before. In many places corn-planting is not half finished, and in some scarcely begun. Where the corn is in the ground it is more likely to rot than to germinate while this cold weather lasts, and many farmers are purposely delaying planting, even where the ground is dry enough or weather warm enough to stimulate a rapid growth. Other crops have not suffered much from the weather. Upland hay is doing well, but the marshes are wet.

Potatoes, Fruits, and All Small Grains in Nebraska Promise an Abundant Yield.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 18.—Intelligent farmers say that of all good crops in Nebraska this year, that of potatoes promises the best. Reports from a dozen different counties in the central and northern portion of the State fully endorse this opinion. Not only is the acreage of this crop far in excess of that of other years, but the appearance of the young sprouts and other indications are most favorable to an excellent crop. Should the potato-bug make himself scarce this year, and other destroying insects keep away, the farmers of Nebraska will harvest a crop of potatoes larger by one-half than ever before in a single year. Advices from the fruit belts of the State are also very flattering. Apples, peaches, cherries, etc., promise exceedingly well. Corn is a little backward, and some seeding will have to be done the second time. For the most part the young sprouts look well. There will be a large acreage. Indications for all small grain are flattering in the extreme.

Cotton Doing Badly in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, S. C., May 18.—The cold nights are having a most injurious effect upon the cotton crop, in some cases rendering replanting necessary.

OBITUARY.

Lieut. Walton, Chief of the Life-Saving Service for the District of Lake Michigan.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—This community was startled tonight by the news of the death of Lieut. W. Walton, of the United States Navy. About two weeks ago Lieut. Walton, as chief of the life-saving service of this district, was ordered to inspect the service at Chicago and Waukegan. While in the line of his duty he contracted a severe cold, which developed into pneumonia, and finally resulted in his death this evening at his home in Milwaukee. He was about 45 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children. The deceased was an officer in the army at the breaking out of the Rebellion, but subsequently joined the navy, serving with distinction. He received the regular military education. It is universally admitted that he has been the soul of the life-saving service of Lake Michigan. He was untiring in his labors and remarkably successful as an executive in all his undertakings. He will be greatly missed socially as well as professionally.

Uncle Tommy Hicks, Near Vandalia, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

VANDALIA, Ill., May 18.—Another breach has been made in the ranks of the old settlers of Fayette County, it being occasioned by the death of Uncle Tommy Hicks, which took place on the 11th inst. at the old homestead in the northern part of this county. The deceased settled in Hurricane Township over fifty years ago where he reared a large family. Uncle Tommy was a man of unswerving will, and was held in the highest esteem by all who knew him. In politics he was a Democrat, and for the past few years a strong advocate of temperance. He leaves a widow, his second wife, and a numerous family of children, grandchildren, and great-grandchildren, numbering nearly 100 in all.

Judge Hiram J. Beakes, at Ann Arbor, Mich.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ANN ARBOR, Mich., May 18.—Judge Hiram J. Beakes, of the law firm of Beakes, Cutcheon & Stellwager, of Detroit, died at his home here this morning of cancer of the liver. Judge Beakes was one of the leading lawyers of this section of the State. He was Judge of Probate two terms, twice elected Mayor of Ann Arbor, and had represented this district in the State Legislature. The bar of this county at a meeting tonight adopted resolutions on his death and agreed to attend the funeral in a body.

Isaac Pecoy, at Plano, Ill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PLANO, Ill., May 18.—Today Isaac Pecoy, aged 72, died after an illness of several months.

AMUSEMENTS.

Billee Taylor at McVicker's Theatre.

What Messrs. Solomon and Stephens have been pleased to call a nautical opera, and to which they have given the name "Billee Taylor; or, The Reward of Virtue," was presented last night by the Ford comic opera company at McVicker's Theatre. This musical oddity has been given here once before at the Grand Opera-House about a year ago. It was then exceedingly well rendered, and proved a strong attraction. There is not a particle of originality in this compound production, for its chief dramatic points have been taken from Gilbert and Sullivan, and the music is all borrowed, with slight variations, from the works of other composers. It is bright and merry and pleases the galleries with its constant suggestions of song-and-dance and the variety stage. The audience last night was a small one but reasonably enthusiastic. The performance was better than was to have been expected from the wretched work this company has hitherto done in this city, but it was by no means equal to the former representation of the same opera last summer. Mr. Denham was very funny as the boatswain, and gave his one song, "All on account of Eliza," with considerable energy. Mr. Fitzgerald was a good representative of the *Hon. Capt. Felix Flapper*, and Miss Chapman was acceptable as *Phœbe Fairleigh*. The chorus was noisy rather than musical, but did their share toward giving life and movement to the piece. The member of this company who has "studied under the best masters of Europe" was cast for the title rôle and doubtless imagines that he sang it admirably. It would be cruel to disenchant him, but he is fortunate in not being compelled to listen to the sound of his own unmelodious voice. The other members of the cast call for no especial mention.

The Cincinnatians All Go to Hear Wagner's So-Called Music at the Festival—A Smaller Attendance to Hear Schumann's Melodies in the Evening.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—The weather was magnificent again today, and by so much was the musical festival the more enjoyable. It is hardly probable that bad weather would seriously affect the attendance, but sunshine gives the feast an added charm. The Wagner matinée was the feature of the day. Wagner's music was given exclusively. The selections were those marking the musical climaxes of the reformer's works, and forcibly exemplified the new methods which he is introducing into musical literature. Mr. Thomas' known and intelligent interest in Wagner's works, and the splendid forces at his command, made it possible for him to arrange and execute a program of surpassing interest to an educated musical public. Chief, of course, among these forces was Frau Materna, the prima donna, whose impersonation of Wagner's heroines has been preëminently the best ever given, and who, in July, will at his special call "create" her new character in *Passifal* at Bayreuth. It will be remembered that it was the same artist who in 1876 "created" the character of *Brunnhilde*, the principal female character in the Trilogy, at the Bayreuth Festival, whither she had been summoned by the great composer as the one eminently qualified to interpret his works. That she should have taken the same part at the performance this afternoon is a sufficient indication of the interest that centered in the event. It was the expectation that the climax of the festival would be found in the presentation of the "Passion Music" last evening, and, all things considered, perhaps such was the case, but the Wagner matinée will certainly long remain memorable to the great audience who were present. The program opened with the "Huldigungs Marsch" and closed with the "Gotterdammerung." Between came the "Vorspiel," "Die Meistersinger," "Vos Nürnberg," "Das Reingold," and "Die Walkure." Though it is unlikely that all present understood the selections, there was no evidence of weariness, and the audience broke up in the very best of spirits. The most significant parts were the singing of Mr. Remmertz, in scene second, before Walhalla, in "Der Reingold," "Loges Tidings," from the same work, by Mr. Toedt; "The Rhein Daughters," by Miss Hetlich, Miss Kopp, and Miss Cranch; "Sigmund's Love Song," by Mr. Candidus; "Wotan's Farewell," by Mr. Henschel; and Materna's rendering of *Brunnhilde* in the "Gotterdammerung." Mr. Candidus has given great satisfaction in every part he has taken, and has proved himself a genuine and versatile artist. Mr. Henschel is to many equally pleasing, but his powers, evidently, are of narrower range. The performance closed with Materna as *Brunnhilde*, and, as will easily be believed, closed grandly. It required no high musical attainments to perceive that a great part had fallen into the hands of an equally great artist. The opportunities for a display of dramatic power were what Materna most courts, and she improved them to the utmost. Her part of the Wagner music did not need to be understood to be enjoyed. The wonderful capabilities of artist and of composer were an object of delightful wonder to those who could not comprehend the whole meaning, and must long remain a marvel to those of the highest musical tastes and attainments. Materna, where she has disappointed at all, has done so because of her dramatic rather than lyric talents. Today the dramatic only was expected, and there was nothing expected that was not fulfilled.

The program this evening consisted of Schubert's Symphony in C and scenes from Schumann's "Faust." The symphony was rendered in that masterly way which seems so easy of accomplishment by Mr. Thomas with his present orchestra. This symphony, by many considered Schumann's best, has a majesty and richness, and such a variety of treatment that it affords unusual opportunities for displaying the capabilities of a superior orchestra under the right leadership. Its rendering tonight was a rest from the afternoon's strain, and was received with signs of approval of the most certain character. In presenting the scenes from "Faust," Mrs. Osgood, Miss Cary, Miss Cranch, Miss Wilson, Miss Kopp, Miss Hitlich, Mr. Toedt, Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Henschel, and Mr. Whitney appeared as soloists, and the entire chorus was brought into requisition. Two versions of the concluding chorus were written by Schumann, but he expressed a preference for the last version, and it was that which was presented tonight. It contains more melody than do the selections as a rule upon the festival program, and for that reason is popular. The audience entered into the spirit of the music, and seemed loath to leave the hall when it was ended. Mrs. Osgood appeared for the first time tonight, but her part gave her but little opportunity, to the regret of many who are anxious to hear her again. The local artists who have been given parts in the festival program have given the best of satisfaction. Miss Cranch scored a real triumph yesterday, and today Miss Kopp and Miss Hitlich won their way by their pleasing renderings into the hearts of the audience.

The audience this afternoon was about equal to the seating capacity of the hall. Tonight the audience was swollen by perhaps 500. It is thought the festival will fall a little short of paying expenses, but it will at the worst absorb but a portion of the proceeds from the Patti performance last winter, and the Festival Association are certain of getting through with a larger surplus than they found in the treasury when they took hold two years ago.

Two performances will be given tomorrow, and with the evening performance the festival closes.

Inauguration of the New Hall at Fort Atkinson, Wis.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT ATKINSON, Wis., May 18.—The magnificent hall just completed in this city was opened to a large audience last evening under the auspices of home talent, assisted by J. G. Lumbard, the famous baritone singer of Chicago, and Mrs. J. B. Day, recitationist, of Janesville, Wis. The hall is one of the largest and finest in the county and will seat about one thousand people.

Dramatic Notes.

Manager Hamlin, of the Grand Opera-House, leaves for New York Sunday night.

L. B. Lent, once a rich man and owner of a popular circus, is now advance agent for a small circus traveling in the Southwest.

"Madame le Diable" has made a great hit at the Paris Renaissance. The receipts for the first fifteen performances reached 82,000 francs, an average of over $1,000 a performance. This is said to be more than was ever received at this theatre.

Detroit Post: The French twin sisters did not appear with Tony Pastor's troupe in this city Wednesday night. The reason was that Minnie was married the night before to Charles E. Evans, one of the well-known specialty "pair" of Niles and Evans.

It is a rare incident in the history of the stage for a new play and an unknown actor to meet with the success which has attended the performance of "Garryowen" and Barry Conlan at the Academy of Music this week. Both play and actor are greeted nightly with large audiences and liberal applause. The Mayor visited the theatre Wednesday.

THE WEATHER.

News Still Coming from the Track of the McAllister Cyclone.

Six Farms in the Southwest Corner of Arkansas Visited.

Wagons in Tree-Tops and Whole Families Crippled—"Clearing" by Wind-Power.

Extraordinary Force of the McAllister Cyclone in Southwestern Arkansas.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—Although occurring last week, the news of a cyclone in Sevier County, the extreme southwestern corner of the State, bordering on Texas and the Indian Nation, and fifty miles from any telegraph station, didn't arrive until today.

The tornado came from the west, proceeded in a northeastern direction, and swept everything in its path.

ALL THE BUILDINGS

on the farms of W. C. Daughter, Nathan Ward, John Blassengame, Michael Harris, Zeke Fuller, and Martin Teel, together with fences and trees, were blown down.

Teel's

WAGON WAS BLOWN INTO A TREE-TOP,

and 300 acres of heavy timbered land leveled.

Ring Herring's house was unroofed, and timber blown down.

Portions of Frank Palmer's house were carried away, and his land literally covered with fallen timber.

At George Ayers' a building was demolished. Nothing has been left, and

EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

is crippled, two probably fatally.

No lives were lost so far as ascertained, though the storm was evidently fiercer in Sevier County than anywhere in the State.

The Signal Service.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 19—1 a. m.—The Chief Signal Officer of the Army furnishes the following special bulletin:

The barometer is highest in New England and lowest in Dakota, where a storm of slight energy is central. General rains have fallen from Dakota and Minnesota to Rio Grande, and the New England coast. Northwesterly winds have reported in the Atlantic Coast State and the Lower Lake region, southeasterly west of the Mississippi River and in the Upper Lake region. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic Coast States from Connecticut to North Carolina and remained nearly stationary in the other States. It is below the mean for the month east of the Mississippi River. Cloudy weather with rain indicated Saturday in the Lake region, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the East Gulf States.

For Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Upper Lake region, fair weather followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains, winds mostly southwesterly, stationary, or higher temperature, and lower pressure.

For the Lower Lake region, warmer fair weather, followed by increasing cloudiness, southeasterly winds, and lower pressure.

For the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Valleys, cloudy with local rains, warm southeasterly winds, falling barometer, followed in the north and west portions by rising barometer and colder northwest winds.

The Ohio River will fall.

CHICAGO, May 18—10:18 p. m.—The following observations are taken at the same moment of time at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

Stations.	Ther. 2:18 p. m.	Ther. 10:18 p. m.	Wind.		Rain.	Weather.
Albany	56	49	W.	Light	.01	Cl'dy.
Alpena	49	45	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Bismarck	55	56	E.	Fresh	*	Th'ng.
Buffalo	64	52	N. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cairo	73	63	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Concho, Tex.	72	68	S.	Brisk	.05	Cl'dy.
Cheyenne	65	55	W.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Chicago	64	58	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Cincinnati	69	60	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Cleveland	54	54	N. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Davenport	71	64	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Deadwood	68	54	N.	Light	0	Fair.
Denison	79	70	S. E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Denver	75	64	S.	Light	0	Clear.
Des Moines	67	60	W.	Fresh	.03	Th'ng.
Detroit	64	55	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Dodge City	69	62	S.	Brisk	0	Cl'dy.
Dubuque	73					
Duluth	48	52	N. E.	Light	.16	Lt rain.
Erie	56	52		Calm	0	Clear.
Escanaba		49	S. E.	Light	0	Fair.
Champaign, Ill.	71	58	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Ft. Assiniboine	56	41	N. W.	Fresh	*	Lt rain.
Fort Buford	67	50	N.	Light	.16	Cl'dy.
Fort Custer	59	41	S. W.	Brisk	.35	Lt rain.
Fort Garry	75	53	S. E.	Fresh	.01	Lt rain.
Galveston	76	73	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Grand Haven	62	54	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Huron, Dak.	62	63	E.	Brisk	.19	Lt rain.
Indianapolis	70	61	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Keokuk	71	62	S. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Las Animas	75	65	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
La Crosse	71	60	S.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Leavenworth	69	64	S.	Light	.09	Clear.
Louisville	73	62		Calm	0	Clear.
Little Rock	74	64		Calm	0	Clear.
Marquette		57	S.	Brisk	0	Hazy.
Memphis	75	65	E.	Light	0	Cl'dy.
Milwaukee	66	55	S. E.	Fresh	0	Fair.
Moorhead	55	56	S.	Light	.28	Cl'dy.
Nashville	74	60		Calm	0	Clear.
North Platte	72	67	S.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Omaha	68	62	S.	Fresh	*	Cl'dy.
Oswego	56	53	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Pittsburg	68	57	S. E.	Light	0	Clear.
Port Eads	79	70	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Port Huron	54	48		Calm	0	Clear.
Chattanooga	73					
Rochester	56	51	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
San Antonio	62	68	E.	Light	.24	Th'ng.
Sandusky	57	53	E.	Light	0	Clear.
Springfield, Mo.	71	59	S. E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Shreveport	79	70	S. E.	Fresh	0	Cl'dy.
Springfield, Ill.	73	62	S.	Fresh	0	Fair.
St. Louis	73	61	S.	Fresh	0	Clear.
St. Paul	62	57	S. E.	Fresh	.17	Lt rain.
St. Vincent	58	53	S. E.	Fresh	.02	Cl'dy.
Stockton	70	64	S. E.	Brisk	0	Clear.
Toledo	60	53	E.	Fresh	0	Clear.
Vicksburg	75	69		Calm	0	Clear.
Yankton	68	65	S.	Brisk	0	Fair.
Washakie	57	51	W.	Brisk	*	Lt rain.

*Too small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Time.	Bar.	Ther.	Hu.	Wind.	Vel.	R'n.	Weather.
6:18 a. m.	30.330	54.6	54	E.	3	0	Clear.
10:18 a. m.	30.325	60.6	40	S. E.	6	0	Clear.
2:18 p. m.	30.250	63.7	39	E.	8	0	Fair.
6:18 p. m.	30.207	59.8	52	S. E.	8	0	Fair.
10:18 p. m.	30.177	58.0	69	S. E.	8	0	Clear.

Maximum temperature, 65.3.
Minimum temperature, 49.3.
Mean daily barometer, 30.258.
Mean daily thermometer, 58.3.
Mean daily humidity, 54.0.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

A Negro Woman and Her 10-Year-Old Daughter Brutally Murdered Near Lebanon, Ky.

LEBANON, Ky., May 18.—A double murder of peculiar atrocity was perpetrated near this place last night. The scene of the crime was the farm of W. B. Jarboe & Brother, on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, two miles out of town. The victims were Rose Osborne, a colored woman of perhaps 55 years, and her daughter Matilda Jane, aged about 10 years. The body of the woman was found at an early hour this morning lying in a branch about 200 or 300 yards from the house, face downwards, in water six inches deep. A heavy stone had been placed on her head. On the bank of the little stream lay a piece of wood five feet long, known as a standard. On the back of her head was a cut an inch and a half in length and extending to the bone, which was no doubt produced by a blow inflicted by the standard, but the skull was not fractured. The body of the child was found in bed in the kitchen, which adjoins the dwelling-house. She lay there in the natural position of a sleeping child, with bed-clothing composed about her. Upon turning down the covering, however, a ghastly and gaping wound across her throat was disclosed. The jugular vein had been cut in two and the carotid artery opened but not severed. The blood had stained the whole bed and formed a ghastly clot. Just below the wound there was also a slight cut on the right cheek, and on the bed near the corpse were three well-worn knives—two case knives and a butcher knife—all of which had been kept in the kitchen. Both of the case knives were bloody, but one more so than the other. The knife that had the most blood on it was of very fine metal, and it would seem that it had been selected by some one aware of the superior quality of the blade. James Jarboe, who slept in an upper room of the house, awoke during the night, at what hour he has no idea, and heard a noise as of some one in great distress. The dogs ran out barking in the direction of the spot where Rose's body was afterward found. Jarboe awakened his brother Byron, and went to the window and listened, but, hearing nothing more, again retired. There was a fire last night on the side of the railroad a few hundred yards below the house, supposed at the time to be a camp-fire kindled by some party of tramps. Traces were found there this morning of some garment that had been burned. Rose Osborne had about 80 cents in a pocketbook which she kept in a chest at the foot of her bed. The chest had been broken open, and the pocketbook was found this morning lying on the bed with the money gone. The affair is wrapped in great mystery. As yet there is no definite clew. Some suspicions are entertained against persons alleged to have had a grudge against the deceased, and their whereabouts last night will be the subject of inquiry. The affair makes a great sensation, and crowds of people are flocking to the scene of the tragedy. A careful examination of the body shows no evidence of any attempt at rape.

MARINE

Yesterday an [...] couraging Day [...] of Grain-C[...]

Room Taken fo[...] Bushels of G[...] Lower [...]

Lake Marine Intere[...] mission for the [...] the T[...]

Notice to Mariners [...] Serve Three [...] American [...]

Dock and Other Notes [...] Huron—Vessel [...] the Lakes—

Lake F[...]

But a single charter w[...] carry corn to Buffalo. G[...] inquiry for vessels becau[...] the grain, at least corn, t[...] of wheat was placed for [...] The two above-mention[...] the day's business. [...] about 400,000 bushels [...] elevators at this po[...] under contract to b[...] rail or lake. Receipts a[...] to be so until towards [...] There is more than a suff[...] in port to take all the gra[...] and, therefore, there is n[...] courage owners of vess[...] commission. Nothing [...] grain-carrying busine[...] ever equaled the prese[...] terday's charters were:

For Bu[...]

Schooner George Murra[...]

For [...]

Propeller Alaska, wheat [...]

Total capacity.......

There was a fair dem[...] ber-carriers and quite [...] were made. There are [...] vessels, comparatively, [...] on the market are take[...] rates:

From Grand Haven.....
From Muskegon.....
From White Lake.....
From Pentwater.....
From Ludington.....
From Manistee.....
From Bay City.....
From Cheboygan.....
From Black River.....
From Ashland.....
From Ontonagon.....

The demand for vesse[...] to this port continues [...] number of carriers w[...] bring ties to this port a[...]

From Sturgeon Bay.....
From points in Green B[...]
From East Shore (oppo[...]
From Alpena.....
From Georgian Bay.....
From White Lake.....
From Wiarton.....

*Rafted, 7¼ cents. †F[...]

There is nothing to r[...] ore charters. There [...] and very few on the [...] ments. Rates remain [...]

From Marquette to Lak[...]
From Escanaba to Lak[...]
From Escanaba to Chic[...]
From Marquette to Chi[...]

Coal freights at Lo[...] firm at the ruling r[...] Michigan ports, but the[...] weak, with a prospect [...] Buffalo. Rates are no[...]

From Buffalo to Chicag[...]
From Toledo to Chicag[...]
From Cleveland to Chi[...]
From Erie to Chicago.....
From Buffalo to Milwa[...]
From Toledo to Milwa[...]
From Cleveland to Mil[...]
From Erie to Milwauk[...]
From Buffalo to Racin[...]
From Oswego to Chica[...]

The President to [...] Lake Marine In[...] ed on the Tariff [...]

The Detroit Free Pr[...] Representatives pass[...] ment of a Tariff Com[...] whose duty it shall be [...] vestigation into all th[...] ing to the agricultural [...] manufacturing, mini[...] of the United States, [...] necessary to the est[...] tariff and the revision [...] on a scale of justice t[...] ers, and those otherw[...] portation are taking [...] visability of asking th[...] of their number on th[...] the interests of the l[...] provement of the C[...] Canadian ships are [...] thought to be a matt[...] fore but a fraction of [...] moved in American [...] stand the Canadians [...] nopoly on all routes [...] This is not through [...] part of Americans, b[...] procure vessels and [...] tion of vessels at a m[...] same can be obtaine[...] tariff on iron and [...] which the future la[...] makes it impossible [...] with their rivals, an[...] of this tariff is the [...] lake business may b[...]

Notice to Marin[...] ern End of Sho[...] Lake Superior.

OFFICE OF THE L[...] INGTON, D. C., May [...] given that on and aft[...] second order, flashin[...] will be shown fro[...] erected at Stannard's [...] apparatus lights the [...] plane is 78¼ feet [...] above the lake. The [...] weather, from the d[...] the lake, 17¾ statu[...] conical tower of g[...] pier 62 feet in diam[...] surmounted by a[...] The approximate p[...] taken from the lake [...] Latitude, 47 deg., [...] tude, 87 deg., 13 m[...] ings and distances [...] follows: Marquett[...] statute miles; Hur[...] N. S., 30½ statute m[...] W. ¾ W., 24¼ statu[...] foggy weather ther[...] tion a 10-inch stea[...] of three seconds' d[...] val of ten seconds, [...] duration, followed [...] seconds—thus: Bl[...] ten seconds; blast, [...] ty-two seconds.

By order of the L[...]

Secretary of the Tr[...] house Board.

Foreigners Mus[...] an A[...]

The Treasury D[...] following decision [...] has declared his in[...] the United States [...] preliminary papers [...] an American vesse[...]

TREASURY DE[...] GENTLEMEN: In [...] partment of the 5d [...] Captain of an Engl[...] his intention to be[...] States by taking [...] papers can be re[...] American vessel. [...] the provisions of [...] service of three [...] vessel of the Uni[...] declaration of int[...] requisit in order to [...] a citizen on board [...] fully.

Dock a[...]

The tug Little G[...] perintendent "Ch[...]

Several minor [...] terday. The tug [...] diga shaft, the tu[...]

THE WEATHER.

...s Still Coming from the Track of the McAllister Cyclone.

...Farms in the Southwest Corner of Arkansas Visited.

...ns in Tree-Tops and Whole Families Crippled—"Clearing" by Wind-Power.

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ALL THE BUILDINGS

... farms of W. C. Daughter, Nathan Ward, ...Blassengane, Michael Harris, Zeke Fuller, ...artin Teel, together with fences and trees, ...lown down.

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EVERY MEMBER OF THE FAMILY

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The Signal Service.

...ICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICE, ...INGTON, D. C., May 19 1 a. m.—The Chief ... Officer of the Army furnishes the follow... ...ecial bulletin: ...Barometer is highest in New England and ...t in Dakota, where a storm of slight ener... ...central. General rains have fallen from ...a and Minnesota to Rio Grande, and the ...England coast. Northwesterly winds are ...ted in the Atlantic Coast State and the ...r Lake region, southeasterly west of the ...sippi River and in the Upper Lake ...n. The temperature has fallen in the At... Coast States from Connecticut to North ...ina and remained nearly stationary in the ... States. It is below the mean for the ...h east of the Mississippi River. Cloudy ...her with rain indicated Saturday in the ... region, Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and ...ast Gulf States. ...Tennessee, the Ohio Valley, and the Upper ... region, fair weather followed by increas... ...cloudiness and local rains, winds mostly ...westerly, stationary, or higher temper... ...and lower pressure. ... the Lower Lake region, warmer fair ...her, followed by increasing cloudiness, ...easterly winds, and lower pressure. ... the Upper Mississippi and Missouri Val... ...cloudy with local rains, warm southeaster... ...inds, falling barometer, followed in the ... and west portions by rising barometer and ...r northwest winds. ... Ohio River will fall. ...CAGO, May 18—10:18 p. m.—The following ...vations are taken at the same moment of ... at all the stations named:

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]

... small to measure.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

[illegible]

...mum temperature, 65.3. ...mum temperature, 49.8. ... daily barometer, 30.255. ... daily thermometer, 58.8. ... daily humidity, 54.0.

A DOUBLE MURDER.

...ro Woman and Her 10-Year Old ...ghter Brutally Murdered Near ...anon, Ky.

...ANON, Ky., May 18.—A double murder of ...ar atrocity was perpetrated near this ...ast night. The scene of the crime was ...rm of W. B. Jarboe & Brother, on the ...ille & Nashville Railroad, two miles east ...n. The victims were Rose Osborne, a col... ...woman of perhaps 55 years, and her ...or Matilda Jane, aged about 10 years. ... body of the woman was found ... early hour this morning lying in a ... about 200 or 300 yards from the house, ...wnwards, in water six inches deep. A ...stone had been placed on her head. On ...k of the little stream lay a piece of wood ...t long, known as a standard. On the back ...head was a cut an inch and a half in ...and extending to the bone, which was no ...roduced by a blow inflicted by the stand... ... the skull was not fractured. The body ... child was found in bed in ...chen, which adjoins the dwelling... ... She lay there in the natural ... of a sleeping child, with bed-clothing ...ed about her. Upon turning down the ..., however, a ghastly and gaping wound ...er throat was disclosed. The jugular ...been cut in two and the carotid artery ...but not severed. The blood had stained ...e bed and formed a ghastly clot. Just ... wound there was also a slight cut on ... cheek, and on the bed near the corpse ...e well-worn knives—two case knives ... butcher knife—all of which had ... in the kitchen. Both of the case ...ere bloody, but one more so than the ...he knife that had the most blood on it ...ery fine metal, and it would seem that ...en selected by some one aware of the ... quality of the blade. James Jarboe, ... in an upper room of the house, awoke ...e night, at what hour he has no idea, ...rd a noise as of some one in great dis... ...e dogs run out barking in the direction ...oot where Rosa's body was afterward ...arboe awakened his brother Byrne, ... to the window and listened, but, hear... ...g more, again retired. There was a ...ight on the side of the railroad a few ...ards below the house, supposed at the ...e a camp-fire kindled by some party of ... Traces were found there this morning ...arment that had been burned. Rosa ...had about 80 cents in a pocketbook ... kept in a chest at the head ... bed. The chest had been ...pen, and the pocketbook was found ...ing lying on the bed with the money ...e affair is wrapped in great mystery. ...re is no definit clew. Some suspic... ...entertained against persons alleged to ... grudge against the deceased, and their ...its last night will be the subject of in... ...is affair makes a great sensation, and ...people are flocking to the scene of the ... A careful examination of the bodies ...ridence of any attempt to ravish.

MARINE NEWS.

Yesterday an Unusually Discouraging Day for Owners of Grain-Carriers.

Room Taken for Only 83,000 Bushels of Grain for the Lower Lakes.

Lake Marine Interests and the Commission for the Revision of the Tariff.

Notice to Mariners—Foreigners Must Serve Three Years on an American Vessel.

Dock and Other Notes—Vessels Passed Port Huron—Vessel Charters—Around the Lakes—Port List.

Lake Freights.

But a single charter was made yesterday to carry corn to Buffalo. Grain-shippers made no inquiry for vessels because they did not have the grain, at least corn, to ship. A small cargo of wheat was placed for Erie on through rates. The two above-mentioned charters comprised the day's business. It is said that there is only about 400,000 bushels of No. 2 corn now in the elevators at this port that is not now under contract to be moved either by rail or lake. Receipts are light, and are likely to be so until towards the middle of June. There is more than a sufficiency of carriers now in port to take all the grain awaiting shipment, and, therefore, there is nothing whatever to encourage owners of vessels to keep their craft in commission. Nothing in the history of the grain-carrying business by lake from this port ever equaled the present state of affairs. Yesterday's charters were:

	For Buffalo.	*Bushels.*
Schooner George Murray, corn		53,000
	For Erie.	
Propellr eAlaska, wheat		30,000
Total capacity		83,000

There was a fair demand yesterday for lumber-carriers and quite a number of charters were made. There are but very few lumber-vessels, comparatively, now in port, and those on the market are taken at the following ruling rates:

From Grand Haven	$	1.37½
From Muskegon		1.25
From White Lake		1.37½
From Pentwater		1.62½
From Ludington		1.62½
From Manistee	1.62½	@1.75
From Bay City	2.00	@2.25
From Cheboygan		1.75
From Black River		1.75
From Ashland	3.25	@3.50
From Ontonagon	3.25	@3.50

The demand for vessels to bring ties and posts to this port continues exceedingly good, and a number of carriers were taken yesterday to bring ties to this port at the figures given below:

	Cedar ties.	Hemlock and oak ties.	Posts. and poles.
From Sturgeon Bay	*6¼	....	4
From points in Green Bay	*7	....	4¼
From East Shore (opposit)	....	† 5¾	....
From Alpena	7½	9	5¼
From Georgian Bay	8½	....	....
From White Lake	....	†10	7
From Wiarton	8	....	....

*Rafted, 7½ cents. ‡Free on board. †On deck.

There is nothing to report in the way of iron-ore charters. There is no inquiry for vessels, and very few on the market seeking engagements. Rates remain nominally as follows:

From Marquette to Lake Erie ports	$1.25@1.35
From Escanaba to Lake Erie ports	90@1.00
From Escanaba to Chicago	90@ 95
From Marquette to Chicago	1.15@1.20

Coal freights at Lower Lake ports continue firm at the ruling rates for cargoes to Lake Michigan ports, but the rate to Duluth is very weak, with a prospect of a further decline from Buffalo. Rates are now quoted as follows:

From Buffalo to Chicago	$ 60@ 65
From Toledo to Chicago	1.00
From Cleveland to Chicago	75
From Erie to Chicago	75
From Buffalo to Milwaukee	65@ 70
From Toledo to Milwaukee	1.00
From Cleveland to Milwaukee	75
From Erie to Milwaukee	75
From Buffalo to Racine	80@ 85
From Oswego to Chicago	1.50

The President to Be Asked that the Lake Marine Interests Be Represented on the Tariff Commission.

The Detroit *Free Press* says since the House of Representatives passed a bill for the appointment of a Tariff Commission of nine members, whose duty it shall be to make a thorough investigation into all the various questions relating to the agricultural, commercial, mercantile, manufacturing, mining, and industrial interests of the United States, so far as the same may be necessary to the establishment of a judicious tariff and the revision of the existing tariff upon a scale of justice to all interests, vessel-owners, and those otherwise interested in lake transportation are taking into consideration the advisability of asking the President to appoint one of their number on the commission to represent the interests of the lake marine. Since the improvement of the Canadian canals almost all Canadian ships are being lengthened, and it is thought to be a matter of only a few years before but a fraction of the country's crops will be moved in American bottoms. As matters now stand the Canadians may be said to have a monopoly on all routes open to their competition. This is not through lack of enterprise on the part of Americans, but because Canadians can procure vessels and material for the construction of vessels at a much lower figure than the same can be obtained on this side. The high tariff on iron and steel, the materials from which the future lake ship must be constructed, makes it impossible for Americans to compete with their rivals, and the removal or reduction of this tariff is the only means by which the lake business may be kept in American hands.

Notice to Mariners—Light Near Northern End of Shoal at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior.

OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 12, 1882.—Notice is hereby given that on and after July 4, 1882, a light of the second order, flashing white every 30 seconds, will will be shown from the lighthouse recently erected at Stannard's Rock, Lake Superior. The apparatus lights the entire horizon and the focal plane is 78½ feet above the pier and 102 feet above the lake. The light should be seen in clear weather, from the deck of a vessel ten feet above the lake, 17¾ statute miles. The structure is a conical tower of gray limestone, on a circular pier 62 feet in diameter and 23 feet above water, surmounted by an iron lantern painted red. The approximate position of the lighthouse, as taken from the lake-survey charts, is as follows: Latitude, 47 deg., 10 min., 52 sec. north; longitude, 87 deg., 13 min., 12 sec. west. True bearings and distances of prominent objects are as follows: Marquette lighthouse, S. ⅞ W., 44½ statute miles; Huron Island lighthouse, W. by S. ¾ S., 39½ statute miles; Manitou lighthouse, N. W. ¾ W., 24½ statute miles. During thick and foggy weather there will be sounded at this station a 10-inch steam fog-whistle, giving a blast of three seconds' duration, followed by an interval of ten seconds, then a blast of five seconds' duration, followed by an interval of forty-two seconds—thus: Blast, three seconds, interval, ten seconds; blast, five seconds, interval, forty-two seconds.

By order of the Lighthouse Board,

CHARLES J. FOLGER,

Secretary of the Treasury, President of the Lighthouse Board.

Foreigners Must Serve Three Years on an American Vessel.

The Treasury Department has rendered the following decision in the case of a foreigner who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out the requisit preliminary papers in order to take command of an American vessel:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 5, 1882.—GENTLEMEN: In a communication to this department of the 3d inst. you inquire whether the Captain of an English steamer who has declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States by taking out the requisit preliminary papers can be recognized as the master of an American vessel. You are informed that under the provisions of Sec. 2,174, Revised Statutes, a service of three years on board a merchant vessel of the United States subsequent to the declaration of intention to become a citizen is requisit in order to serve and be recognized as a citizen on board such vessel. Very respectfully,

H. F. FRENCH,
Assistant Secretary.

Dock and Other Notes.

The tug Little Giant is being repainted. Superintendent "Charlie" is bossing the job.

Several minor mishaps to tugs occurred yesterday. The tug Protection broke her intermediate shaft, the tug Rebel her crank-pin, and the tug Van Schaick blew out the soft plug in her boiler.

John McKeown, the mate of the propeller City of Montreal, had his leg broken lately by the slipping of a rope.

The barge Edward Kean has had her name changed, and will hereafter be known as the Little Wissahickon.

About 5,000 tons of coal have been shipped from Buffalo so far this season without record at the custom-house there.

The only places along the river at which any life is exhibited are the dry-docks. They are all doing a booming business.

The only vessel at the lumber market docks yesterday evening was the schooner Glad Tidings, with a cargo of shingles.

The machinery of the wrecked propeller R. Prindiville is lying about three-fourths of a mile out from the piers at Sable River, in twenty-four feet of water, and in the main course of steamers.

The schooner William Shupe is receiving four and three-quarters cents per bushel on wheat from Detroit to Oswego. Vessels carry wheat from this port to Kingston at a rate of one-fourth of a cent less.

Among the arrivals at this port yesterday afternoon were the big iron Anchor Line propellers Clarion and Alaska and the big steam-barge Cumberland, the two first from Erie and the last from Buffalo, all coal-laden.

Lieut. Walton, Superintendent of the life-saving stations in the Lake Michigan district, died at Milwaukee yesterday. An account of his death will be found in another column of THE TRIBUNE under the head "Obituary."

By reference to the heading "Casualties," in another part of THE TRIBUNE, accounts will be found on the explosion of the boiler of the steamer American Eagle off Sandusky and the burning of a wrecking-boat near Quebec.

The schooner Contest was chartered yesterday to bring a cargo of cedar ties to this port from Little Cedar River; the schooner E. R. Blake a cargo from Sugar Creek, Green Bay; and the schooner A. Bradley a cargo from Bailey's Harbor.

There were three barges loaded with lumber at the market docks yesterday morning, and not a lumber-laden schooner during the day, a thing that the oldest dockwalloper says never before occurred since the establishment of the market at this port.

Among the vessels chartered yesterday to bring lumber to this port were the following: Schooner Reindeer, from Muskegon; schooner S. P. Wilson, from White Lake; schooner Phœnix, from Acme; and schooner Belle Walbridge, from Menominee.

The amendment to the Seamen's bill now before Congress makes it compulsory for vessels of 200 tons to carry four men, 300 tons five men, 350 to 500 tons six men, 550 to 800 tons eight men, 850 to 1,000 tons ten men, and for vessels of over 1,000 tons an extra man for each 150 tons Government register.

The yachts Countess and Viking came out of dry-dock yesterday, having been thoroughly overhauled and scraped. They were towed to the Government basin and anchored. Col. John Mason Loomis, the owner of the Viking, caused the gun on board his fine pleasure craft to be fired last evening at sunset.

The depression in the lumber-carrying business is hard on the lumber-shovers. In conversation with one of them yesterday he remarked that he had only made $6 in four days, while in good times he made that much in one day. The business of unloading lumber from vessels is very fatiguing, but the men engaged in the trade are getting a little too much rest at present.

We have been requested by tug Captains to deny the report published in an evening sheet yesterday that one of their number had been robbed of $300 in a low drinking-dive on Fourth avenue. No tug Captain has had half that amount of money this season, and none of them visit such places. They say they have enough to answer for without being accused of things they do not do. There is no man running a tug of the name given in the evening sheet.

Yesterday the schooner E. R. Blake shipped a non-union crew. The men went aboard, but in a short time after took their bags and went ashore, having refused to go out for less than $1.75 a day, 25 cents more than was offered them by the vessel's Captain. Quite a crowd of sailors gathered on the dock, a majority of whom were union sailors, who were greatly pleased at seeing the non-union men strike for higher wages. No disturbance occurred, and good-nature prevailed on all sides.

The harbor tugs are making long runs down the lake looking for tows. Yesterday the tug Tom Brown towed in the schooner Adirondack, which vessel she picked up about forty-five miles down the lake. The tug Parker also brought in the scow-schooner Fick, whose line she picked up about forty miles north of this port. The tugmen think nothing at present of being out on the lake twenty-four to thirty hours if they can only catch a tow, and thus avoid being "skunked." Most of them go out of port with three days' provisions aboard.

A prominent vessel-owner yesterday in speaking of the situation in freights said: "Vessels cannot afford to carry lumber at these freights, and hence several of them are laying up. The trouble is the lumber-dealers have enough lumber left over from last fall to keep them going for the present, and as prices have gone up in the lumber district they are disposed to hold off, thinking thereby to force prices lower. The lumber is being piled up at Bay City and East Saginaw, and it will soon be so crowded there will be no room for more. The supply keeps coming into these points with very little going out. The holders of lumber in the lumber district will soon begin to realize the situation, and there will be a drop in prices. As soon as this occurs there will be more for the carriers to do, with probably better rates."

The case of Special-Officer Colman, on duty at the Vessel-Owners' shipping office, charged with assaulting John O'Brien, a vessel cook, Wednesday afternoon, came up before Justice Hammer yesterday. From the evidence, it appeared that O'Brien was on his way home and stopped on the viaduct on the west side of Lake street bridge to wait for a horse-car. Colman ordered him to move off, and on O'Brien's refusing to do so assaulted him, and the scuffle that ensued caused a crowd to congregate in front of the shipping office. Justice Hammer, after listening to both sides, decided that Colman assumed an authority that he did not possess and fined him $3 and costs. Witnesses testified to the good character of O'Brien, and also to the fact that he was not a drinking man. It is but fair to state that Colman claimed in court that he believed O'Brien was one of a gang of men that had assaulted the crew of a vessel shipped through the shipping office some time since. But O'Brien is not a sailor, and could not have any interest in such matters.

Vessels Passed Port Huron Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 18—1:30 p. m.—Passed up—Steam-barge Mary Mills and barges, 9:20 a. m.; steam-barge H. C. Schnorrer, 9:35 a. m.; steam-barge Pacific and barges, 2:30 a. m.; steam-barge Iron Age and consort, 5:45 a. m.; steam-barge East Saginaw, 7 a. m.; steam-barge L. Chaffee and barges, 7:30 a. m.; steam-barge Saginaw Valley, 10:30 a. m.; steam-barge Bay City and barges, 11:30 a. m.; steam-barge Queen of the West, 11:20 a. m.; schooner Florence.

Passed down—Steam-barge D. Rutty and barges, 8 a. m.; steam-barge Smith Moore, 8:10 a. m.; steam-barge Onota, 3:30 a. m.; steam-barge Havana, 2:20 a. m.; steam-barge Atlantic, 5:50 a. m.; steam-barge City of Concord and consort, 6:45 a. m.; steam-barge Progress, 9 a. m.; steam-barge R. A. Parker, 9 a. m.; steam-barge Inter-Ocean, 5:05 a. m.; schooner David Dows, 9:05 a. m.

Wind northeast, gentle. Weather fair.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 18.—Passed up—Steam-barge Oceanica, 6:25 p. m.; propeller D. Richmond, 9:15 p. m.; steamer Flora, 7 p. m.; schooners H. H. Hine and E. R. Rathbun, 6:50 p. m.

Passed down—Steam-barge H. Howard and barges, 1:50 p. m.; propeller W. H. Farnum, 4 p. m.; steam-barge Cleveland and barges, 3 p. m.; steamer City of Cleveland, 1:30 p. m.; tug Merrick and barges, 2 p. m.

Wind northeast, very light. Weather fair.

Arrivals and Departures at Escanaba.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ESCANABA, Mich., May 18.—Arrived—Steam-barge Alcona and consort San Diego, steam-barge Fred Kelly and consort, steam-barge M. R. Warner, steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge D. W. Rust and consort, steam-barge D. K. Clint and schooner S. C. Butts; schooners W. H. Rounds, M. Statker, J. Wesley, S. V. R. Watson, D. T. Austin, Eliza Gerlach, Jamaica, Constitution, Golden Fleece, J. Bigler, L. W. Ellsworth, Unadilla, F. W. Gifford, S. H. Foster, Lafrinier, Thomas Howland, C. A. King, and G. G. Houghton.

Sailed—Steam-barge Mary Jarecki, steam-barge D. W. Rust and consorts, schooners Eliza Gerlach, Unadilla, F. W. Gifford, S. H. Foster, Lafrinier, Thomas Howland, C. A. King, and G. G. Houghton.

Wind southeast, light. Weather warm.

Port of Buffalo—Coal Freights—Other News.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—Arrived from Chicago—Propeller Scotia, rye, wheat, and corn; propeller New York, flour, wheat, etc.; propeller Connemaugh, flour; schooner Ellen Spry, flaxseed. From Duluth—Propeller Northerner, wheat, etc.; steam-barge Hiawatha, wheat. From Pequaming—Propeller Huron City, lumber. From Charlevoix—Schooner Watertown, pig-iron.

Cleared for Chicago—Propeller Montana, salt, etc.; steam-barge Tacoma, coal; propeller B. W. Blanchard, coal, etc.; propeller Scotia, cement; schooner Ellen Spry, coal. For Milwaukee—Steam-barge D. Ballentine, coal; schooner E. A. Nicholson, coal. For Racine—Schooner Nellie Gardner, coal. For Duluth—Steam-barge Hiawatha, coal.

Coal freights continue firm to Lake Michigan ports. To Duluth the rate is weak, with some prospects of a further decline. Engagements—steam-barges Hiawatha and Empire, coal to Duluth at $1; schooners Groton and A. H. Moss, rails to Duluth at $1.25.

Canal freights remain steady at four and a half cents on corn and five cents on wheat to New York, with a fair movement.

The schooner M. W. Page had 1,350 tons of coal wheeled on today at Hefford's dock, another big day's work.

The steam-barge Tacoma sailed tonight for Chicago with 2,120 tons of coal and 165 tons of fuel. She drew fourteen feet eight inches aft and fourteen feet three three inches forward.

The propeller Winslow arrived this morning from Duluth, two days behind time. She was delayed by heavy winds on Lake Superior. She leaves tomorrow morning.

The tug John Martin leaves tonight with the schooners Michigan for Chicago, E. A. Nicholson for Milwaukee, and Nellie Gardner for Racine, all three coal-laden.

A dispatch was received here saying that the tug Crusader had been towed to Detroit by some steam-barge. She blew out her cylinder-head and broke her piston-rod off Erie on Tuesday.

There is no truth in the report that the Pridgeon vessels are to be laid up on their arrival at Chicago.

A Budget of News from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—Marine circles had a quiet tone in this port today, although navigation is greatly favored by the fine weather. The schooner H. M. Scove was chartered to carry 20,000 bushels of wheat from Sheboygan to Buffalo at 3½ cents. The schooners Watson and Fort were chartered to carry ore from Escanaba to Ohio ports.

Capt. Brooks, of the schooner Louisa McDonald, which recently collided at Sturgeon Bay with the schooner Harvey Bissell, today filed a wreck report at the custom-house. The damage to the vessel was placed at $3,000. She is insured for $6,500.

The propeller Newburg arrived from below with a cargo of coal.

The propeller Lehigh left for Erie with the barge Schuylkill, grain-laden, in tow.

The schooner J. F. Tracy was docked today to have a leak stopped.

The Steam-Barge Oceanica Strikes the Rocks at the Lime-Kilns.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AMHERSTBURG, Ont., May 18.—Through some misunderstanding the steam-barge Oceanica, bound up, ran on the rocks between the lightship on the Lime-Kilns Crossing and Dunbar's dredge, which was being placed out. They told her to take the west, but she was unable to do it. When her stern struck her bow commenced to swing, and Dunbar's tug went alongside and steadied her up.

The steamship Onoko passed the Lime-Kilns at noon, drawing fifteen feet of water, and the big schooner David Dows at 3 o'clock.

The Colchester lightship is still here.

Belief that a Compromise Will Be Effected at Muskegon.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MUSKEGON, Mich., May 18.—The boom men and the mill men have separated for the purpose of simplifying the strike, and to allow employers to directly settle with their own men. This is the first move for several days to change the situation, and it is now believed that a settlement will be effected in a short time. The booming company announced that they would meet the men and talk with them, but have not done so thus far. It is beleived that a compromise of some kind will be reached soon, but on what basis no opinion can be formed just now. A day or two will develop something.

Entered and Cleared at Erie.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ERIE, Pa., May 18.—Entered—Schooner Francis Palms, from St. Ignace, pig-iron; schooner Monitor, from Alpena, lumber; steam-barge Westford, from Alpena, lumber; steam-barge Ballentine, from Buffalo, coal.

Cleared—Steam-barge Ballentine, for Chicago, coal; steam-barge Westford, for Buffalo, lumber.

Vessels Passed the Welland Canal Yesterday.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT COLBORNE, Ont., May 18.—Passed up—Steam-barge J. F. Dayan, Sackett's Harbor to Chicago, light.

Passed down—Propeller J. C. Gault, Toledo to Ogdensburg, corn and merchandise.

The Steam-Barge Smith Moore Runs Aground at Herson's Island.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT HURON, Mich., March 18.—The steam-barge Smith Moore, bound down with iron-ore, ran aground and dry on the sand off Herson's Island. At the last accounts up to this hour she was still on.

The Weather at the Straits.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CHEBOYGAN, Mich., May 18.—Cleared—Propeller St. Paul and steamer Pearl. Wind northeast, light; foggy. Weather fine.

Chartered at Cleveland.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—Chartered—Schooner Coyne, coal, Lorain to Milwaukee, 75 cents.

Cleared—Propeller Montana, merchandise, Chicago.

Arrived at Kingston.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KINGSTON, Ont., May 18.—Arrived—Schooner Emerald, from Chicago, 23,000 bushels of corn.

Port of Chicago.

The following were the arrivals and clearances of vessels at this port yesterday:

ARRIVALS.

Prop R. A. Seymour, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Messenger, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Buffalo, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, sundries.
Prop St. Paul, Collingwood, sundries.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, sundries.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Hall, sundries.
Prop Swallow, Montague, lumber.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, lumber.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, lumber.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, lumber.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, lumber.
Prop Wissahickon, Buffalo, coal.
Prop J. H. Shrigley, Manistee, lumber.
Prop Colin Campbell, Ludington, lumber.
Prop Clarion, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Cumberland, Cleveland, coal.
Prop Alaska, Erie, sundries.
Prop Charles Reitz, Manistee, lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr Jessie Martin, Muskegon, ties.
Schr Morning Star, Michigan City, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, lumber.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, lumber.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Sturgeon Bay, lumber.
Schr Adirondack, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, lumber.
Schr C. L. Feck, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, lumber.
Schr Edna, Grosse Point, sand.
Schr J. V. Jones, Montague, lumber.
Schr Presto, Grand Haven, lumber.
Schr City of Grand Rapids, Grand Haven, sundries.
Schr John Mark, Manistee, lumber.

CLEARANCES.

Prop Messenger, St. Joseph, sundries.
Prop T. W. Snook, White Lake, light.
Prop Annie Laura, Muskegon, light.
Prop R. G. Peters, Manistee, light.
Prop Boston, Buffalo, 25,021 bu rye, 6,250 bu corn, 1,925 brls flour, 125 brls meal, 50 brls pickles.
Prop Tempest, White Lake, light.
Prop Boss, White Lake, light.
Prop James Davidson, Buffalo, 60,000 bu wheat.
Prop St. Joseph, Grand Haven, light.
Prop George Dunbar, Muskegon, light.
Stmr Chicago, Manitowoc, sundries.
Schr S. P. Wilson, White Lake, light.
Schr Apprentice Boy, White Lake, light.
Schr C. F. Allen, Grand Haven, light.
Schr Belle Walbridge, Menominee, light.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, light.
Schr Glad Tidings, Manistee, light.
Schr E. R. Blake, Sugar Creek, light.
Prop Mary Groh, South Haven, mdse.
Prop R. C. Brittain, White Lake, sundries.
Prop J. S. Seaverns, Saugatuck, mdse.
Prop Swallow, White Lake, 200 bu oats.
Prop Clyde, Erie, 51,448 bu wheat, 539 sacks flour, 558 sacks oats, 310 sacks linseed.
Schr Charles Marshall, Traverse City, 1,500 bu oats and sundries.

IOWA INSURANCE.

Further Testimony Regarding the Frauds Alleged to Have Been Perpetrated by the Cedar Rapids Company.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MARSHALLTOWN, Ia., May 18.—The prosecution of the Cedar Rapids Insurance Company case closed its evidence last night, reserving the privilege of introducing documentary evidence, which the company had been twice subpœnaed to produce but failed. Some of it was furnished tonight, however, in the shape of letters to the company from farmers who had been swindled by these same agents in March and April last, and which the company had kept on file in its office, and yet had retained these agents to work for it up to the date of their arrest by a farmer of this county for the same kind of swindling. One of them, indeed, was addressed to A. Cameron, the swindling agent. This evidence, from the fact that the company pleads ignorance of the frauds, and says it would not knowingly employ such agents, adds more unimpeachable evidence against the company. Adjuster Williams, the first witness for the defense, after denying in toto the statements of agents and witnesses for the prosecution, was almost completely broken down on cross-examination, admitting that he gave the instructions sworn to by agents, and had accompanied them on trips where whisky was used to put farmers in good humor and get them to sign notes or applications. Gaylord, the farmer who commenced the prosecution, testified as to the method of the swindle, and that he believed the company innocent.

Its Action Is Sure and Safe.

The celebrated remedy Kidney-Wort can now be obtained in the usual dry vegetable form, or in liquid form. It is put in the latter way for the especial convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. It will be found very concentrated, and will act with equal efficiency in either case. Be sure and read the new advertisement for particulars.—*South and West.*

SPORTING EVENTS.

Chicago Again Vanquished by the Heavy Batsmen from Buffalo.

Providence Beaten by Troy, Cleveland by Detroit, and Worcester by Boston.

Yesterday's Running Races at the Louisville Jockey Club Meeting.

Olean, Duke of Kent, Fatinitza, Katie Creel, and Judge Burnett the Winners.

Buffalo 9, Chicago 4.

Finding that he had in the one-armed Daily a Chicago-proof pitcher, O'Rourke had the good sense to make the most of the fact, and, contrary to general expectation and to the rule of alternating pitchers which is followed in nearly all the clubs, Daily was found again in front of the Chicago batsmen yesterday, and, although hit harder and more freely than before, he nevertheless prevented any bunching of hits, and kept down the score of earned runs to one. There were fully 2,500 people on hand to see the home team again beaten at every point of play, and, as usual with Chicago crowds, the best team got the largest share of the applause. The game began with the presentation of a run to Chicago by Jim White's bunching of his passed balls, and the errors of this player, along with a muffed fly by O'Rourke, gave Chicago all its runs save one in the sixth inning, when Anson hit for two bases, went to third on an out at first, and was batted home by Burns' single. The rest of the hitting was scattered and ineffectual, especially as the fielding on the Buffalo side was strong and sharp. The visitors had their matinée all in the first inning, when they scored seven runs, all earned except the one which came of a base on balls. Purcell hit for his base, as did Brouthers also, O'Rourke having in the meantime given Gore a fly. Richardson lifted the ball fair over the left-field fence for a home run, Purcell and Brouthers preceding him over the plate. This rattled Goldsmith, and out of mere nervousness he gave Jim White his base on balls. Foley came in with a base hit, and a passed ball allowed White to succeed in stealing third. Rowe's two-baser brought him home and filled second and third, whereupon little Davy Force fell on the ball and sent it fair over into Michigan avenue, and again three runs came in on a single hit. Then Daily struck out, and Purcell's second time at bat netted him an out at first. Buffalo did very little batting after this inning, five hits being all they got during the rest of the game. In the fifth inning Brouthers and Richardson got singles, and when White lifted an easy fly Anson undertook to drop it for a double play, but made a mess of it, and only succeded in forcing out Richardson at second base, while Brouthers trotted safely to third. The umpire ruled White out at first, but on O'Rourke's very vigorous protest and a consultation of the rules he very properly reversed his decision and restored White to first base. Foley gave Gore an easy fly which he undertook to juggle in order to make a play for Brouthers at third, but he too made a mess of it, holding on to the ball so long that Brouthers easily scored. Rowe closed the inning with a fly to Gore. In the seventh inning Brouthers hit a safe one into right field, and because Anson was not on his base to receive the ball he made second. He was run out on Richardson's hit to Burns, the striker making second on the play, and tallying on Gore's fumble of White's safe hit. After this there was no more run-getting, Buffalo foregoing the last half of the ninth inning. It is no use denying that Chicago cut a poor figure in the last two games, but it is also true that the Buffalos were very fortunate in striking two such streaks of batting. They bat for long hits almost without exception, and are lucky when they get them. There will be plenty of games this year when they won't succeed so well. It remains to be said, however, that, with the exception of White's catching, the Buffalos have played a strong fielding game. The Detroits play here tomorrow.

THE SCORE:

Chicago.	A	R	B	T	P	A	E
Dalrymple, l. f.	3	2	1	1	1	0	0
Gore, c. f.	4	0	0	0	5	0	2
Kelly, r. f.	4	1	1	1	1	2	0
Anson, 1b.	3	0	1	2	8	1	2
Williamson, 3b.	4	1	1	1	0	4	0
Burns, s. s.	3	0	1	1	1	5	0
Goldsmith, p.	4	0	1	1	0	3	0
Flint, c.	4	0	2	3	4	0	0
Quest, 2b	3	0	0	0	4	1	0
Total	32	4	8	10	24	16	4
Buffalo.							
Purcell, l. f.	5	1	2	2	1	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f.	4	0	0	0	3	1	1
Brouthers, 1b.	4	2	2	2	7	1	0
Richardson, 2b.	4	2	2	5	4	3	0
White, c.	3	1	1	1	8	1	1
Foley, r. f.	4	1	1	1	2	1	0
Rowe, s. s.	4	1	2	3	0	5	0
Force, 3b.	4	1	1	4	2	0	0
Daily, p.	4	0	0	0	0	5	0
Total	36	9	11	18	27	17	2

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—4
Buffalo	7	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	*	—9

Earned runs—Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 6.
Two-base hits—Anson, Flint, Rowe.
Home-runs—Richardson, Force.
First base on balls—Dalrymple, Anson, Burns, White.
First base on errors—Chicago, 1; Buffalo, 1.
Left on bases—Chicago, 3; Buffalo, 3.
Struck out—Gore, Goldsmith (2), Quest, Dalrymple, Daily (3).
Double-play—Rowe-Richardson-Brouthers.
Passed balls—White, 3; Flint, 1.
Umpire—Quinn.

Boston 15, Worcester 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WORCESTER, Mass., May 18.—Only 200 people attended today's game, which was played under a cloudy sky, with a cold raw wind and frequent squalls of hail for a disagreeable accompaniment. The Bostons early gaged Richmond's pitching, and hit him almost at will, while the Worcesters helped to add to the weight of their defeat by frequent fielding errors. Burdock led at the bat for the Bostons with three singles and a double, while Sutton got four singles and Rowen three. The bad fielding of the Worcesters was principally done by Bushong, who had three poor throws and two passed balls, and Irwin three bad throws and a fumble. The Bostons fielded sharply. Buffington pitched for the Bostons, but the Worcesters, although they hit him freely, failed to bunch their hits.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Boston	2	0	3	0	0	0	2	4	4	—15
Worcester	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	— 3

Base hits—Boston, 19; Worcester, 11.
Total bases—Boston, 24; Worcester, 11.
Errors—Boston, 8; Worcester, 15.
Earned runs—Boston, 8; Worcester, 1.
Two-base hits—Hotaling (2), Burdock, Morrill, Mathews.
First base on balls—Boston, 1; Worcester, 1.
First base on errors—Boston, 5; Worcester, 3.
Left on bases—Boston, 6; Worcester, 8.
Double plays—Boston, 1; Worcester, 1.
Passed balls—Bushong, 3.
Umpire—Dunnigan.

Troy 7, Providence 6.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

TROY, N. Y., May 18.—The Troys won today by heavy batting in the fourth and eighth innings and by superior fielding against the hard hitting of Providence. In the fourth inning hits of Conners, Smith, Holbert, and Roseman, and errors of Start and Denny, gave Troy four runs, and in the eighth they earned three on hits of Holbert, Gillespie, and Roseman, and a long hit to right of Pfeiffer which cleared the bases. Hits of Gilligan, Farrell, and Start and a passed ball gave the visitors one in the third; hits of Farrell, York, Denny, and doubles of Ward and Radbourne earned four in the fifth inning; and hits of Ward and Radbourne, with errors of Pfeiffer, gave another in the sixth. Keefe made a fine double play from centre-field. The weather was cold and raw, and the attendance about 600. Saturday the Troys play on their new grounds.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Providence	0	0	1	0	4	1	0	0	0	—6
Troy	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	3	—7

Runs earned—Troy, 4; Providence, 4.
Base hits—Troy, 12; total, 13. Providence, 14; total, 17.
Errors—Troy, 3; Providence, 7.
Two-base hits—Farrell, Radbourne, Ward, Pfeiffer.
Bases on errors—Troy, 4; Providence, 2.
Left on bases—Troy, 6; Providence, 8.
Passed balls—Holbert, 2; Gilligan, 2.
Double plays—Pfeiffer-Ewing-Smith, Keefe-Smith.
Umpire—Pearce.

Detroit 3, Cleveland 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, May 18.—Today's game did not attract as large a crowd as any one of the other games which have been played. It turned out to be the most exciting game of this season. Errors were numerous, but, unlike the hits, they were bunched, and occurred mostly when there were few men on bases, so that the ground then lost was in a measure recovered. McGeary scored the first run in the third inning on a tripple bagger and a passed ball. Hanlon added another earned run in the next on a three-bagger and Powell's sacrifice. For Cleveland Richmond scored in the fifth on a three-bagger and Esterbrook's sacrifice, and Muldoon added one and tied the game on a grounder which passed Luff, a steal of second, Glasscock's single, and Powell's wild throw. In the eighth Powell's single, Kelly's wild throw, and Dunlap's blunder in holding the ball gave the home team the winning run.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	—2
Detroit	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	*	—3

Runs earned—Detroit, 1; Cleveland, 1.
Errors—Detroit, 5; Cleveland, 6.
Two-base hit—Luff.
Three-base hits—Richmond, Hanlon, McGeary.
Base hits—Cleveland, 5; Detroit, 9.
Total bases—Cleveland, 7; Detroit, 14.
Left on bases—Cleveland, 4; Detroit, 5.
Struck out—Phillips, Shaffer, Richmond, Hanlon (2); Farrell, Weidman.
Bases on called balls—Dunlap, Bennett.
First base on errors—Cleveland, 2; Detroit, 1.
Double plays—Luff-Powell, Glasscock-Dunlap-Phillips.
Passed balls—Kelly.
Umpire—Bradley.

Atlantic 11, Metropolitan 4.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The Mets were beaten today 11 to 4 by the Atlantics, the score being as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Metropolitan	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	—4
Atlantic	0	0	3	3	0	2	3	0	*	—11

Athletic 9, Louisville 8.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The game today resulted as follows:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Louisville	3	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	2	—8
Athletic	0	0	3	0	2	1	0	3	*	—9

St. Louis 5, Baltimore 3.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 18.—Following is the score of today's game:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Baltimore	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	*1	0	—3
St. Louis	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	*	—5

Cincinnati 2, Allegheny 2.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CINCINNATI, O., May 18.—The home team was successful today by the following score:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Cincinnati	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—3
Allegheny	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Yesterday's Races at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—The Louisville Jockey Club continued its races today. The weather is delightful. The track could not have been in finer condition. The attendance is very large. The first race was for a purse of $200 for 2-year olds, three-fourths of a mile. Oleon won by a head, Annie Louise second, Punch third, Tomboy fourth, Eleanor Holmes fifth, Astute last. Time 1:17¾.

Second race, club purse, $250, of which $50 went to second; one mile. Starters: G. W. Winter's b. f. Mamie W., 3 years, 97 pounds; Eli Jordan's b.f. Calretta, 3 years, 97 pounds; Morris & Patton's br. h. Duke of Kent, 5 years, 121 pounds; R. F. Johnson's ch. c. Quebec, 3 years, 102 pounds; William Cottrell's b. g. Gus Mathews, yea rs, 99 pounds; Milton Young's ch. g. Glenarm, 3 years, 99 pounds; P. C. Fox, b. f. Maggie Ayer, 4 years, 122 pounds; John Rebers', ch. f. Nellie Peyton, 3 years, 97 pounds; A. Jackson, b. c. Robert Bruce, 3 years, 102 pounds; Churchill & Johnston's b. c. Wapakoneta, 3 years, 102 pounds. Pools: Gus Mathews, $175; Robert Bruce, $150; Maggie Ayer, $80; Duke of Kent, $65; Glenarm, $50; the field, $130.

Book-betting: 5 to 2 against Gus Mathews and Robert Bruce, 5 to 1 against Duke of Kent and Glenarm, 6 to 1 against Claretta and Maggie Ayer, 10 to 1 against the others. It was a very troublesome field to start, but a good start was finally effected, Maggie Ayer leading from her withers, Robert Bruce second, Glenarm third, the others bunched well up. Bruce went out and took the track on the turn, and showed the way past the quarter a head in front of Maggie Ayer. The pace was terrific. About the middle of the back stretch Bruce cut it and Maggie Ayer took up the running, with Gus Mathews, Glenarm, and Duke of Kent laying well up. Maggie Ayer led into the home-stretch, but Hurd brought the Duke of Kent up under whip, after getting straightened out, and after a sharp finish won by a length, Maggie Ayer second, Gus Mathews third, Mamie W. fourth, Nellie Peyton fifth, Claretta sixth, Robert Bruce seventh, Wapakoneta eighth, Quebec ninth, Glenarm last. The last four pulled up. Time, 1:43¼. French pools paid $44.70.

Third race, selling race, club purse $300, of which $50 went to second; usual selling conditions: 1¼ miles. Starters: J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Fatinitza, 4 years, 96 pounds; P. A. Brady & Co.'s ch. g. Edison, 4 years, 94 pounds; W. Lakeland's b. c. Aleck Ament 4 years, 112 pounds; F. B. Harper's b. m. Stella, 4 years, 88 pounds; Churchill & Johnson's ch. g. Churchill, 4 years old, 94 pounds; J. R. McKee's ch. g. Pope Leo, 4 years, 104 pounds; Carter & Co.'s ch. g. Brooklyn, 5 years, 100 pounds; Applegate & Bros.' b. h. Bowling Green, 5 years, 97 pounds; A. Burnham's b. g. Carley B., 3 years, 85 pounds; C. H. Pettengill's b. g. Fair Count, 6 years, 104 pounds; J. Pritchard's b. g. Eli, aged, 108 pounds; P. C. Fox's b. g. Rochester, aged, 98 pounds; W. B. Phelan's ch. f. Lenore, 3 years, 81 pounds; Hayden & Barry's ch. g. Pathfinder, 3 years, 79 pounds; O. E. Lefevre's b. h. Startle, aged, 97 pounds; Carroll & Mack's b. g. Taxgatherer, 3 years, 87 pounds; J. T. Williams, b. g. Amazon, 5 years, 84 pounds. Pools: The field, $250; Startle, $100; Fair Count, $55; Taxgatherer, $50. Book betting: 4 to 1 against Startle, 5 to 1 against Churchill, 7 to 1 against Fair Count, 8 to 1 against Pope Leo and Taxgatherer, 10 to 1 against Stella, Lenore, Fatinitza, and Brooklyn, 15 to 1 against Aleck Ament, Eli, Amazon, and Rochester, 20 to 1 against the balance. The field got a good send-off, with the exception of Fair Count, who was left at the post. Rochester was first to show in front, and made the running for a mile, with Startle, Stella, Churchill, and Fatinitza lapped a length away. Then came another bunch, headed by Pope Leo. When abreast the half-mile post, Kelso joined in the hunt with Aleck Ament. The fight was fierce at the head of the straight. At the furlong pole Fatinitza pulled out from the rest and won by three parts of a length, Aleck Ament second, two lengths in front of Rochester, third, Taxgatherer fourth, Startle fifth, Bowling Green sixth, Amazon seventh, Pope Leo eighth, Edison ninth, Churchill tenth, Stella eleventh, Carley B. twelfth, Brooklyn thirteenth, Eli fourteenth, Lenore fifteenth, Aranus gelding sixteenth, Pathfinder seventeenth, Fair Count last. Time, 2:11. French pools paid (Fatinitza in the field) $18.10.

Fourth race, Kentucky Oaks, for 3-year-old fillies, $100 entrance, half forfeit, $1,000 added, of which $200 went to second. Starters: W. Cottrell's b. f. Ruth; J. A. Grinstead's ch. f. Pinafore; T. J. Megibben's ch. f. Zoölite; H. Johnson's b. f. Katie Creel; R. H. Owens' ch. f. Issie. All carried 102 pounds. Pools: Issie, $350; Pinafore, $200; Katie Creel, $120; the field, $50. Book betting: 3 to 5 against Issie, 2 to 1 against Pinafore, 5 to 1 against Katie Creel, 12 to 1 against Zoölite and Ruth. There was a fair start at the first attempt, with Ruth in front, but Issie took the track immediately and made the running for a mile and a quarter, and then quit, Ruth running second and Pinafore third, Stoval playing waiting race with Katie Creel. A furlong from home Pinafore looked a winner all over, as she was running well in hand and the others were under the whip. Katie Creel came down the straight with a wonderful burst of speed and Hovey drew his whip. The pair had it hammer and tongs to the wire, Katie Creel winning from her saddle-girth out, Pinafore second, four lengths in front of Issie third, Ruth fourth, and Zoölite last, beaten off. Time: first quarter, 26 seconds; half mile, 51¾ seconds; three-quarters, 1:18; mile, 1:44½; 1¼ miles, 2:11½; 1½ miles, 2:39. French pools paid $27.20.

Fifth race, steeple-chase handicap, purse $400, of which $75 went to the second; about one and three-quarter miles. Starters: P. A. Brady & Co.'s b. g. Guy, aged, 146 pounds; John Funk's ch. m. Suannanoa, aged, 144 pounds; C. Ensign's b. g. Boston on the Table, aged, 140 pounds; D. L. Hall's b. m. Miss Malloy, aged, 144 pounds; W. W. Lisle's b. g. Judge Burnett, 4 years, 124 pounds; J. A. Grinstead's b. f. Annette, 4 years, 120 pounds; Hayden & Barry's ch. g. Bagdad, 4 years, 140 pounds. Pools: Miss Malloy, $100; Bagdad, $85; Guy, $80; the field, $75. Book betting: 2 to 1 against Miss Malloy, 2½ to 1 against Bagdad, 3 to 1 against Guy, 4 to 1 against Suannanoa, 5 to 1 against Annette, 8 to 1 against Judge Burnett and Boston on the Table. Miss Malloy showed the way over the several jumps, but Judge Burnett collared the mare at the distance-post and won by a length, Miss Malloy second, a length in front of Guy third, Boston on the Table fourth, Suannonoa fifth, Bagdad sixth. Annette cantered in slowly some minutes after. Time, 3:26. French pools paid (Judge Burnett in the field) $31.60.

The entries for tomorrow's races and first pool in each event sold at the Turf Exchange tonight are as follows:

First race, half mile, weight for age—John Greener, $25; Vis-a-Vis, $35; Myriad, $30; Misfortune filly, $35; Tullahoma, $12; Frankie Mac, $30; Myriad, $30; Matrimony, $25; Von Moltke, $15; Haddisco, $12; Little Pat, $15; John Greener, $25; Hattie M., $25; Fosterina, $30.

Second race, 1 1-16 miles, weight for age—Fellowplay, $150; Creosote, $65; Brambelletta, $55; Lucy May, $16; Major Hughes, $70; Wallensee, 10; Saunter, $7; Moscow, $6; Baybee, $5.

Third race, Louisville cup, two and a quarter miles—Checkmate, $650; Hindoo, $650; Gliddelia, $125; Lida Stanhope, $50; Blazes, $50; Granger, $20.

Fourth race, selling race, one and a quarter miles—Bubbler, 86 pounds, $50; Lutestring, 87 pounds, $30; Luena B., 81 pounds, $20; John Happy, 105 pounds, $20; George Hakes, 105 pounds, $15; Bismuth, 102 pounds, $5; the Boss, 102 pounds, $10.

Fifth race, handicap, one a half miles—Lizzie S., 107 pounds, $55; Aliunde, 110 pounds, $40; Granger, 105 pounds, $30; Windoush, 112 pounds, $40; Rufus L., 95 pounds, $34; Fair Count, 108 pounds, $30; Highflyer, 95 pounds, $15; Bonnie Castle, 105 pounds, $15; Eli, 106 pounds, $15; Glenellen, 100 pounds, $15; Annie G., 95 pounds, $10; Pathfinder, 95 pounds, $10.

In the second pool sold on the Cup race, Checkmate brought $220 and Hindoo $225. Weather tonight clear and warm.

The Spring Meeting of the Tri-State Trotting Association.

TOLEDO, O., May 18.—The entries for the spring meeting of the Tri-State Trotting Association closed with a fine field of horses, seventy-nine in number, as follows: 2:50 class, eleven entries; 2:30 class, eight; 2:23 class, four; 2:34 class, eight; 2:17 class, six; 2:40 class, nine; 2:26 class, ten; 2:20 class, six; 2:20, pacing, eight; free-for-all, pacing, six; half-mile, running, three.

The Point Breeze Trotting Meeting.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—Point Breeze races—2:35 class:

King William	4	1	1	1
May Thorn	2	2	2	2
Augusta Schuyler	3	4	4	3
Charley Hood	8	8	8	4
Vivid C.	1	9	6	5
Lydia K.	9	7	9	6
Bertha Chandler	5	5	5	7
Ellwood R.	10	11	7	8
Daniel S.	6	10	10	9
Frank Patcher	7	3	3	10
Frank	12	6	dist	
O'Conner	11	dist		

Time—2:28¼; 2:30½; 2:30; 2:32.

Class 2:25.

Early Rose	2	1	2	1	1
Belle Oakley	1	5	1	5	2
John Hall	5	2	3	2	3
Prospect Maid	3	3	4	3	4
Modesty	4	4	5	4	5
Adele Gould	dist				

Time—2:26; 2:27½; 2:27; 2:31½; 2:29.

The Racing at Dayton, O., Very Good.

DAYTON, O., May 18.—The second day's races at the fair-grounds were largely attended today. In the $300 trot, continued from yesterday, Gladiator, of Cincinnati, won in the second heat. His time was 2:43, 2:39, 2:39¼.

The 2:40 trot was won by Tom Rogers, of Cincinnati, in three straight heats. Time, 2:33, 2:34¼, 2:32¼.

The half-mile run was won by Mollie in two straight heats in 52 and 51¼ seconds.

The track is in good condition, and races very good. The races close tomorrow.

The Racing at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 18.—The Ivy City track, Youthful Stakes, for 2-year-olds, half-mile, was won by Antrim, Mirth second, Eolist third. Time, 55¼.

The Diplomatic Stakes, a mile and a half, was won by Glenmore, La Gloria second. Time, 2:57.

Selling race, one mile. Clarence won, Chickadee second, Clara third. Time, 1:45.

The mile-and-a-quarter race was won by Col. Sprague, Glenmore and Compensation running a dead heat for second place. Time, 2:11½.

THE DAIRY INTEREST.

A Dairy Fair to Be Held in the Exposition Building in Milwaukee Some Time During the Coming Fall.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—This forenoon Manager Torrey of the Exposition held a conference with a number of the Dairy Association officers for the purpose of completing preparations for the holding of the tenth annual convention of the National Cheese, Butter, and Egg Association in this city next fall in connection with a projected dairy fair. The meeting was held in the Exposition Building. The following representatives of dairy interests were in attendance: Col. R. M. Littler, Secretary and Treasurer of the National Association; W. D. Hoard, President of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association; George C. Lawrence, J. G. Lumbard, Chicago; W. W. Ingram, Chicago; R. P. McGlincy, Secretary of the Northwestern Dairymen's Association; D. W. Curtis, Secretary of the Wisconsin Dairymen's Association, Fort Atkinson; Chester Hazen, President of the Northern Wisconsin Mechanical and Agricultural Association; C. R. Beach, President of the Wisconsin State Dairymen's Association, Milwaukee; C. B. McCanna, Springfield, Wis.; J. B. Hill, A. V. Bishop, S. Birkenwald, Milwaukee; Hiram Smith, Sheboygan; W. C. Thomas, Secretary of the Sheboygan Board of Trade; J. H. Mead, Sheboygan; W. H. Morrison, Elkhorn. Manager Torrey offered the use of the Exposition Building at the opening of the meeting for a central dairy fair, at which the National, International, State, and Sectional Associations should all have representation. The plan was approved by all in attendance, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested in the project. The following resolution was finally carried by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That a dairy fair be held at some date in December next in the Exposition Building in Milwaukee under the auspices of the Exposition Association, and all dairy associations in the United States and Canada are hereby cordially invited to coöperate to this end.

A committee was then appointed, consisting of Messrs. R. D. Torrey, Hiram Smith, R. M. Littler, W. H. Morrison, D. W. Curtis, A. J. W. Pierce, and R. P. McGlincy, who were delegated to meet next week and fix upon the date for holding the meeting and make out a premium list, and to arrange all the necessary details for the holding of the dairy fair as decided upon on the above resolution.

ARTHUR IN COURT.

A Suit in Ohio in Which the Acting-President Is Interested.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—President Arthur, as a member of the firm of Arthur, Knevals & Ransom, appears in a suit in the Common Pleas Court of Summit County, Ohio. The suit originated in an action of J. W. Lusk & Co. against the Siemens & Anderson Steel Company, of Pittsburg, to recover a judgment of $2,100. The judgment was not satisfied, the defendants having become insolvent. The plaintiffs then brought suit on the judgment in Akron, and garnisheed Aultman, Miller & Co., having first obtained the necessary order for garnishment by making affidavit that the latter firm had certain moneys and credits in their possession belonging to the Siemens-Martin Steel Company. At this state of the proceedings the law firm of Arthur, Knevals & Ransom, of New York City, step in and lay claim to the moneys and credits aforesaid, and the controversy is now between Lusk & Co. and the firm of which President Arthur was senior member, to determine which is rightfully entitled to them.

THE REVOLVER.

Probable Fatal Shooting of a Gardener by a Coal-Miner, Presumably in Self-Defense.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—A quarrel this afternoon between Robert Harle, a coal-miner employed at the Junction, south of the city, and Henry Reisch, a gardener, resulted in the latter being shot in the abdomen, a thirty-two-calibre ball passing clear through his body. Harle at once surrendered to the Sheriff, and is in jail. He says that Reisch came to his boarding-house and accused him of saying that he could lick him. Harle denied having made this statement, whereupon Reisch assaulted him and pounded him rather badly. Harle says he managed to escape, when Reisch renewed the attack with a brick. At this Harle resorted to his revolver, using it with such effect that Reisch is now lying at the point of death. Harle's story of the affair is corroborated by one or two witnesses.

THE WRONG MAN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—C. E. Parker, brought here from Sheboygan Falls, Wis., supposed to be the man who deserted his wife several weeks ago after robbing her of $1,000, was released today, as he was not recognized as the right one by Mrs. Parker.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 18.—The case of Mrs. Wiler vs. The Pennsylvania Life-Insurance Company was decided last night, awarding Mrs. Wiler $5,000, the amount of a policy, and $157 interest. Payment was resisted on the ground that Wiler, who died of consumption, made wrong statements when he took out the policy.

All iron preparations blacken the teeth, constipate the bowels, and give headache, with one exception, that is Brown's Iron Bitters.

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These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that *nothing* but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious.

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Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1880.

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ADORAM PHELPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

CASTORIA

Old Dr. Pitcher's remedy for Children's Complaints.

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Clark street, opposite new Court-House. Engagement of the Audran Opera Comique Company. "The Snake-Charmer."

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Halsted street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment.

Criterion Theatre.
Corner of Sedgwick and Division streets. Variety entertainment.

Lyceum Theatre.
Desplaines street, near Madison, West Side. Variety entertainment. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, NO. 43, R. A. M.—Special Convocations today at 2, 4, and 8 p. m., for conferring the R. A. degree. Officers and members requested to be present at each. Visiting companions cordially welcomed. By order of JOHN MURPHY, M. E. H. P. CHAS. C. DOOLITTLE, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LODGE, NO. 33, A. F. & A. M.—Hall 122 La Salle-st. Regular Communication tonight for work. Visitors welcome. By order. ROBERT W. SMITH, W. M. CHARLES CATLIN, Secretary.

FRIDAY, MAY 19, 1882.

FAIR weather, followed by increasing cloudiness and local rains for the Upper Lake region today.

IN Southern Illinois the prospect is good for a larger yield of winter wheat than for several years past. Corn is doing fairly, though a good deal of replanting has been necessary, and the fruit crop promises about half a yield. In Nebraska the outlook for small grains is very flattering, and the potato yield bids fair to be much greater than ever before.

THE fourth annual reception of the Calumet Club to the "old settlers" proved to be an exceptionally brilliant and enjoyable affair. The club fully sustained its high reputation for elegant and generous hospitality, and the large attendance of people who may be said to have rocked the cradle of Chicago rendered the event a most notable one. An extended account of the festivities is given in our columns this morning.

THE Pennsylvania Greenback-Labor State Convention which met at Harrisburg yesterday was attended by only ninety delegates, many parts of the State being unrepresented. The platform adopted contains the usual reference to the National-bank "monopoly," and sets down on all other monopolies except those fostered by a high-protective tariff, demands the payment by the Government of unlimited claims for pensions and bounties, and asserts the right of labor to organize against capital. A full State ticket was put in nomination.

A GENERAL strike of the tanners of Chicago has been ordered by the Knights of Labor organization, to take effect forthwith, and the leading employers in that branch of industry have accepted the challenge by signing an agreement that hereafter no workmen connected with the Knights of Labor shall be employed in their establishments. The employers profess to be entirely content with the situation and willing to suspend operations earlier than usual, and the strikers will probably discover that themselves alone will be inconvenienced by the result of their movement.

THE funeral of the late Cadwallader C. Washburn, of Wisconsin, took place yesterday at La Crosse, and the attendance of so large a number of distinguished citizens of the State, together with the presence of a great throng of people from numerous cities and towns, the suspension of business, the decoration of private and public buildings, the profusion of beautiful floral offerings, all testified to the great regard entertained for Gov. Washburn by his fellow-citizens and the genuine feeling of grief which pervades the State on account of his death. An interesting account of the memorable occasion is given in our dispatches this morning.

THE article upon cruelty to cattle while in shipment from here to New York, originally printed in the New York *Tribune* and reprinted in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE yesterday, has called forth a burning protest from Mr. Bergh and is exciting great interest in many of the Eastern papers. The whole press of the country should take it up and demand that these inhuman cruelties shall cease. However revolting the subject may be its agitation should not cease until the evil is remedied, and shippers, cattle-men, drivers, and railroad corporations are forced to provide means of transportation so that cattle shall not be tortured any longer. The people can end it if they choose, and if it is found impossible to ship them alive and not torture them without great cost of shipment, then let them compel the slaughter of the cattle before they are sent to market.

THE battle between the bears and the bulls in the April wheat deal is still being fought pertinaciously on both sides. The month has long since passed away and with it the time in which the shorts were allowed to deliver the wheat they had sold to the longs. But several of them failed to deliver at all, and the question now to be decided is how much they have to pay for the omission to fulfill their contracts. To this end a committee of the Board of Trade has been in session for several days past hearing evidence that will enable them to fix a fair price for the settlement of these defaults. The evidence on the side of the longs is all in, and that on the other side is now being submitted. The matter is contested all the more vigorously as it is widely supposed that the decision of the committee will materially affect the price of wheat for delivery in future months. That, and the vote on the proposition to make winter wheat "regular," which will be in order the coming week, will considerably influence the wheat-trade of this city.

LATE dispatches from London intimate that the new Arrears-of-Rent bill introduced by Mr. Gladstone does not find much favor among the Conservatives (as might be expected, since it takes the wind all out of their sails) and the moderate Liberals, and that the Tories will use it as a means of dissolving Parliament, and possibly changing the Ministry. The bill unquestionably embodies many of the principles originally suggested by the Land League, and is in the nature of another concession to Ireland, right upon the heels of the recent assassinations, and may be taken as a hint that Mr. Gladstone does not believe that the Land League had anything to do with that horrible crime, or that it is agrarian in any sense. In the new bill the limit of valuation is $150, Griffith's scale, and the tenant is obligated to pay one year's arrears and show satisfactorily that he cannot pay more. The Government pays the second year's arrears, and the landlord loses one year's arrears, an intimation that he has rack-rented one-third of the amount. It has been roughly estimated that there are $30,000,000 due in arrears from tenants who cannot pay. Under the bill, the tenants will pay $10,000,000, the Government will advance $10,000,000 out of the Irish Church surplus and consolidated funds, and the landlords will lose $10,000,000, which is, as we have said, the amount they have rack-rented out of their tenants. After the tenants have paid their one-third they can then go before the Land Courts and adjust or take out leases which those in arrears have not been able thus far to do under the original provisions of the Land act. It is a large and ought to be a satisfactory concession to the tenants, but it ought to be equally satisfactory to the landlords, upon the assumption that two-thirds is better than nothing.

DEMOCRATIC OPPOSITION TO THE NATIONAL-BANK SYSTEM.

The violent and unreasonable opposition which the Western and Southern Democrats have shown to the National-bank system pending the discussion of the Crapo bill for the renewal of bank charters is scarcely more remarkable than the failure of those friendly to the system to make a simple but convincing statement of the incalculable benefits which these banks have conferred upon the American people during the twenty years of their existence. It is not too much to say that the National law provides the safest and fairest system of banking ever devised. It has all the merit of the Bank of England system with the important additional advantage that it is in no sense a monopoly, but extends equal facilities and privileges to all persons who have money enough to go into the banking business and are willing to comply with the regulations required for the protection of the public. What the Bank of England is to the English nation every National bank in this country is to the community or neighborhood in which it is located, and the whole number of National banks, organized upon a common basis and doing business upon uniform rules, assure to the people of the United States an exchange system which could not be abandoned without creating commercial revolution and havoc.

From the time when Andrew Jackson destroyed the old National Bank, on the ground that the Government could not constitutionally associate itself with private capital in doing a banking business, to the day when Salmon P. Chase established the present system of National banks, completely separated from Government partnership but subject to Government regulation and supervision, the business of the United States was embarrassed rather than aided by the banks of the country. Every State had its own system of banking; it was rarely that the credit of any bank extended beyond the boundaries of the State which chartered it, and generally the banks commanded but little public confidence within their own States. Every merchant needed a bank-note detector and a magnifying glass to protect himself from counterfeit notes. In travel and inter-State commerce exchange of money was the business of brokers and shavers, and wild-cat, red-dog, and blue-pup currency was rated at a new value from day to day and from hour to hour. The list of banks accredited with solvency required revision at least every twenty-four hours, and no man with bank-notes in his possession over night could form even a remote conception of what their value would be next morning. All business, whether large or small, was compelled to make ample allowance for losses by "shaving" of notes, cost of exchanges, the collapse of banks, the circulation of counterfeit money, and the varying degrees of public distrust that attended the lack of system and the absence of reasonable protection. Every effort made by the Democrats to break down the National-bank system, whether by an absurd limitation upon the term of renewal or by conditions calculated to drive capital out of banking under the National law, is an effort to force the country back upon the old system of irresponsible State banks, which would be an embargo on trade.

A preference for a currency which shall be issued by the Government alone is not enough to warrant an opposition to the National-bank system. It may be admitted that the time will come when it will not be practicable to maintain the National-bank currency upon the present basis of security. It is still more likely that the National banks themselves may desire to abandon the privilege of issuing circulating notes, as many of them have already reduced their circulation to the minimum allowed by law; in either event, the chief advantages of this uniform banking system will remain, unless it shall be undermined by ignorant or designing legislators. These banks now control and administer under wise restrictions a loanable capital of about $1,600,000,000, about one-third of which is furnished by the stockholders and two-thirds by the depositors. This capital is distributed throughout the country in proportion to the business necessities, and, by a system of universal exchange which is really equivalent to one vast clearing-house system, it is equal to the transaction of business amounting in volume to several times as much as the actual money employed. The capital is used in moving the crops, in supplying the farmers with their requirements until they realize on their products, in enabling manufacturers to employ a larger number of laborers than they could otherwise and to extend their operations, in the development of mining industries, in the enlargement of mercantile business, in the extension of railroads, and in the manifold phases of growth and progress. Deprived of the common purpose, uniform management, and wise restraints of the National-Banking law, this private capital could not be made to serve so broad and comprehensive a mission. No other than a National system could inspire the popular confidence necessary to the vast exchanges carried on from one end of the continent to the other without the intervention of other means than checks and drafts. Every bank doing business under the authority of the National law and the supervision of the National Government commands the confidence of all other banks and the people everywhere as a rule; and when anything occurs in an individual instance to impair such confidence there is provision for rapidly closing out the weakened institutions and saving the others from contamination and the spread of losses. The notes of issue are always fully protected; counterfeiting has been almost wholly suppressed; depositors and shareholders have abundant opportunities for watching the banks of their own neighborhood, and the necessary reliance upon human judgment and honesty cannot be more carefully guarded. In one word, no other system has ever been devised whereby the aggregate loanable capital of a country can be utilized so fully and so safely as under the existing National-bank system.

It is of little moment to inquire what inspires the Democratic opposition to the National banks. It is due in part to a belief among the politicians that the banks have generally helped to elect the Republican candidate for President. Some of the Democratic opposition is also based upon the ground that the National-bank system is a strong support of Nationalism in politics, and that State sovereignty cannot be revived so long as the banks of all the States are subject to uniform National regulation. Other conditions not essential to the general issue have had their influence. But all these considerations are partisan and selfish. The fact still remains that the National-bank system has been thoroughly tested during twenty years, in good times and hard times, in seasons of prosperity and seasons of adversity, under inflation and under contraction, when money was plenty and cheap and when money was scarce and dear, and it has always proved to be an efficient agency for the fair distribution of capital and the facilitation of exchanges. Certainly such a test does not warrant experimentation with other theories of banking, and still less a return to the State-sovereignty system of inefficiency and irresponsibility.

THE HENNEPIN CANAL.

While Congress is proposing to appropriate five millions of dollars to restore and rebuild the mud-banks, called levees, along the Lower Mississippi River, the proposition to connect the Mississippi River with the lakes can hardly command a respectful hearing. The Bourbons in Congress object that the canal, which is only sixty-five miles long, lies exclusively in one State, and that an act authorizing its construction would be unconstitutional. The canal is only sixty-five miles long, because a longer canal is not required. The object of the canal is not for the convenience and benefit of Illinois; it is to connect the 1,500 miles of river navigation with the thousands of miles of lake navigation extending eastwardly to the Atlantic. It is to connect St. Paul and Portland, Me., and all the States between them with an uninterrupted water communication. It is to furnish more than half the producers and consumers of the country with cheap transportation of articles of food and with the manufactured products of labor and industry.

The five millions of dollars voted to such mud-banks, which will be swept away by the next freshet in the Mississippi River, is in excess of the sum needed to furnish one-half the people of this country with a permanent and free highway to market. New England and New York are not located along the line of this proposed canal; but this canal, when constructed, will give them the benefit of free water-transportation through the heart of the country. They are at one end of the route; the States west of the Mississippi are at the other. All that is needed is to cut a strip of prairie sixty-five miles long to connect the navigation of the Mississippi through the lakes with the Atlantic Ocean. This great National route, by which the two great systems of internal water transportation will be connected and made continuous, will cost less to construct than will this one year's expenditure on these temporary and confessedly insufficient mud-banks at the landings on the river, and which banks will have to be renewed more or less every time there is an unusual rainstorm in the Valley of the Mississippi. Instead of being an Illinois improvement its benefits will extend to every locality in the Mississippi Valley where there is anything produced that is for sale, and wherever there is anything produced which can be bought. Cheap transportation is the great desideratum of the age. Here is a line of several thousand miles of water navigation lying in the very heart of the country. It is broken by a piece of land sixty-five miles wide which separates it into two parts, wholly disconnecting them. It is proposed to overcome this obstruction, and make the whole one continuous system which for extent and utility is unsurpassed by anything of the kind in the world. This grand National work, the entire cost of which is a mere trifle as compared with the mud-levee appropriation, is snubbed and hooted at by a faction in Congress that is perplexed to know what to do with the ever-increasing surplus in the Public Treasury.

THE LAPSED RAILROAD LAND-GRANTS.

The House Judiciary Committee at Washington has been for several weeks engaged in an investigation of questions relating to the lapsed or unearned railroad land-grants. The investigation has divided itself into two branches. The roads on which work has never been begun or on which it has definitely been abandoned constitute one class; the roads which have earned their grants in part and are prosecuting the remainder of their work in good faith, or profess an intention of so doing, form another class. Intricate legal questions have been raised with reference to the grants—whether they have been made to bogus or to genuine roads. It has been said, for example, that when the lands have been granted to a State and the State authorities have certified them over it is not in the power of the National Government to recover them. So far as this argument applies to roads the construction of which in good faith never has been entered upon, a majority of the Judiciary Committee have decided that the point is not well taken. It is strange that there should be serious debate on this proposition, but it is known that the Judiciary Committee have wasted many anxious hours over it, and the decision was arrived at by little more than a bare majority.

The report on the Brulé River and Ontonagon lands in Michigan made to the House Tuesday indirectly decided this question. These lands were granted in 1856. The grant was to lapse in ten years. Nothing was done toward the construction of the railroad for twenty-five years. The officers of the General Land-Office in Washington, assuming that the lands had reverted to the General Government, sold quantities of them to settlers, who occupied them in good faith. In 1881, a quarter of a century after the grant had been made and fifteen years after it had lapsed, a company of speculators, learning that there were mineral deposits of great value included in the lands, constructed a section of twenty miles of road for the express purpose it is said of obtaining possession of the mineral lands. They applied to the Governor for a certificate for 120 sections of land under the provisions of the old act of Congress. The certificate was issued, and the speculators are now attempting to dispossess the settlers. This case has raised the question of the right of the Government to go behind and correct the title of the State. A majority of the Judiciary Committee has held, and the House will sustain them, that the speculators took the title from the State subject to the prior rights of the General Government to the fulfillment of the conditions on which the grant was made. The settlers will be awarded the disputed lands. The mineral deposits are said to be worth $4,000,000 or $5,000,000.

The roads of the second class on which construction is going on, or with reference to which there is some pretense that the work is contemplated, have given the committee more trouble. The Northern Pacific Company, for example, was prevented by the collapse of Jay Cooke & Co. and the succeeding financial depression, from living up to the letter of its contract. But it has never relinquished its intention of so doing, and is now prosecuting its work with great energy, having already completed 1,000 miles of road, more or less. The Judiciary Committee is inclined to hold that this and similar grants were made without a provision for the absolute reversion of the lands to the Government. They are to be returned only for the purpose of carrying on the work. If the Government should take them back it would, the lawyers say, be under an obligation to use them for the completion of the road. The only question that has disturbed the members of the committee who do not subscribe to this interpretation of the law is, whether the grants were not originally excessive. Behind the question of power to declare the grants forfeited is the question of policy. Supposing the Government has the absolute right to seize all the unearned lands of the Northern Pacific, ought it to do so? There are 15,000,000 acres of lands patented or ready to be patented to the company for work performed. The unearned portion of the grants is 33,000,000 acres. The 15,000,000 acres include some of the best wheat land in the world. The company holds much of it at $5 to $8 an acre. One or two members of the committee are disposed to insist that this is a sufficient recompense for all the work that the company has done or will ever do. They regard it as a suspicious circumstance that the company, in order to establish an equitable claim to the remainder, should have scheduled the cost of constructing the 1,000 miles of road already built at the rate of $140,000 a mile. This is manifestly a preposterous figure, as most of the road thus far completed runs through practicable country. The opinion, however, prevails, and amounts to a moral certainty, that the majority of the committee will report in favor of confirming the Northern Pacific grant, inasmuch as the work is now being prosecuted in good faith.

There is need of instant and radical action by Congress with reference to the railroad lands no part of which has been or ever will be earned. Congress granted to seven corporations 115,000,000 acres of valuable land, covering an area equal to all the New England and Middle States and Maryland. The corporations were the Atlantic & Pacific, Texas Pacific, Northern Pacific, Oregon Branch of the Central Pacific, Oregon & California, Southern Pacific, and New Orleans Pacific. These roads have earned less than one-third of the immense domain granted to them, and the Atlantic & Pacific and Northern Pacific are the only ones that stand in need of favors or concessions of any kind. The proprietors of the others have already been liberally treated by the Government, and have no right to expect the straining of a point in their favor.

HOW $5,000,000 ARE TO BE EXPENDED.

Congress proposes to appropriate $5,000,000 under the pretext that it is to be expended for the "improvement" of the "navigation" of the Mississippi River. This is an appropriation of public money under a fraudulent representation. Not a dollar of this money is to be expended for any purpose of navigation. During the recent freshets the water overflowed large districts on both sides of the Lower Mississippi River. These districts had been feebly protected against high water by banks of mud and silt loosely thrown up, and when the deep water came with force these mud embankments naturally gave way and the waters spread over the land. It was nothing but a natural process which has been going on in all parts of the world during all time. The freshets and the floods, after submerging the land for a time, subsided, and the water found its way to the sea leaving upon the whole submerged country a deposit of incalculable value, which by thoroughly manuring has renewed the fertility of the soil to an extent and to a degree exceeding the capacity of man to accomplish. Hardly had the water retired before the plow was put in use, and there is hardly an acre of cultivable land that was submerged that is not now planted and in successful cultivation, with the certainty of immensely increased crops the result of the natural fertilization it received from the freshet. In Egypt the overflows of the Nile are accepted as blessings: the failure of such overflows is regarded as a calamity. The freshets and the deposits left by them on the land are depended upon as natural renewals of the soil, without which the country would be left without its usual abundant harvests.

The navigation of the Mississippi River was not in the least disturbed; there is an abundance of water, and though at some points the channel may have been changed, and new ones opened, there is not the slightest interference with the navigation of the river. What then is the $5,000,000 to be expended for?

Near the towns, and the cities, and the "ports," as we have already described, it has been the custom to build up walls made of mud and silt; these are built up higher than the ordinary high water of the river, and are intended to keep out the water from the towns and enable the inhabitants to land and ship goods with facility to and from passing steamers. In other words, these mud-banks are what are called levees, and an artificial, flimsy protection to these cities and towns. They answer for a time to protect the places from the ordinary flow of the passing river, but are utterly insufficient when there is more than an ordinary rush or depth of water. They sink and disappear at the first rush of deep water, and their removal opens the way for the torrent to pour over the low and cultivable lands and give them new fertility.

These $5,000,000 are appropriated by Congress under the pretense that they are to be expended to "improve the navigation of the river," but in fact it is for the purpose of rebuilding these banks of mud and silt—the temporary structures which at the next flood will perish and pass away as have all their predecessors. The money is not to improve the navigation of the river, but to wall out the high water, to build approaches from the river to the cities, and towns, and landings on the river, and mere local improvements at the landings, and to be complete ought to include for each landing a new and improved wharfboat. This is the purpose for which the $5,000,000 are to be expended, and not by any means to improve the navigation of the Mississippi River.

THE NATIONAL-BANKING LAW.

The bill to extend the National-bank charters has already been modified in three important particulars—the Hammond amendment, relating to the jurisdiction of courts over suits brought by National banks, was accepted by Crapo, Chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, and incorporated in the bill. The text of the amendment is as follows:

> Amend the fourth section by adding thereto: Provided, however, that the jurisdiction for suits hereafter brought by or against any association established under any law providing for National-banking associations, except suits between them and the United States or its officers and agents, shall be the same as and not other than the jurisdiction for suits by or against banks not organized under any law of the United States which do, or might do, banking business where such National-banking association may be doing business when such suits may be begun; and all laws and parts of laws of the United States inconsistent with this proviso be and the same are hereby repealed.

The effect of this amendment will be to put the National banks on the same footing with other banks in respect to suits brought for or against them except suits to which the United States is a party.

An important amendment offered by Mr. Cannon, of Illinois, reducing to $10,000 the deposit of bonds required for the organization of new banks having less than $150,000 capital and permitting existing banks to reduce circulation in proportion was also adopted. This amendment was agreed to by only two majority. An attempt to reconsider failed. The result was unexpected. The text of the amendment is as follows:

> Provided that National banks now organized, or hereafter organized, having a capital of $150,000 or less shall not be required to keep on deposit with the Treasurer of the United States United States bonds in excess of $10,000 as security for their circulating notes, and such of those banks having on deposit bonds in excess of that amount are authorized to reduce their circulation by the deposit of lawful money as provided by law.

Randall's amendment, which proposed to require ninety days' notice from banks intending to retire any part of their circulation, and to reënact the objectionable sections 5,159 and 5,160 of the Revised Statutes, was withdrawn. In place of it, Randall accepted a substitute offered by Crapo on behalf of the Banking and Currency Committee, which stipulates that the total amount of National-bank currency withdrawn in any one calendar month shall not exceed $5,000,000, provided that this restriction shall not apply to circulation secured by bonds called for redemption. Called bonds must be surrendered within thirty days. The retirement of circulation under other circumstances by any bank in exercise of the five-million limit per month shall be regarded as working a forfeiture of the charter of the bank and putting it into liquidation.

These are very important changes in the National-Banking law. The Cannon amendment, which has been adopted without consideration by a committee, may seem to partake of the nature of hasty legislation, but it was offered by one who has had long practical experience of the workings of the National-banking system, and it makes banking free enough to satisfy the most captious of the opponents of the banks. The Crapo amendment is still pending and has not been voted on. It will easily command a majority. The bill as amended will be the most important act relating to the National banks that has been passed since the system was organized, with the possible exception of the Free-Banking law. If any part of the measure as it passes the House shall seem crude or imperfect, it will doubtless be corrected in the Senate. The subject has so evidently passed out of the control of the House that there will be need of careful consideration of it at the other end of the Capitol. The National banks may as well begin making their preparations for a hearing, by deputy or otherwise, before the Finance Committee of the Senate.

SARAH BURR'S SECOND COUSINS.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that not long since we had the pleasure of extolling the goodness of heart of Miss Sarah Burr, who died one day and left behind her $8,400,000 to be expended in various charities. It was supposed at that time that she had left no kin behind her, and consequently that the charities, which are scattered all over the country, would have no difficulty in getting their bequests. It appears now, however, that a cloud of relatives has turned up, of that misty, indefinable, undesirable sort called second cousins, which ought to be abolished by law as unnecessary incubi upon the social economy and parasitical creepers upon the genealogical tree. They are now trying to break the will upon the ground that the good old maiden lady was dirty.

It must be admitted that the evidence is pretty conclusive upon this point, and that Miss Burr, while in the flesh, was not a pattern of neatness, nor one of those pink-and-dimity creatures, looking as if she had just come out of a bureau drawer, nor a figure that could have been tolerated at a kettle drum or the opera. She was not pretty, she was not clean, she was not lavish with her money, nor did she live in the style customary with millionairesses. While many persons having money are neat but not gaudy, Sarah Burr could not be called either. With money enough to have had a drawing-room full of bijouterie, and virtu, and bric-à-brac, or even furnished in the most pronounced style of Oscar Wilde, gorgeous with sunflowers and cerulean with china, she lived, ate, drank, slept, and died in the kitchen. She might have done worse by resorting to the cellar, and there have been famous men, whom Mr. Boffin used to make Silas Wegg read about, who passed their existence in woodsheds, but Sarah Burr was content with the kitchen; and what is the use of having three or four millions of money if you can't live where you please? The second cousins, who evidently look down upon any one who lives in the kitchen, brought in James McCabe, her young servant, who testified that she used an old iron spoon daily. She also used an old knife and fork, an old plate, an old china cup and saucer, an old milk-pitcher, and the old lady, after having had her old coffee made in an old saucepan, sat upon an old wooden chair at an old wooden table. The second cousins exhibited these old articles, which ought to bring a good price in some of our decorative art rooms as objects of the Renaissance worthy of being lived up to. The chair itself, which had one broken leg and a hole in the bottom, protected by an old cloth cushion, is specially worthy of veneration.

Miss Burr's habits, according to the second cousins, were extraordinary. She was always hungry, and as she could not have been growing, and wasn't a hired man, there could have been no excuse for such an offense. Certainly a person with such a yearning stomach ought not to have left money to charitable institutions. Sarah Burr never had gas lighted except in the kitchen, and must have been the first person on record who ever succeeded in getting ahead of the gas companies. No clergyman ever visited her but one, and him she wouldn't see, using the small servant boy as a safe and convenient go-between, a precaution which some irreverent persons will look upon as testifying to her extraordinary sanity. Her dress for state occasions, when she met young Mr. McCabe and Bridget Somers, his aunt, and Mrs. Skidmore, presumably of the Guards who bear that immortal name, was an old calico gown; but ordinarily she was content with a cotton affair. It is to the credit of the late deceased that she was not addicted to going down-town shopping. In this respect she is again the only woman on record, and there are unfeeling creatures of the male sex perhaps who will admire her courage as they read this. Petticoats were introduced into court by the unfeeling second cousins, and of these it is sufficient to say they were not of the kind usually observed in shop-windows. Miss Burr also had the peculiarity of buying cheap jewelry from peddlers. She wore slippers instead of shoes. She had an aversion to water. She chose to die in the kitchen on a sofa, when she might have died in style in the parlor. The witness further testified:

> Old Miss Burr's memory was very defective, a fact shown by her asking the same question as many as twenty times a day over and over again. She was very careful in all her expenditures and saving of the smallest household articles. In reply to a question whether anything was ever broken in her house, the witness said there never had been to his knowledge anything broken except a porous plaster, and that the old lady mended. Usually, when she wrote letters to Mr. Titus, her agent, or other persons, witness dictated to her the form of expressing her wishes. When she wrote for money the witness took the letter to Mr. Titus and returned to her with the money. She usually drew about $200 a month. Witness made purchases of food for her, and sometimes told her he paid but 10 or 12 cents a pound for steak that actually cost 30 or 35 cents. She spent most of her time sleeping and eating, and scarcely ever left the kitchen, where she was in the habit of lying down on three chairs or a lounge. Mr. Titus came several times to see her about the making of the second codicil to the will, and witness often heard them talking about it. Once he heard Titus tell her that Mr. Riker had selected a lot of institutions, and that she would have to make a codicil, as the money and property were accumulating fast, and it would all go to a few institutions. Miss Burr asked Mr. Titus, "Who was it that said that the law makes the best wills?" Titus said he didn't know, and Miss Burr replied quickly that it was her own father that said so. Titus rejoined that the law had nothing to do with this, and that if she didn't make a codicil the money would all go to a few institutions. Mr. Titus was accompanied by Mr. Riker on some of these occasions, but after the codicil was signed he did not come again to the house. The witness said he heard the codicil read to Miss Burr, and that he thought it was read to her very indistinctly. Miss Burr died on the sofa in the kitchen. Witness never knew her to read the Bible or the prayer-book aloud, or to go to church, and no clergyman visited her except Dr. Wickham, whom she refused to see.

The above constitutes the sum and substance of the charges brought against this venerable maiden by the avaricious second cousins who are after the millions, and the essence of them appears to be that a woman who would live in a kitchen and be dirty could not be good enough to be charitable upon her own motion, upon the ground, we presume, that cleanliness is next to godliness. But this does not always follow. Simeon Stylites, the pattern saint of all the ages, and who removed himself several feet up in the air away from temptations and stood there for years, was also the dirtiest man on record. There have been numerous other good people who have been very dirty, and it is by no means impossible, therefore, that Sarah Burr, underneath all her oddness and dirtiness, had a very clean heart and was very charitably disposed. Besides, if we allow the broad rule to be laid down that charitable persons must be proven cleanly also, and that dirty people cannot help others, the charities will have a hard time of it. The most aggravating part of the Burr affair, however, is that such remote and uninteresting creatures as second cousins should be allowed to drag the good old lady's furniture and wardrobe into court and make merry over it, and that even Mrs. Skidmore, of the Guards, should be allowed to prejudice the expectations of all these charities, simply because she was sometimes in the habit of bringing Sarah Burr "puddin' and things." Was Mrs. Skidmore, of the Guards, always without a future object in view when she brought them?

A BANKER'S QUESTION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

LA VALLE, Wis., May 15.—I would like to inquire if the National banks have a right to extend their own charters by means of liquidation and immediately organizing a new bank of the same name to succeed to the business, good will, and fame of their old institution, without permitting all of their old stockholders to take stock in the new bank in the same proportion they owned in the old bank. I am told that several of the National banks have reorganized and left out quite a portion of their old stockholders entirely and others in part. What redress have those stockholders who have been left out and have not been allowed anything for the premium on their old stock, which was very valuable, or anything for the good will and for the business established after twenty years' work, which is very profitable? Please reply in THE DAILY TRIBUNE, and greatly oblige A SUBSCRIBER.

The Controller of the Currency has decided that a reorganization of National banks whose charters are about to expire may be made under the terms of the present law. The first step is to go through the process of voluntary liquidation, and thus wind up the affairs of the old institution. Then an application is made for a new charter under the old name by a number of persons who are prepared to comply with the conditions of the National-Bank act. The Controller has made certain rules to facilitate reorganization in this manner, and a charter is issued to the new bank as soon as the old institution has been put in the way of final liquidation. But such reorganization is based simply upon the authority which the existing law affords for winding up the affairs of any National-bank organization, and also the authority it contains for taking out charters for new banks. Each act is independent of the other; consequently there is no redress under the law for the stockholders in the old bank who are not included among the stockholders of the new bank. The owners of two-thirds of the stock in any banking association doing business under the National law may vote to put the bank into liquidation and wind it up. When this has been done, those who apply first for a new charter under the name of the defunct corporation are entitled to it when they fulfill the conditions imposed by the law, and there is no way for any of the stockholders of the old bank to prevent the issue of the new charter. Several reorganizations have been made in this manner, and others are in process of consummation. To what extent stockholders in the old concerns have been dropped out of the new associations we have no means of knowing. There is undoubtedly great injustice in settling up with certain stockholders by a redistribution of capital and surplus earnings, while other stockholders succeed to the good will of the old concern and are authorized to continue business twenty years longer. This is one of the principal objections to reorganization under the process which the present law provides, and it furnishes one of the best reasons why Mr. Crapo's bill should be adopted by Congress. That bill provides that any National bank extending the period of succession another twenty years "shall continue in all respects to be the identical association it was before the extension of its period of succession, with the same rights, immunities, and liabilities." Every shareholder is protected who desires to retain his interest in the bank, and every shareholder who does not assent to the extension is entitled to receive not merely the return of his share in the capital and earnings, but the actual value of his stock, to be appraised in the usual form, and the allowance approved by the Controller of the Currency. Justice to all stockholders demands that this new provision shall be adopted by Congress; but unless the Crapo bill or some other supplemental measure of the kind shall be passed governing the extension of charters, there seems to be nothing in the present law to prevent the reorganization of banks by means of liquidation and new charters under the old names, and there is certainly no redress for stockholders who fail to secure a representation in the new organization.

DAVENPORT *Gazette*: The claim of some disgruntled and personally spiteful journals in Iowa that the four Iowa Congressmen who voted against the Tariff Commission bill took themselves, by that action, outside of the Republican party is entirely without foundation. How can that bill be called a Republican measure when such prominent and leading Republican papers as the New York *Evening Post*, New York *Times*, Cincinnati *Gazette* and *Commercial*, CHICAGO TRIBUNE, St. Paul *Pioneer-Press*, and St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, with many others of lesser note, persistently denounced the scheme and opposed its enactment? In such a case of divided opinion who is to judge what is Republican and what is not? Is it possible that the Muscatine *Journal* and the Cedar Rapids *Republican* are the oracles of the party, and that from their decision there is no appeal? The gentlemen who voted against the bill voted in accordance with the desire and the interest of their constituents and their own private convictions; and to do that is all that can be demanded of them. Let us hear no more grumbling about the matter from the paupers' advocates.

THE best and largest peach crop ever grown in Georgia will be ready for the market in about a month, but growers are complaining that they have not adequate facilities for getting it to market. In consequence, they anticipate that thousands of bushels of the fruit will rot on the trees, and that for what is sold a comparatively small price will be obtained. It is suggested that the individual or company that should secure a systematic and rapid freight service to the North and West for the peach crop of Georgia would make a handsome fortune, and add greatly to the wealth of the State.

THE new excise bill for Brooklyn and New York, which has passed the Assembly and is now pending in the Senate, is characterized by the Albany *Journal* as a bill in the interest of free rum for two cities. If this bill passes, the most that will have to be paid by the saloons in New York and Brooklyn will be $75, and in the most of cases it will only be $40. In case of its passage the *Journal* is unquestionably right in saying that it will increase the number of saloons in the two cities by at least 5,000 and call for an increase of at least 1,500 in the police force.

THE independent spirit is cropping out in Arkansas, and many expressions of disgust with the Bourbons are heard from prominent Democrats. There appears to be little possibility that the regular Democratic Convention, which meets June 15, will be able to harmonize matters. It is more than probable that there will be at least one Independent ticket in the field. The feeling between the State Credit and the Repudiating wings of the Democracy is very bitter.

IF the Milwaukee *News* would consider that the National revenue is at least 100 millions more than is needed for the support of the Government, and this enormous and useless surplus is tempting Congress into all kinds of profligate appropriations, it might be led to see the propriety and wisdom of a large reduction of tariff taxes, even if it enabled luxurious, non-producing women to buy their silks, satins, feathers, and gloves cheaper than their male supporters have now to pay therefor.

THE signing of the Chinese bill, and the consequent removal of that issue from politics, leads the Stockton (Cal.) *Independent* to say that "the Democracy must commence digging for another political woodchuck to procure another red flag to flaunt in the faces of the people."

THE Montreal *Star* prints a cut of Anna Dickinson and labels it Oscar Wilde. Thereupon a city paper remarks:

> The only thing which can prevent an open breach between these disciples of the severe and the beautiful will be an offer from Oscar to play *Desdemona* to Anna's *Othello*.

LAKESIDE MUSINGS.

The Princess Mary wore a lavender dress with pink ribbons, at the last royal wedding. It is not likely that many people made themselves cross-eyed looking at Mary.

Nine American colleges have adopted the Oxford cap. This is a good idea, as heretofore the only way of distinguishing a college-student was by noticing how many fingers had been knocked out of joint playing base-ball.

Robert Breckenridge, of Lebanon, Ky., committed suicide last Wednesday because he had lost a pocketbook containing $300 in notes. Mr. Breckenridge doesn't seem to have had an overweening confidence in the commercial integrity of Kentuckians.

Miss Abbie Taylor, of Newport, R. I., wrote telegrams to several friends the other day announcing her death, and expired within an hour after completing the work. Miss Taylor's physician must have admired her judgment, even though the circumstances forbade his being enthusiastic over the matter.

The Secretary of the Navy is opposed to any more hunts for the North Pole, and is reported as saying that "it would be as foolish as to send an expedition in search of Hell." The Secretary is right. The idea of spending the public funds looking for Hell, when there are trains leaving for New Jersey every day, is absurd.

In his lecture in New York last week Oscar Wilde said: "When I was in Leadville and reflected that all the shining silver I saw coming from the mines would be made into ugly dollars it made me sad." When a Chicago man looked at an ugly silver dollar and reflected that his wife was going to give it up for a ticket to Oscar's lecture it made him sad.

A dispatch from Lawrence, Mass., says that "at the funeral of ex-Representative Nichol, the Father Mathew Society, of which the deceased was a member, accompanied the remains to the Catholic Church. Father Devir, the pastor, refused to admit the society unless the regalia was removed. The members declined to do this, and the body was buried without religious services." When Mr. Nichol wakes up and finds himself occupying a back seat in purgatory he will probably wish that he had taken a drink with the boys once in a while.

PERSONALS.

When Hawthorne was buried, his unfinished romance was placed on his coffin, and his grave was filled with flowers.

Representative Benjamin Wood has not been in his seat in Congress, except upon one occasion, during the present session.

Speaking of Lafayette, an old Bostonian says: "I can recollect him perfectly well to-day. He was a good average-sized man, and very upright in appearance, but the particular thing I remember noticing was the size of his ears. They were very large."

A sad young man after taking a meal at a New York coffee-house, after much searching in his pockets, produced a $2 greenback from his watch-fob, and with a sigh said: "Here she goes." After his departure the note was examined, and on the back appeared, written in a fine hand, "Save your salary; don't gamble; never play faro-bank. The last of a fortune of $10,000."

Bishop Green, of Mississippi, who has been presiding over a council of the Episcopal Church at Vicksburg, is 84 years old, and has been a preacher for sixty-two years. He is now, and has been for thirteen years past, the Chancellor of the University of the South, and is the sole survivor of the ten Southern Bishops who founded that institution in 1860. His mental faculties are still remarkably vigorous for one of his age.

Lord Frederick Cavendish left no children. His wife, a charming woman, has two sisters living, one married to Mr. Talbot, member for the University of Oxford, the other to his brother, Warden of Keble College, Oxford. Lady Frederick's grandmother, the Dowager Lady Lyttleton, Queen Victoria's governess, was sister to Earl Spencer's father. Lady F. Cavendish has had more than one shock of late years. Her father, whose mind of late years gave way, threw himself over the banisters of his house and was killed; and it was at her house that the late Duchess of Argyll was seized with an illness which in a few hours proved fatal. Besides Lord Hartington, a bachelor, the Duke of Devonshire has only one other son. Lord Frederick Cavendish's house was almost opposite Mr. Gladstone's former abode on Carlton House Terrace.

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FOREIGN.

Gladstone Lays Out a Long Program in the Commons.

The Lukewarm Opposition of Parnell Eliciting the Condemnation of the Irish.

A Reign of Terror Among the Law-Abiding Peasants of Ireland.

Protest of the Irish Judges Against Being Made Absolute Tyrants.

Bright and Chamberlain Defeated by a Small Majority in the Reform Club.

Total Eclipse of the Sun—The Corona, a Comet, the Moon's Atmosphere, Etc.

THE IRISH.

THE TEXT OF THE REPRESSION BILL PUBLISHED.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 18.—Smalley's special says: The provisions of the Irish Repression bill, the text of which was published Wednesday, were discussed in detail in most of today's journals. Except in a few unimportant particulars the opinions do not vary from those originally pronounced. The one defect of the measure is that it is an instrument for the effective punishment of criminals rather than for their detection. The powers asked for prohibition of meetings and for the gagging of the press will undoubtedly have to be greatly modified. This feeling, which finds expression in very influential quarters, was emphasized by

A MEETING OF THE IRISH PARLIAMENTARY PARTY

this afternoon, when a resolution was passed denouncing the bill as one calculated to produce political consequences of the most deplorable character, and to have most evil effects upon the relations between Englishmen and Irishmen. Whether the measure will be opposed to the extent threatened is doubtful. Gladstone's confident anticipations of an early passage of the bill seem to lend color to a belief that he is prepared to accept material modifications. In the event of any serious conflict with the Government, the Irish party expect to receive the support of only from ten to fifteen members of the Extreme Radical section of the House.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MICHAEL DAVITT—WHAT HE UNDERSTANDS PARNELL'S POLICY TO BE.

Special Cable.

PARIS, May 18.—The *Herald's* special says: Late last night I managed to interview Michael Davitt, who has been lying perdu in Paris for the last two days. He intends to return to London today. He was at first very reserved. In reply, however to my question as to what Parnell could have meant by intimating that he and his party might possibly coöperate with the Liberal Government, Mr. Davitt remarked:

"I BELIEVED HE MEANT

that if the Government would legislate on the arrears question, release the 'suspects,' and reverse its coercion policy in Ireland, he and the Irish Parliamentary party would coöperate with the Liberal Government in further remedial legislation for Ireland. I do not think that he can have meant that he would be prepared to enter into an alliance, offensive and defensive, with the Government, or that he would abandon his Home-Rule policy."

Correspondent—Have you had any communication lately on this point with Mr. Parnell? I ask you this, as I have been led to infer from certain facts that you might not be quite in accord with him.

Mr. Davitt—I have not seen Mr. Parnell for some days, not, in fact, since that last paragraph in his letter to Capt. O'Shea was read in the House of Commons.

I TAKE THIS OCCASION TO ASK ALL FRIENDS OF THE LAND LEAGUE MOVEMENT

in America to suspend judgment upon Mr. Parnell and the supposed negotiations with the Government until he has had the chance of fully explaining things in or out the House of Commons. Neither Mr. Egan, Mr. Dillon, nor I myself of course, question the honesty of Mr. Parnell or his motives, whatever he may have done in the matter.

Correspondent—An impression has got abroad, based on translated telegrams published by the French papers, that you have expressed

THE FEAR OF BEING ASSASINATED.

Mr. Davitt—I never expressed such fear. I have merely said that I feared I might be sent back to Portland through intrigues of the landlord's party.

Correspondent—Your recent letter to the *Standard* was ambiguous as to your relations and feelings towards the extreme Nationalist party. You seemed to have repented your former connection with it.

Mr. Davitt—My differences with that party are well-known in Ireland and America, but I have never regretted having advocated the independence of Ireland. My Land-League career is the outcome of my Nationalist career. To regret the latter would be to condemn the former.

THE NATIONALIST PARTY REPUDIATED ME,

and my connection with that party is now severed. This, however, implies no condemnation of the Nationalists. With reference to this, I wrote a long letter to the Bishop of Meath the other day respecting my regard for that country when in prison. In that letter I expressed the views that I have always held upon the subject of Parliamentary representation. While I believe that men like Parnell, Dillon, and Sexton could do Ireland real service in Parliament, I hold that there is a wide field for Irishmen like myself outside. Honor could be earned and substantial service rendered to Ireland as well by efforts and exertion in Ireland as elsewhere. I have for these reasons, and from personal disinclination, always refused, and will always refuse, to enter the House of Commons.

Correspondent—Can you give me any information as to

THE FUTURE ACTION OF THE LAND LEAGUE?

Mr. Davitt—I cannot answer that question. I am not sufficiently posted, having been fifteen months in prison. A meeting of the leaders of the Land League is to be held shortly, at which the whole situation will be discussed, and the future movements of the league determined upon.

Correspondent—Where? In Paris?

Mr. Davitt—I cannot be more explicit. Not in Paris, however.

Correspondent—What do you think likely to be the result of the new repressive legislation?

Mr. Davitt—I believe it will prove a measure for the better encouragement of secret societies. It is really aimed at the Land-League movement, and is intended to prevent free political discussion, political meetings, and political organizations. This would leave the Government face to face with the power it pretends to be anxious to grapple with—namely: the secret societies. In my opinion, no power that can be wielded by the English Government will be able to crush the secret organizations, which will, after the suppression of the Land-League movement, be regarded by the victims of Irish landlordism as the only power that can defend or avenge them. I have hope, nevertheless, that the outrages will not continue, but I am afraid to say what may happen when the Irish people are confronted by

THIS HORRIBLE ADDITIONAL COERCION POLICY

Correspondent—I understand you have been asked to visit America.

Mr. Davitt—I have received a number of telegrams asking me to visit the United States at once, but, owing to the double crisis on this side, I feel it my duty to remain with my old colleagues.

Correspondent—Do you intend to comply with the conditions of your ticket-of-leave?

Mr. Davitt—No. I said so plainly to the Governor of Portland Prison when the order for my release arrived. I declined to leave till I had consulted Mr. Parnell, saying that I would accept no conditions and treat the ticket-of-leave with the same contempt I did before. I repeated this in the presence of Mr. Parnell, and offered to stay in jail if any good could be done by it. Mr Parnell replied that I would do positive injury to the cause by refusing to accept release.

THE NEW IRISH SECRETARY IN HIS SEAT IN THE COMMONS—A BAD SPEECH.

Special Cable.

LONDON, May 19.—Mr. G. O. Trevelyan, the new Irish Secretary, took his seat last night and was received warmly by the Liberal benches. The Home-Rulers preserved a marked silence. Later on he arose to defend the new Coercion act, which in his preamble he declared would not be used against any constitutional effort to alter existing institutions. This announcement was received with ironical cheers by some of the Irish members. In defending and explaining the details of the measure he adopted Mr. Forster's method, producing a decidedly unfavorable impression on those Irish members who had looked for a more sympathetic attitude. Mr. Trevelyan's speech is calculated to widen the breach between the Government and the Parnellite members, and

MAY LEAD TO A PROLONGED STRUGGLE.

During the passage of the new Coercion bill through committee it was received with marked favor by both English parties. It is considered able and effective, and as pledging the new Irish Government to a vigorous use of coercion against persons suspected of Separatist tendencies or of encouraging agrarian outrages. Mr. Trevelyan's pronouncement produced the greatest satisfaction on the Tory benches. The debate was somewhat languid until Mr. Dillon arose at midnight, and strongly denounced the bill as a measure for the promotion of crime in Ireland.

UNIVERSAL FEAR.

To the Western Associated Press.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The fear of being arrested in connection with the murderers of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke is now so general in Ireland that peasantry traveling outside of their districts apply to the police for passports. Many emigrants leaving the south of Ireland for America resort to the same course.

THE REPRESSION BILL CONDEMNED.

LONDON, May 18.—At a meeting of the Irish Parliamentary party today the Repression bill was unanimously condemned.

IN THE COMMONS

Gladstone, replying to Northcote, said he hoped the second reading of the Repression bill would be concluded tonight. If not, the debate would be continued in the morning sitting of Friday. He would take the Committee of Supply Tuesday. He wished to continue it from day to day. He would take the second reading of the Arrears bill Monday. He would also ask for a provisional supply on account for the month. He would, therefore, ask the House to sit the whole of next week, including, if necessary, Saturday.

The Speaker announced that the only paragraph in O'Donnel's amendment to the Repression bill in order was that declaring the bill a fatal obstacle to good government and tranquility.

O'Donnel denounced the bill.

Colthurst, Liberal member for County Cork, supported the bill. He condemned the cowards who issued the no-rent manifesto, and who did not protest against the murders committed in support of it.

Gladstone stated that the warrant out against Sheridan had not been canceled.

Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, reelected to Parliament, was cheered as he took his seat.

Trevelyan called attention to the failure of justice in Ireland. He declared the new bill would facilitate the summoning of witnesses. The Government would be slow to use their power with regard to public meetings, and, where meetings were held, they would regard less the utterances of speakers than the evident intention of what was enunciated. He defended the provisions of the bill against the publication of seditious articles. He said the Government had reason to think that, in their efforts to suppress outrage, they would have the assistance of those who had become tired of the terrorism to which they had been so long subjected.

Dillon maintained that failures to convict were not the result of intimidation, but popular sympathy. The bill, he declared, would have no other effect than to provoke secret organization. When the measure expired the league would rise again and Parliament would have to do its work over again.

The debate was adjourned until tomorrow.

In consequence of the suspected defection of Parnell from the program of the extremists, a movement is said to be on foot to demand, on behalf of American subscribers, a publication of the Land-League accounts of the last two years.

TWO POLICEMEN CONSTANTLY ATTEND Chief Secretary Trevelyan.

PRAYERS FOR IRELAND.

CANTERBURY, May 18.—The House of Bishops, in convocation, agreed upon a form of prayer for use during the present troubles in Ireland. It asks for preservation from secret conspiracies and open violence, the appeasement of tumults in Ireland, and the healing of her sores.

THE IRISH JUDGES OPPOSED TO TYRANNY.

DUBLIN, May 18.—The Irish Judges, except the Lord Chancellor, have unanimously resolved to send a strong remonstrance to the Government against the proposed abolition of trial by jury. The Judges believe a provision could be embodied in the Repression bill whereby juries could be taken from a special jury panel that would be perfectly reliable. The resolution adopted declares the duty imposed on the Judges by the bill would seriously impair public confidence in the judicial office.

THE REPORT IS GENERAL

that the assasins escaped in the garb of priests, and are now on the way to the United States.

PARNELL AND DILLON

are reported back in London from Paris.

THE NEWS OF THE DAY AS PICKED UP BY THE BOSTON "HERALD" CORRESPONDENT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—A cable from Dublin to the *Herald* says: The evictions of tenants for non-payment of rent has been resumed in many parts of Ireland. The sadness and astonishment following the assasinations of the Irish Secretaries had the effect of stopping for a time the work of agitation. Taking advantage of the situation, the process-servers again prepared to oust tenants in arrears. In the County Galway alone

300 TENANT FARMERS

have been evicted inside of a week, and the work goes on. While the National organizations are yet in dread of making any overt opposition, the measures of repression proposed in Parliament are creating a revulsion of feeling throughout the country. There was a desire and hope that the murderers might be brought to justice, but now the growing feeling is that Parliament is determined to believe, no matter what happens, that there are

NO GOOD TRAITS OR TENDER FEELINGS IN IRISHMEN,

and means to push oppression and coercion to extremities. The result is that the fire of revolutionary sentiment which had been permitted to smolder has been raked up by the action of the Commons, and the Repression bill recently thrust upon the people has rekindled the fire. Already murmurs of discontent and dissatisfaction are heard at the course pursued by Parnell.

THE DISCLOSURES

made voluntarily by the Irish leader and those forced by Forster have had a very bad effect, and the truce will not be tolerated by the mass of the people engaged in agitation. The feeling gains ground that Parnell's opportunity to distinguish himself is slowly slipping away. People are not in favor of any compromise with the Government which means less than complete pacification.

THE REVOLUTIONARY ORGANIZATION—

which is a very large body both in Ireland and England, wants all it can get for Ireland. Every favorable measure proposed and adopted is acceptable, but "more" is the cry, and more will be demanded until home rule is granted; and then many will insist on complete separation from England—in fact, Irish independence and a republican form of government.

PARNELL IS NOT A MEMBER

of the Irish revolutionary organization. It was not and is not politic that he should be; but the opinion of Nationalists is that if he would continue to be the Irish leader he must push forward without looking back and without compromise or agreement that contemplates a cessation of the Nationalist movement. The disclosures already made concerning what to some minds appears a "flirtation with Gladstone" are disliked and excite distrust.

THE DISCUSSION ON THE NEW COERCION BILL

was not very belligerent tonight. The fact seems to be that the Government is not quite decided as to the extent of the measure, and the Irish members wish to avoid too violent measures of opposition till they have found how extensive are the concessions the Cabinet is willing to make.

AN EMISSARY OF GLADSTONE

told a Land-League member tonight that the Government was willing to make the bill effective for two years instead of three, take the powers out of the hands of stipendiary magistrates like Clifford Lloyd, and push the Arrears bill through immediately. I understand this overture has been accepted by the Parnell party to a large extent, at least till the Arrears bill is disposed of. They regard the latter measure as a bribe to them to let the act for the prevention of crime pass. They held a meeting this afternoon and adopted a program relating to the new bill. It is very dimly worded. Everything indicates a non-committal desire.

BRITISH NEWS.

THE TURF.

LONDON, May 18.—The Wiltshire Stakes, at Salisbury, were won by Royal Prince, Chevalier d'Estes second, and Gen. Scott third.

The colt Kingdom, lamed by a fall, has been scratched from the Derby, the Grand Prix, and the Ascot engagements.

SAILED FOR HOME.

LIVERPOOL, May 18.—The four survivors of the Jeannette Arctic expedition sailed on the steamer Celtic today for New York.

THE MAYOR CORDIALLY WELCOMED THE JEANNETTE SURVIVORS

at a luncheon. He toasted the guests and expressed admiration of their gallant enterprise. Consul Packard proposed the health of Danenhower and Newcomb. A toast to their lost comrades was drunk in silence. Consuls Packard and Shaw escorted the party on board the steamer.

EDDYSTONE.

LONDON, May 18.—Commodore Luce and the officers of the United States squadron attended the opening by the Duke of Edinburg of the Eddystone lighthouse. The Duke at luncheon toasted the American officers. Commodore Luce, responding, referred to the Pilgrim Fathers and Plymouth Rock.

AT THE WOOL SALES

today 10,200 bales were disposed of, comprising Adelaide and Sydney. A good business was transacted at previous rates.

BRIGHT AND CHAMBERLAIN DEFEATED.

The Reform Club, 382 to 361, rejected Hartington's proposal that the election of members be by committee instead of the whole club.

Owing to this decision, it is said several distinguished members intend to resign.

RUSSIA.

IT COSTS MONEY TO BE BARBARIC.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 18.—The rumor continues that Ignatieff will resign the Ministry of the Interior. His defeat in the Committee of Ministers on the Jewish question produced a deadlock. The Minister of Finance, who sees clearly the great loss the Exchequer must suffer from the exodus of the Jews, threatens to resign if the measures of Ignatieff to accelerate the emigration of the Jews are adopted. A majority of the Ministers support the Minister of Finance. The damage done by the anti-Jewish movement, including houses, breadstuffs, and other property destroyed and money taken away by the emigration of the Jews, amounts to $110,000,000, all lost to Russia. To this must be added the losses resulting from the prevention of labor and profit not only to the Jews but others during the riots and from the stagnation of trade generally, which would increase the total by many more millions.

THE ECLIPSE.

THE MOON HABITABLE.

LONDON, May 18.—Advices from Soham, Upper Egypt, state that the eclipse of the sun was successfully observed at that place yesterday by English, French, and Italian astronomers. A fine comet was discovered close to the sun. Its position was determined by photography. The spectroscopic and ocular observations just before and during the period of totality gave most valuable results, the darkening of the lines observed by the French astronomers indicating a lunar atmosphere. The spectrum of the corona was successfully photographed for the first time.

EGYPT.

ARABI BEY'S TURN NOW COMING.

CAIRO, May 18.—One person tried in connection with the "conspiracy" against Arabi Bey states that he was never allowed to lie down, and was heavily ironed. He was repeatedly beaten, and was forced to sign an incriminating document.

GERMANY.

MINISTER SARGENT.

BERLIN, May 18.—Aaron A. Sargent, United States Minister to Germany, presented his credentials to the Emperor today.

DENMARK.

FATAL GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.

COPENHAGEN, May 18.—By an explosion of gunpowder here six persons were killed and many wounded.

THE GRAY.

Impressive Ceremonies on the Occasion of the Decoration of the Graves of Confederate Dead at Fayetteville, Ark.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 18.—A private dispatch from Fayetteville, Ark., says: "The graves of the Confederate dead in the cemetery near this place were decorated today. The occasion will be long remembered. Over 3,000 people were present, including ex-Confederate soldiers from different parts of the State and the border counties of Missouri, prominent citizens of the town, and many ladies. The ceremonies were solemn and impressive, and deeply moved the vast audience. About 1,500 Confederate soldiers, former members of Missouri, Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas regiments, are buried here, and on each mound buds of remembrance were cast by the hand of affection. Col. E. C. Boudinot, the distinguished Cherokee Indian, delivered the address. It was a brief yet brilliant panegyric, dwelling chiefly on the devotion of those who sacrificed their lives for a hopeless cause. The weather was pleasant, the sun shining warm and clear."

A BAD DEAL.

Twenty-five Hundred Dollars Embezzled by W. H. Hennersheets, Pulsifer's Bookkeeper, to Make Up Losses in Grain Gambling—Arrest of the Embezzler.

W. B. Hennersheets, for some time a bookkeeper in the employ of Charles H. Pulsifer, the well-known Board of Trade commission man, was arrested last night by Detective Crowe, of the Cottage Grove Avenue Station, upon a charge of embezzlement. Shortly after his arrest Mr. Hennersheets was bailed out by Cyrus Wilcox, who furnished a bond for $3,500. The warrant upon which Hennersheets was arrested was issued by Justice Wallace at the instance of Mr. Pulsifer, who says that his bookkeeper has been speculating, that the speculations proved disastrous, and that the young man made up his losses by recourse to the firm's funds. The total amount which Mr. Pulsifer claims to be out through his dishonest employés conduct is $2,500. The matter will be ventilated before Justice Wallace this morning.

POLK WELLS.

The Outlaw on Trial for His Murder of the Guard.

KEOKUK, Ia., May 18.—The quickest murder trial on record in this section is that of The State vs. Polk Wells et al., for the murder of the prison guard, John Elder, at Fort Madison Penitentiary. The case was given to the jury tonight. It was commenced Tuesday.

ORANGEMEN.

BOSTON, May 18.—John Dargin, calling himself Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Orangemen of Massachusetts, prints a card stating that a letter read at the Irish indignation meeting purporting to represent the fraternal feelings of the Orangemen of Boston in the struggle to free Ireland was wholly without authority of the grand lodge; that the Orangemen are peaceful and law-abiding citizens of this country, and have no sympathy whatever with revolutionary tactics.

To Accommodate the Public.

The proprietors of that immensely popular remedy, Kidney-Wort, in recognition of the claims of the public which has so liberally patronized them, have prepared a liquid preparation of that remedy for the special accommodation of those who from any reason dislike to prepare it for themselves. It is very concentrated, and, as the dose is small, it is more easily taken by many. It has the same effectual action in all diseases of the kidneys, liver, or bowels.—*Home and Farm.*

NEW YORK.

Michael Turner Proves Not to Be a Red-Handed Assasin.

He Took His Arrest Calmly and Joked the Officers.

A Weary-Looking Man Commits Suicide in an Episcopal Church.

Tilden Declines to Be a Candidate for Governor, and the Bourbons Are Disconsolate.

The Underwriters Inclined to Pass Rules Cutting Down Commissions and Brokerage.

First Meeting of the Distinguished Gentlemen Connected with the Slater Fund.

MICHAEL TURNER.

HE WAS ARRESTED, AND GAVE A STRAIGHT ACCOUNT OF HIMSELF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Michael Turner, who was a passenger on the Guion steamer Wisconsin, and for whom the police have been searching in consequence of information furnished by a fellow-passenger, Mr. Kettle, who suspected Turner of being one of the Phoenix Park assasins, unconcernedly walked on board the Wisconsin at Pier 38, North River, this morning, and asked the second mate to lend him a dollar. While they were talking two Central Office detectives, accompanied by Mr. Perry, who was one of Turner's fellow-passengers, walked up the gangplank. Mr. Perry went up to Turner, and, greeting him, said that his companions (the detectives) desired to take him into custody. "God bless their hearts!" laughed Turner again, "they're welcome to me, sure. Let me see; that'll secure me a night's free lodging anyway, won't it?"

AFTER CRACKING A FEW MORE JOKES

at the expense of his captors, Turner left the vessel in company with one of them. One of the officers of the Wisconsin says: "The story that this man Turner may have had a hand in the crime is the wildest nonsense. I know him well. Turner is not his real name, but he wishes to keep his name secret that his people may not know of his antics. He came out here on a lark, and was slightly under the influence of liquor when he came on board. He told me that he had passed the night before he embarked in Queenstown, and no one who knew him could possibly suspect him of such a crime. He came back to the steamer this morning and I introduced him to one of Pinkerton's detectives, who laughed as he said that he would have to place him under arrest. Turner replied that

HE CAME BACK HERE TO BORROW SOME MONEY

from one of the men on the steamer who had promised it to him, and that he then intended to go down to the British Consul and account for himself. He also said that he intended to go back on the Wisconsin on her return trip. He left in company with the detective, and I know nothing more about the matter."

At the British Consulate Turner made a full explanation of his movements, and he is now in charge of the detective who arrested him. If the story he tells is found to be correct he will be allowed to go where he pleases.

Marshal Knox has not received any orders to search other incoming steamers, and the Dexter has been turned over to the regular customhouse officers. The State of Indiana was not searched because she left Belfast before there was any chance of the assasins boarding her, and also because as

THE PASSENGERS AT QUEENSTOWN

went aboard they were examined by the authorities. The Wisconsin, which arrived yesterday, was not searched because the detectives had no orders to search her, and her Queenstown passengers were also examined before they embarked. They only had orders to search the Scythia, and this was done not only because she was the only vessel which was not carefully examined on the other side, but also because dispatches were received here by the British Consulate from Dublin saying there was good reason to believe that three or possibly four of the men concerned in the murder had boarded the second fast mail train from Dublin to Queenstown on Saturday night, and at that port had boarded the Scythia. No request was made to search other steamers.

IN RELATION TO THE REPORTED ARREST OF TURNER,

Superintendent Walling said today that he had nothing to do with it. The information about Turner came to him in such a shape that he believed it valueless, and he took action, as the British Consul had not requested his services, and he simply referred his informant, who claimed to be an ex-officer of the Metropolitan Police of London, to the British Consulate. He had heard nothing further about the man. Inspector Byrne said that when he learned that suspicions were directed toward Turner, he had him sought for, and within two hours had him placed. The man made no attempt to conceal himself, and he was shadowed all night by the detectives, and could have been arrested at any time. There was nothing about the man or his movements to justify his arrest, and he was, therefore, not arrested by any member of the police force. The arrest of Turner was a piece of folly which he (Inspector Byrnes) would not countenance.

SENSATIONAL SUICIDE.

A WEARY-LOOKING MAN ENDS HIS LIFE IN A CHURCH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A man about 30 years of age, of foreign appearance, entered the Episcopal Church of the Annunciation, 142 West Fourteenth street, shortly after the usual afternoon service. He wore dark clothes and a fur cap. He walked completely around the interior of the church, stopping occasionally to read or examine mottoes and notices on the walls. His face was pale, and he walked slowly, as though he were weary. The rector of the church, the Rev. William J. Seabury, while walking toward the vestry-room, saw the man enter the vestibule, and noticed his wearied appearance. The stranger was seen sitting in a pew in the rear of the church during part of the service. While the minister was reading a psalm he heard

THE REPORT OF A PISTOL,

apparently in the building. He immediately thought of the stranger, looked toward the rear of the church, and then went on with the service, thinking the noise had been caused by a settling of timbers. When the service was over he returned to the vestry. A little girl came to him shortly afterward and said that a man had been shot in the vestibule. He went there and saw the weary-looking stranger of the fur cap lying on the floor with a bullet-hole in his right temple and a new revolver in his right hand. The man was dead.

IN THE POCKETS OF THE CLOTHES

was found a French Testament, on the title-page of which was an inscription telling that it was "a gift to Adrien Renaudin, from his father, Louis Bastide." The time of the gift was April 2, 1882. A card showed that Adrien Renaudin had boarded at the Hotel Interoceanique, Colon. About ten minutes before the stranger entered the church he was at P. Sutor's saloon in Sixth avenue. He addressed the barkeeper in French, asking where he might obtain employment. He had made application for work at several other places in the vicinity.

THE DEMOCRACY.

TILDEN WILL NOT BE THEIR CANDIDATE FOR GOVERNOR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—There has been no program marked out by the managing men of the Democratic party in reference to the nominations or the candidates to be placed in the field next fall, nor is there any concentration of efforts in that direction, or any candidates on which a fight is to be made announced, and no direct efforts toward manipulating delegates for any man. There appears to be, on the other hand, a purpose in preventing anything of the kind until this Legislature adjourns and the nature of the struggle in the Republican party over the Governorship is more clearly defined. Much of the talk and gossip about making Mr. Tilden the candidate for Governor is for the purpose of keeping the matter open, and to prevent the concentration upon any particular candidate until other matters are more fully developed. There are also indications that much of

THE TALK FOR MR. TILDEN

is engineered by men who are anxious to be the Democratic nominee, and prefer to have attention diverted in that manner until they can lay their wires unobserved. In spite of all that has been said in the papers and by politicians in regard to his being a candidate, it is safe to say that Mr. Tilden is not, will not be, and cannot be made a candidate for Governor this fall under any combination of circumstances. He has said to his confidential friends within the last three weeks that he could not take the office if a certificate of election were now presented to him, with all the rights which a regular certificate of election carries with it, relieving him from the trouble and annoyance of a canvass and election. This expression would seem to be sufficiently emphatic to set at rest all talk about his being a candidate or

THE PROBABLE NOMINEE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

With the present attitude of Tammany outside of the Democratic party running off after new isms, seeking new alliances and combinations, taken with the avowed and increased sentiment in the party for Mr. Tilden, there can be no doubt, if he desires so to do, that he can indicate who the candidate of the party should be, and the person so indicated would be nominated. In the light of the development that he will not himself consent to be the nominee, there is just now speculation as to whom he will favor, and as to whether he will give any indication. No signs have as yet been obtained from him that he will give any indication of the kind—even intimate as to who would be his choice.

AMONG THE MOST PROMINENT NAMES

canvassed are Abram S. Hewitt, Roswell P. Flower, Waldo Hutchins, ex-Judge Henderson of Cattaraugus County, Augustus Schoonmaker, George B. Bradley, Homer A. Nelson, Henry W. Slocum, Frederic P. Olcott, Erastus Corning, and D. B. St. John. At present there is more talk in reference to Mr. Hewitt, Mr. Flower, and Mr. Corning than either of the others. What are known as the Tilden Democrats are divided between them, with the preponderance in favor of Mr. Hewitt, and second, Mr. Flower. In all calculations now it is necessary to place Mr. Hewitt among the foremost of the men who are to be the probable nominees of the Democracy for Governor. Not a thing appears to be done in his behalf, but on inquiry of any of the more active Tilden Democrats from any part of the State as to who are the probable candidates Mr. Hewitt's name invariably comes out first on the list that is mentioned, and always stated in a manner to carry the conviction that he is in reality their first choice and the most acceptable.

FIRE INSURANCE.

POLICIES FOR OVER EIGHT BILLIONS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The annual meeting of the National Board of Fire Underwriters was held today. The amount of fire risks written in this country by all the companies during 1881 was $8,582,021,754, showing an increase for the year of $747,007,063. The President delivered his annual address. A resolution was adopted directing the Executive Committee to fix the maximum rate of commissions, including brokerage, in such cities as, by the action of the committee, are exempted from the operation of the general rule regulating the rate of commissions, only excluding the metropolitan district of the State of New York, in which district the rate was fixed at 20 per cent, including brokerage.

RESOLUTIONS WERE ADOPTED,

that, from July 1 the maximum rate of commission to agents shall not exceed 15 per cent in the whole United States excepting the Pacific Slope, that portion under the jurisdiction of the Western Union, and those cities in the Eastern, Southern, and Middle States where brokerage is recognized, such cities to be named and designated by the Executive Committee.

Officers elected: President, D. A. Heald, New York; Vice-President, J.W. Murray, New York; Treasurer, J. S. Parish, Providence; Secretary, D. W. C. Skilton, Hartford.

THE SLATER FUND.

FIRST MEETING OF TRUSTEES.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The first meeting of the Trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the colored people of the South was held today. Among those present were ex-President Rutherford B. Hayes, Chief-Justice Waite, and Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia. Ex-President Hayes took the chair, and President D. C. Gilman, of the John-Hopkins University, was elected Secretary of the Board. The charter granted by this State was read and adopted. The Board temporarily organized for its work by appointing

THE FOLLOWING COMMITTEES:

On By-Laws and Permanent Organization—Chief-Justice Waite, Gov. Colquitt, and the Rev. Dr. James P. Boyce.

On Finance—John A. Stewart, Morris K. Jessup, and William E. Dodge.

On the Policy to be Pursued by the Board—Ex-President Hayes, Gov. Colquitt, William E. Dodge, the Rev. Philips Brooks, and President Gilman.

Mr. Slater says nothing has as yet been decided upon in regard to the shape which the fund will take.

MINING LITIGATION.

PROMINENT STOCK-JOBBERS CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A suit in which a charge of conspiracy to defraud is made against the defendants has been begun in the Superior Court by William E. Badeau against James R. Keene, John D. Price, James Whitely, Harry B. Logan, Henry C. Oakley, and Maynard C. Eyre. James R. Keene is the well-known stock jobber. The other defendants are members of the firm of Prince & Whitely, stock brokers and mine agents. It is charged by Mr. Badeau that the defendants, among themselves and one C. F. McDermott, of California, conspired to defraud the public by falsely representing that the two silver mines in the Tombstone district of Arizona Territory, known as the Bradshaw and the Washington mines, were of great value, and that through

THEIR FALSE REPRESENTATIONS

he (Badeau) was induced to purchase stock of the Bradshaw Mining and the Washington Mining Companies. But the reports of the metallurgists and engineers were fraudulent, and were fraudulently obtained by the defendants; that the Bradshaw Mining Company was fraudulently conducted for the purpose of carrying out a swindle; that its capital stock was never paid up, excepting so far as the transfer to it of the title to the Bradshaw mine could be called a paying up of the capital stock; that it never had any working capital, not even 75 cents; that it had never had the means of working its mines; and that it was not true that it was working the mine when the circulars were issued. All these representations, Badeau avers, were known by the defendants to be untrue, and were

MADE FOR THE PURPOSE OF CHEATING THE PUBLIC,

and that in carrying out their conspiracy they succeeded in selling in this city the greater part of the stock of the Bradshaw and Washington Mining Companies. It is charged that Keene and his fellow-defendants procured about $600,000 for the stock thus placed on the market, and that they and their associates in the alleged conspiracy—C. F. McDermott, the President of the Bradshaw Mining Company—divided this sum, but in what proportion the plaintiff does not know. The prayer of Badeau's complaint is that he shall have judgment for $1,800, the amount invested by him in the Bradshaw stock, with interest from May 27, 1881.

OBITUARY.

MRS. HELEN M. SLOCUM.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Mrs. Helen M. Slocum, a well-known speaker and writer on various questions of reform—notably woman's rights and Spiritualism—died on Tuesday last, after a long and painful illness, at the residence of her husband and herself, No. 47 West Thirty-seventh street, in this city. Mrs. Slocum, while she never aspired to the position of leader in the various movements with which she identified herself, was a most valued and throughly appreciated advocate. Her personal character and standing in society were above any question, and the weight of her influence was felt to be considerable. She was the wife of Dr. Volney P. Slocum, who survives her, as do her four children. Mrs. Slocum was a favorit speaker before New York audiences, and her last public address was made in favor of the movement recently inaugurated to secure the appointment of police matrons in the station-houses. She was a native of Vermont, and was connected with some eminent families of Rhode Island.

IMMIGRANTS.

FORTY-NINE HUNDRED LANDED AT CASTLE GARDEN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Forty-nine hundred immigrants, the passengers of six ocean steamers, were landed at Castle Garden this morning. The Anchor Line steamship Alexandria from Palermo, brought 800 of the poorest class of Italians. The St. Germain, from Havre, brought in 900 immigrants, mostly Swiss. There were a number of silk-weavers on board. They come to this country owing to the slackness of business and the consequent loss of nearly a quarter of their former wages. There were also a party of fifty grape-growers on the French steamship, who will pursue their calling in Ohio vineyards. Their wages at home varied from $4.50 to $11 per week. The State of Indiana, from Glasgow, with 661 immigrants, had a large proportion of Scotch and English farmers aboard. The immigrants were as a rule

PROVIDED WITH MEANS,

and in many cases the men were accompanied by their families. The 838 steerage passengers of the Canada, from London, were largely Germans, but a great number—probably one-third—were mechanics and operatives from Birmingham, Manchester, and Leeds. About 100 are wool-weavers. The depression in trade has caused most of them to emigrate, their weekly pay amounting to less than $5 per week for full time. Two German steamers—the Rhein, from Bremen, and the Lessig, from Hamburg—landed respectively 1,034 and 987 immigrants, nearly all of whom are Germans, and mostly agriculturists. There were also a goodly number of carpenters, masons, painters, and miners among them. Thus far this week the arrivals number nearly 20,000, and will be over 25,000 by Saturday night. From Jan. 1 to date there have been 191,794 arrivals. Last year they numbered 146,240 for the same period.

ITEMS.

EX-GOV. MOSES OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

NEW YORK, May 18.—The case of ex-Gov Moses has been indefinitly postponed. The plea of insanity will be entered tomorrow.

AUGUSTUS D. LEIGHTON,

who killed Mary Dean and will be hanged Friday morning, passed a quiet night. This evening he was visited by the Rev. Dr. Morgan and the latter's wife, with whom Leighton took communion. Dr. Morgan will attend Leighton at the gallows. At midnight the condemned man went to sleep.

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB

will begin its summer cruise Aug. 2, and have two cup races at New London.

POOL.

Frey defeated Dankelman in the final game of the pool tournament, thus taking the first prize.

JOHN JAY

was reëlected President of the Delta Phi Fraternity, which enjoyed tonight its semi-centennial dinner.

A RACE FOR $5,000.

The *Spirit of the Times* says Frederick Gebhard has matched Eole against Pierre Lorillard's Barrett. The race will be run at Sheepshead Bay in June. Conditions, $5,000 a side at two miles, 118 pounds up.

CASUALTIES.

A Steamer on Lake Erie Explodes Her Boiler with Fatal Results.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SANDUSKY, O., May 18.—The boiler of the passenger steamer American Eagle burst this afternoon, about a mile and one-half from Kelley's Island, killing Lorenzo Neilson, deck-hand, of Put-in-Bay; Frank Bittle, fireman, of this city; and Frank Walters, deck-hand, of this city. J. W. Johnson, the engineer, of Put-in-Bay, was

FRIGHTFULLY SCALDED AND WILL DIE.

Hugo Stiert, mate, of Put-in-Bay, was cut in the head by a piece of the boiler. Charles Kramer, cook, of Put-in-Bay, was badly scalded about the face and arms.

SIX PASSENGERS WERE SCALDED—

William Dilger, of this city, face and hands; James Fulton, of Ballast Island, face, arms, and legs; James Gilbert, of this city, face and hands; Mrs. J. W. Lutes, of Middlebass, face, hands, and abdomen, dangerously; Julia Lutes, her daughter, face and hands; J. W. Lutes, face and hands.

THE SURVIVORS AND BODIES OF THE VICTIMS

were brought here this evening. Capt. Magle denies that he was racing with the steamer Cooke, as reported in the Associated Press dispatches.

To the Western Associated Press.

CLEVELAND, O., May 18.—This afternoon the steamer American Eagle exploded the boiler in her steam-drum when twelve miles out from Sandusky, and while racing with the steamer Jay Cooke. The fireman, F. Bittle, was instantly killed; a deck-hand, F. Walters, fatally injured. Engineer Johnson was badly scalded about the face and hands. The tug Mystic towed the Eagle to Kelly's Island, her hull being uninjured. At the moment of the explosion the Eagle was attempting to steam across the Cooke's bow.

An Ocean Wrecking-Steamer Burned—Several Lives Lost.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

RIVER DU LOUP, P. Q., May 18.—The inhabitants of this quiet little town were startled this morning on hearing the sad news of the burning of the sea-going wrecker Progress, which melancholy event took place at an early hour last night near Green Island, about ten miles below here, and the particular of which, as far as can be learned, are somewhat as follows: The Progress left Quebec yesterday morning with provisions and coal for the relief of the Allan line mail-steamship Peruvian, which was reported at Father Point on Sunday by passing steamships in the ice in the vicinity of Newfoundland, with her screw gone and wanting assistance. All appears to have gone well with the Progress till about 8 o'clock last night, when fire was discovered in the lamp-house. But as yet how the fire originated remains a mystery. The most melancholy part of the affair rests on the fact that some of the human creatures on board the Progress were burned to death, and their bodies, as far as known, still remain on board the burning vessel. The tug Resolute happened to be in the vicinity of the burning vessel about the time the fire broke out. The Progress was in mid channel at the time of the accident. The fire seems to have spread with great rapidity, as the crew of the Progress were picked up in two boats by the steamer Resolute, some without shoes or stockings, and some without a covering on their heads. Every one of the life-boats of the Progress, in which some of the crew were saved, was very badly singed. The Captain and crew of the doomed vessel were landed here this morning by the Resolute and left by train for Quebec. The Resolute returned again to the assistance of the burning steamer and towed her to the wharf here, where the vessel will likely remain till she burns out. The vessel is a total loss, except the engines, which will likely be saved. The Progress was considered the finest boat of the kind in the Dominion, and rendered much valuable service to the shipping trade below Quebec during the close of navigation. She was built in Quebec six years ago, was valued at $80,000, and was insured for $50,000. It could not be ascertained whether the provisions and coals which she was carrying to the assistance of the ice-bound Peruvian were insured or not, but their value was said to be $20,000, making in all a loss of about $100,000.

A Warehouse Filled with Wheat Partially Wrecked.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 18.—At an early hour this morning a portion of the wall and front end to Born's warerooms fell out, carrying down about 9,000 bushels of wheat with which the building was stored. The accident occurred before the employés had gone to work, and no loss of life resulted. Gangs of men have been all day engaged in removing the débris. The wheat fortunately came down in the centre of the building instead of bursting out at the end and side, and it is expected much of it can be saved unless rains set in before a temporary covering can be erected. The building is much injured, and, added to the loss on wheat, will foot up damages to $7,000 or $8,000. The accident was caused by too great weight on the upper floors, which gave way.

A Victim of the Recent Accident at White Bear Lake, Minnesota.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 18.—The remains of C. D. W. Young, who was drowned in White Bear Lake, late Auditor of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Road, arrived in the city by special train today at noon. His body was taken to the West Side Cemetery and interred in the family lot. The Rev. Dr. Kerr conducted the services. The deceased resided in Rockford about fourteen years ago. Quite a number of prominent railroad men were in attendance.

The Body of an Old Man Terribly Mutilated by the Cars.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 18.—The Lake Shore train for Detroit which left here at 8:05 this morning ran over an old man named Cherry, who was walking on the track, terribly mutilating his body. The remains were taken to Petersburg, where the man worked, and where an inquest was held this afternoon.

A Fisherman Bitten by a Rattlesnake.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WABASH, Ind., May 18.—While a Mr. Guy, of Atwood, was fishing in Hoffman's Lake, in Kosciusko County, last night, he was bitten by a rattlesnake. The reptile's fangs struck him on the hand and caused that member to swell horribly. He went to a physician and had the wound dressed, but it is thought that the bite will prove fatal.

Loss of a Leg Through the Accidental Discharge of a Pistol.

FORT SMITH, Ark., May 18.—This afternoon a pistol buckled around the waist of William Millett, a prominent lawyer, was accidentally discharged. The ball struck Monroe Cushman, thirty feet distant, and tore off the knee-cap, rendering amputation of the leg necessary.

Fatal Accident in a Sawmill.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 18.—This morning, Sterling Franz, head sawyer in Boyden & Akeley's mill, was struck by a slab and knocked on to the circular saw, the top of his head being sawed off. He lived about fifteen minutes. He leaves a wife and three small children.

COLD-BLOODED MURDER.

The City Marshal of Mount Vernon, Ill., Murders a Citizen in Cold Blood and Flees.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT VERNON, Ill., May 18.—Charles W. Yost, a young man well and favorably known in this city, who followed the business of tobacconist, was shot and almost instantly killed about 8 o'clock this evening by N. A. Smith, who has for several years acted in the capacity of City Marshal. Those acquainted with the facts pronounce the case one of deliberate, cold-blooded murder. Bad feeling between the parties was, from some cause engendered at the recent local election, and it seems to have cropped out at intervals ever since. Smith, however, appears to have been the aggressor, and upon various occasions sought a difficulty with Yost. The parties met accidentally this evening at the hour named in the law office of Judge Satterfield, on the second floor of the Phoenix Block. The quarrel was renewed, hot words passed, resulting in the Marshal's drawing his revolver and emptying the contents of three of its chambers into the body of Yost. The latter, after being shot, ran down the stairway to the sidewalk, followed by Smith, when he fell upon his face and expired. Smith, after gazing upon his victim and satisfying himself that he had completed his bloody work, drew a second revolver, and with one in each hand he passed defiantly through the crowded thoroughfare to the stable where his horse was kept, and, mounting the animal, fled to the woods. The affair has created the most intense excitement. Everybody is upon the streets. Telegrams to intercept the fugitive have been sent in various directions, while the country round about is being scoured by well-armed parties of citizens. Mr. Yost leaves a wife and two children. Smith also has a wife and several children residing in this city.

SUICIDE.

The Body of the Man Who Killed Himself at Quincy, Ill., Still Unidentified.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., May 18.—The stranger who committed suicide at the United States Hotel has not yet been identified. He was a man probably 25 years of age, dark complexion, brown mustache, dark eyes, and wavy hair. He wore dark brown pantaloons and nearly black coat and vest of worsted goods, black soft felt hat, new shirt and collar, with gold sleeve-buttons and studs. He is supposed to be Walter Ford, of Chicago. A number of telegrams relative to the missing man have been received by the Coroner today, but none containing an accurate description of the suicide.

Charles M. Morton, an Unsuccessful Business-Man of Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 18.—Charles M. Morton, a well-known and once very prominent business-man here, suicided here today by shooting with a pistol through the brain. Ever since his failure in business some four years ago he has been morose, and suffered from mental depression and aberration, and some three years ago he attempted suicide by poison, but attention and a stomach-pump saved him that time. His family connection is of the best and very extensive. He was 55 years old, and a brother of Dr. Morton. He leaves a wife.

An Unsuccessful Attempt.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—George Farrows attempted to commit suicide by taking strychnine this afternoon, but will probably recover. He is an Englishman, and has lived here nearly thirty years.

All on Account of a Chicago Girl.

DETROIT, Mich., May 18.—The name of the party who shot himself yesterday is George Moore, of Hamilton, Ont. The perfidy of a Chicago girl is believed to be the cause of the act. Moore is still alive.

A Butcher at Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, O., May 18.—Jacob Emmert, a butcher, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head at a saloon on High street this afternoon.

SOCIETIES.

Farmers' Institute of the Seventeenth Illinois Congressional District.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—The Farmers' Institute meeting of the Seventeenth Congressional District of Illinois, held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, which has been in session at Belleville the past two days, adopted a series of resolutions indorsing the projects for the improvement of the Mississippi River, the construction of the Hennepin Canal, and the water course across the Isthmus of Florida as of great commercial importance; granting high praise to Capt. James B. Eads, but expressing the belief that his plans will not alone accomplish the end desired, therefore ask that the plans of Capt. Cowden and others receive careful attention; heartily indorsing the recent action of Congress in making a partial appropriation for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and expressing the opinion that this improvement will result in great benefit to both producer and consumer everywhere, and add greatly to the development of the resources of the Nation.

Indiana Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The following nominations were made by the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F. of Indiana today: Grand Master, S. F. Oyler, Franklin; Deputy, B. McCoy, Indianapolis; Grand Wardens, John F. Wildman, Anderson; A. N. Grant, Kokomo; H. H. Lefever, Union City; Robert Stratton, Fort Wayne; J. R. Barrett, Knightstown; M. U. B. Spencer, Fort Wayne; H. Wheeler, Brazil; Murray Briggs, Sullivan; W. W. Parsons, William Heeren, Rockport; Oscar Hammond, Petersburg; W. E. Stockwell, Lawrence Gates, Michigan City; R. W. G. Secretary, R. F. Foster, Indianapolis; Grand Treasurer, T. P. Haughey, Indianapolis; Representative to Foreign Grand Lodge, N. F. Richmond, Kokomo.

The Central Illinois Union.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 18.—The convention of the Central Illinois Art Union ended tonight with a fashionable reception at the home of Hudson Burr. Officers were elected as follows: President, Charles Ridgeley, Springfield; Secretary, Mrs. C. D. Keiser, Jacksonville; Treasurer, Miss May Latham, Lincoln. Jacksonville was chosen as the next place of meeting.

STEAMSHIP NEWS.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Arrived, the Lessing, from Hamburg, and the Rhein, from Bremen.

LONDON, May 18.—The steamers Frisia, Suevia, England, and Arizona, from New York; the British Queen, from Philadelphia, and the Nuremberg, from Baltimore, have arrived out.

The disabled steamer Catalonia, from New York, passed Crookhaven this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 18.—A dispatch from Delaware breakwater says the bark Beppina A. arrived this evening with the passengers of the steamship Rio Grande, all well. The passengers were transferred to the Rio Grande, which immediately started for New York.

Oh, My Corns.

Dr. Wing's remedy just the thing. No pain, perfectly harmless. Druggists. 92 Lake street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Arend's Beef, Iron, and Wine, with Cinchona, the standard medicinal tonic of this progressive age. It enriches the blood, promptly invigorates the brain and nervous system, improves digestion, etc. Result: A round form, bright eyes, happy state of mind. Arend's drug-store, corner Madison street and Fifth avenue.

Cod-Liver Oil and Lime—That pleasant and active agent in the cure of all consumptive symptoms, "Wilbor's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Lime," is being universally adopted in medical practice. Sold by the proprietor, A. B. Wilbor & Co., Chemist, Boston, and all druggists.

Secure ease and comfort by using German Corn Remover. Sure cure for corns. 25c. Druggists. No question of its reliability.

Redding's Russia Salve has proved its efficiency by a test of seventy-five years' constant use. Try it.

PAPILLON

Is for sale by Van Schaack, Stevenson & Co.; Morrison, Plummer & Co.; Lord, Stoughtenburgh & Co.; Fuller & Fuller; John A. King & Co.; [illegible] Hess & Co., and all Retail Druggists.

The continued increase in the demand for Papillon proves that the public appreciates its great merit. There is no other Skin or Catarrh Cure superior to this one.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Fourth Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Chicago.

The Calumet Club Receives the Pioneers of the Long-Ago.

An Evening Given Up to Merry Greetings and Rare Old Reminiscences.

A Warm Welcome from the Club, Through Its Vice-President, John W. Doane.

"Long" John Responds and Calls Up the Historical but Unfailing Past.

A Death-Dealing Iodin Relic Hauled Down from the Fort Dearborn Mansard.

The Calumet Club's Fourth Annual Reception to "The Old Settlers of Chicago"—A Reunion Full of Happy Greetings and Pleasant Reminiscences of Other Days.

The Calumet Club gave its fourth annual reception to "The Old Settlers of Chicago" last evening, as on the three previous occasions when the club has been the host of the occasion. Death has been busy gathering in the veterans who lived here prior to 1840, as Chicago's old settlers are born and grow old, and the list of those who are known as "Old Settlers" is constantly diminished

it is now. After two days' hard traveling we got thirty-two miles northwest; the place is now called Libertyville. My brother returned to Chicago; I remained one year, and then returned to Chicago, and did upholstering for the cabinetmakers, Rockwell in particular. I finally went into the upholstering business for myself for several years, and then went to farming again. I finally settled in Evanston, where I am now. I wish I could give dates, but I can't seem to come at them. My memory is very frail; I can't remember names nor numbers, or I could give quite a history of old times—how Beaubien used to keep tavern, and how we could get three prices by taking wildcat. And now it is about time to sign my name. PETER SHADDLE.

JEREMIAH PORTER, 1833.

CASTILE, N. Y., May 10.—*Silas B. Cobb, Esq.*—MY DEAR FRIEND: The card inviting me to the fourth annual reception of the Calumet Club, on the 18th inst., was duly and very gratefully received at this place, by way of Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. As I must deny myself the pleasure of meeting my earliest Chicago friends on that occasion—as I am still detained at this sanitarium, where wife and I have been for the past eight months—I will answer some of the questions of your committee.

I was born in Old Hadley, Mass., in sight of Mount Holyoke, Dec. 27, 1804. My Porter ancestor first settled in that place in 1659. Tombstones of each succeeding generation since that date still remain in its graveyard. My father's house, in which I was born, still stands on the village lot of my earliest ancestor, and still is the property of one of my father's grandsons. I arrived in Chicago in May, 1833, with Maj. John Fowle's command of United States troops from Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. They came to relieve troops at Fort Dearborn, who, under Winfield Scott, had in 1832 conquered Blackhawk. In June of that year I gathered the first church ever formed in Chicago since "the morning stars first sang together." From that day to this it has been known as the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. You know something of its infancy and of its earliest members. I left the church in October, 1835, to take charge of a church in Peoria. After an eighteen years' pastorate in Green Bay, Wis., I returned in 1858 to minister to a Congregational church on the corner of Harrison and Halsted streets, and in 1862 was commissioned by Gov. Richard Yates as Chaplain of the First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, Col. J. D. Webster commanding, and served to the end of the War. My wife's name was Eliza Chappel. She was born in Geneseo, N. Y., and came from Mackinac in 1833, and after some months in the family of Maj. D. L. Wilcox, our friend from Fort Brady, opened a school for children—the first ever taught by a woman in Chicago. Leaving her school, she became my wife in 1835, and has with me seen the wonderful growth of our city, Chicago, from 300 to more than half a million—the fourth city in the United States. And still 'tis marching. May it grow in virtue, temperance, and righteousness as rapidly as in people. Gratefully yours, JEREMIAH PORTER.

P. S.—I stop, lest I weary you with the many wonderful memories of this almost half-century that rush on my mind. I see that one of the men whose name I find on the circular—William B. Snowhook—has very suddenly died. His last wife was Mrs. Boyer, who was of my church in 1833. Mrs. Charles Taylor and Mrs. Porter are the only ladies living who were at the first communion of my church, and Philo Carpenter and myself the only men. J. P.

CHARLES ADAMS, 1835.

Mr. Charles Adams, writing from Norwalk, Conn., says: "I was born in the Town of Norwalk, May 8, 1815; arrived in Chicago September, 1835, and removed from Chicago entirely in 1840. Name of my wife, Sarah Camp Adams. I was a member of the first hook-and-ladder company organized in Chicago, with John Wentworth, Esq.; voted at the first city election, and served on the first jury drawn for the City Court, Stephen A. Douglas, Esq., City Judge. Wishing you happy reunion, I remain yours truly, "CHARLES ADAMS."

A GRAVE-ROBBER'S FATE.

A Young Physician of Syracuse, N. Y., Found in a Dying Condition from the Effects of a Wound in the Head—He Was Near a Cemetery, and Had in His Possession the Implements Used by Body-Snatchers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18.—About 6 o'clock this morning a man was found wounded and bleeding in a semi-conscious state in a meadow owned by William Moore, just east of the County Poor-House and adjoining the cemetery grounds attached to the county institution, situated about three miles south of this city. By his side lay a sack containing a bottle of whisky, out of which one drink had been taken, a cartbook, a long piece of rope, a dark lantern, a bit, stalk, and screw-driver, and other implements used in body-snatching. He was discovered by an inmate of the County House, and, as there were signs of life, assistance was procured, and he was conveyed to the institution. Dr. Pease, of Syracuse, was summoned, who, arriving shortly after, recognized him as Dr. Henry W. Kendall Jr., a prominent physician of this city. An examination disclosed the fact that a bullet had entered his head and penetrated to the brain, there being a cerebral discharge. Both eyes were swollen shut and blood was oozing from his mouth. The physician concluded that his condition was critical, and made no efforts to probe for the ball. In his clutches were discovered a dirk-knife and two revolvers, one of which was fully loaded, and the other showed signs of being recently discharged. Kendall was unconscious, and was unable to explain the manner in which he received his death-wound. Dr. Pease instantly sent word to his wife, who resides on Genesee street, in the most aristocratic quarter of the city, and she hastily responded to the summons. His mother, sister, and a number of physicians also arrived at the County-House this morning. The deed is shrouded in mystery thus far. The rest of the field where the man was found is a freshly-sown oats lot. To the west of it, on a rise of ground, is the Poor-House Cemetery. Between the meadow and the oatfield is a fence, over which Kendall had jumped, and about forty feet from the fence is the spot where he fell—one-third the distance to the cemetery. There is a fresh wagon track through the oatfield, and with it prints of a man's feet as though he had led the horse to the fence. One of Kendall's shoes was taken this morning and laid into the tracks by Coroner Knapp, who thinks they fitted exactly. The Coroner also followed the wagon-ruts across the field to an opening in the fence. He found that the horse had evidently been driven in from Ondago hill. There is still another track leading from the fence between the meadow and the oat-field to the road, which passes the Split Rock brewery, indicating that Kendall was not alone last night. The question now is, who was with him, and to whom did the horse belong? One of John Schuneman's cards was found in the satchel which lay near the unfortunate, advertising a livery business at No. 47 West Fayette street, but this is a place which Schunemann is not running now. On the back of this card were the words, "Be shure at 8 o'clock." It was thought that the card might give some clew as to the owner of the horse which Kendall evidently used last night, but at 47 West Fayette street is nothing but a boarding-stable, and when the proprietor was asked today if he had let a horse out last night he replied that he had no horses to let. There are several theories. Several days ago a man died at the County House of a peculiar disease, the certificate having been filed in the City Clerk's office yesterday. It is supposed that Dr. Kendall, in company with several others, proceeded to the cemetery with the intention of exhuming the remains; that, upon arriving there, several students of the medical college, being upon the same errand, mistook him for a watchman and fired at him with the above result, his companions fleeing through fear and leaving him behind, supposing that he was killed instantly. Another theory is that he was killed by relatives of the man, who, being suspicious that the subject was liable to be stolen by physicians, remained on guard for several successive nights. The next theory is that advanced by a relative of the man, that he has been an opium-eater for some time, and that in a fit of mental aberration, brought on by despondency and the use of the vile drug, he committed suicide. The matter has created considerable surprise among all classes of people. The young man is only 25 years of age, fine looking, and well developed. He has been practicing several years, and enjoyed an extensive practice. He had a mania for body-snatching, and has made it a part of his business in supplying subjects to a number of students, of whom there are many in Syracuse. The fact that a medical college exists in this city is the cause that numerous graves are robbed of their inmates. It is no uncommon occurrence to ascertain that a grave in the County Cemetery has been robbed, as developed from an investigation of the Board of Supervisors about a year ago, when it was ascertained that four bodies had been dug up within two weeks. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, no clew could ever be obtained of the authors of these depredations, although suspicions were numerous. This is the first case discovered, and the community are horrified at the dreadful fate of the promising young man. At a late hour tonight Kendall was in a precarious condition, and his death is expected at any moment.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 18.—The Hon. James G. Graham, on behalf of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the proposed centennial celebration at Washington's headquarters in this city, next year, recently sent to President Arthur documents bearing on the subject of commemorating the disbandment of Washington's army here and the declaration of peace with Great Britain, and respectfully requested the President to use such influence as he properly could in behalf of the project. Mr. Phillips, the President's private secretary, in his reply says: "The President fully appreciates the propriety of the proposed celebration at Newburg in 1883, and will gladly do all he properly can to promote its success."

Marks' adjustable reclining chairs for sale at G. B. Hildreth & Co.'s, 231 and 233 State.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Chicago Tanners and Curriers Try Their Hand at a Strike,

And Seek to Force the Bosses to Take Back the Striking Beam-workers.

The Employers Will Employ No More Union Men, or Shut Up Their Tanneries.

The Knights of Labor Have Nothing to Do with This Foolish Affair.

Striking Miners on the Pan-Handle Road in Pennsylvania Refuse to Resume Work.

The Demands of the Tanners Are Refused by the Employers, and They Quit Work.

The tanners' strike has attained considerable dimensions within the past twenty-four hours, and may fairly be said to have become general throughout the city. It was, as will be remembered, at first confined to the beamsters and others employed in the yards, but yesterday it extended to every department. Early in the day a notice was served on Walker, Oakley & Co., one of the three large tanners of Chicago, which read as follows:

Superintendent Walker & Oakley's—SIR: At a special meeting of the Knights of Labor held last evening it was resolved that if by 12 o'clock today every man employed at beam-work in the place of the now striking beamsters are not out, discharged, and the old beam-hands reinstated at the wages demanded by them ($12 per week), every man (curriers, yard-hands, etc.) will quit work until such a time as they are out and others in their places at wages demanded. Please consider this well, as the small demand of the beamsters is nothing to the cost of living in this city now to what it was some time ago, and the curriers of this city are bound and consider it their duty to reinstate honest men back to their places of work instead of having men that are injurious to both trade and labor. The word may be made known to the curriers, etc., by seeing these men walk through the shop, both old and new, previous to 12 o'clock today. Respectfully yours, SECRETARY.

The challenge thus thrown out was

PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Walker, Oakley & Co.'s men went out as per program, and those employed by Grey, Clark & Engle were notified that no union men would henceforth be employed there. At 5 o'clock a meeting was held at which there were present representatives of Walker, Oakley & Co., Grey, Clark & Engle, Sharp, Clarke & Co., the Standard Leather Company, N. B. Eisendrath & Bros., and Loescher Bros. The meeting unanimously adopted the following pronunciamento:

To Whom It May Concern—An organization styling itself the "Knights of Labor" having assumed to dictate to the men in our employ, and having by the orders of its officers inaugurated a general strike amongst them without good cause and, as we are informed, against the wishes of many of the men themselves; and in the light of this experience believing, as we do, that it is unsafe for us to intrust our business and property in the hands of men who are no longer free agents, men whose obligations to this society seem to be regarded by them as paramount to the duties which they owe to themselves, their families, or to their employers, we have therefore resolved and do hereby mutually agree that we will not knowingly employ in any capacity any man belonging to the above-named organization.

This was signed by Grey, Clark & Engle, Walker, Oakley & Co., the Standard Leather Company, and Loescher Bros. Mr. Clarke, of Sharp, Clarke & Co., asked until morning to consult with his partner. This is the only large firm which has not yet signed. Hirsch & Zens and Paul Popatorum have given the advance asked by the beamsters and are running with union men, while the Union Hide & Leather Company are finishing up their work on hand with such men as they can get. Everything passed off quietly yesterday at the different tanneries, the men leaving without making any demonstrations. The employers say that they

CARE VERY LITTLE ABOUT THE STRIKE,

and, since the issue has been forced upon them, they will meet it. Just at this time it suits them well enough to shut down, which they had intended to do during July and August anyhow. They say that the market is overstocked; that production must be limited if living prices are to be got, and they are bound to run their own business without being dictated to by the Knights of Labor. Such stock as they have on hand they will take care of, and will protect the men whom they may hire for this purpose, calling on the authorities for assistance if necessary. For the present, at least, they do not anticipate any trouble. The issue which was two days ago a mere question of $1 a week more wages for a comparatively small number of the employés has now widened into a straightout war between the bosses and their employés as to whether the employers or the Knights of Labor shall conduct the tanning and currying business of Chicago. The whiteners, finishers, and others who struck at noon yesterday at Walker, Oakley & Co.'s, and who will be barred out of all other tanneries controlled by the employers' combination, had not raised the question of wages on their own account, but were bound to stick to the beamsters and yard men. The bosses on their side had agreed beforehand to support each other, and to work as a unit, so that a stubborn and possibly a protracted disagreement may be looked for.

THE STRIKING TANNERS

held a meeting last night at No. 63 Emma street, at which about 100 were present. There was considerable excitement and hurrah at the start, especially among the younger members of the union, who appeared to think that by forcing a general strike at a time when the market is overstocked they had done a great thing for themselves and the cause of labor generally. The meeting resulted in nothing except to demonstrate anew the mulish perversity of a portion of the strikers. They complain that they do not get a fair show from the newspapers, yet their meetings are held with closed doors, guarded by a Tyler who admits none who cannot pronounce their union shibboleth. This would not matter so much, for no reporter wants to sit through a three-hours' meeting of this character if not compelled to do so. Any reasonable set of men would be willing to furnish a statement of their case when assured that it would be published, but these men will not. They will say nothing on the merits of the case at issue, and next day will curse the newspapers for not publishing what they refused to give. Last night's meeting furnished a specimen of this.

A TRIBUNE reporter climbed the stairs leading to the hall where the meeting had just organized. Addressing two young fellows who were about to enter, he asked if the meeting were to be held with closed doors. They promised to find out, and after muttering the mystic password in the ear of the Cerberus of the occasion disappeared. In a minute they returned with the information that the meeting was secret. The reporter asked if there was any probability that the President or Secretary would furnish any facts at the close of the session. He explained his mission, informed the young men that he did not expect admittance to a union meeting, but wanted the workmen's side if they were willing to give it. One of the men volunteered to go into the hall and send out a man who could say something. This man came and the following colloquy was held:

"THE TRIBUNE wants to get a statement of the facts concerning this strike from the workmen. Can you give it?"

"There is nothing here for reporters. If we have anything to give we will let you have it tomorrow. The papers don't use us right. They publish all sorts of stuff about us and we don't get any show."

"Tomorrow is very little use to a morning paper. If you or your President or any of the workmen desire to present your side of this case I shall be glad to hear it, and it will be published. If you adopt any resolutions at this meeting and will let me have them at the close they will be published. If you refuse to make any statement, who is to blame if your views do not get into the papers?"

"Well, we havn't got anything for reporters. We don't get any show from the papers. The bosses have it all their own way."

"The bosses know enough to give the facts when they are asked for them, and you would have the same show if you chose to avail yourself of it. I don't want to go into your meeting and care nothing about the discussions. All I want is to know whether you will say anything for publication or if any of the workmen here present want to do so. Will you see if your President or Secretary or any of your men desire to talk, if you don't?"

"We haven't got any President and there is no room here for reporters. The papers are all against us."

"Well," said the reporter, "it strikes me that if you keep on acting in this style they are very liable to continue in about the same line. You complain because the employers of labor give their side of the case through the papers, and when you are asked to give yours you refuse."

As a partial justification of this action by the union men it should be said that their meeting of the night before had been spoken of as a "Knights of Labor" gathering, when it was really a meeting of the tanners. The union has been affiliated with the Knights of Labor for a few weeks, but that organization does not hold mass-meetings to settle trade disputes. The men felt sore about this report, but this scarcely furnishes them with an excuse for refusing to give their story at first hand to the public.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

In the circular promulgated by the strikers it will be noticed that they style themselves Knights of Labor, and mention is made of a special meeting of that organization. It appears that the Knights of Labor have had nothing to do with the strike, and, what is more, will have nothing to do with it. A TRIBUNE reporter called last evening upon Mr. Richard Griffith, one of the organizers as well as one of the pioneers in the Knights of Labor movement, and interrogated him as to the attitude of the organization towards the strikers.

"The Knights of Labor are not to be held responsible for it at all," said he. "In the first place the association discountenances strikes altogether; that is one of its chief principles; and in the second place the tanners and curriers struck without any communication whatever with the association to which they belong. They struck entirely on their own hook, and must look out for themselves."

"Might they have struck with the approbation of the Knights of Labor?" asked the reporter.

"Yes; but as I have said, the Knights discountenance strikes, and have thrown a great deal of red tape about such matters. For instance, the tanners and curriers, if dissatisfied, should have filed their complaint with the local organization of which they are members. Their grievance would be reported upon by a Board of Arbitration, who, if they say fit, and were unable by any other means to remedy the matter, might order a strike. The complainants have the right of appeal from this Board to the Assembly."

"Then the tanners and curriers, by their action in striking without the consent of the association, have cut themselves off from its aid and support?"

"Entirely so. They are now the same as any other body of strikers outside of the organization."

"How long have they been members of the Knights of Labor?"

"Oh, not long. I should say about two months."

"And there is no way, you say, for them to enlist the aid and sympathy of the Knights?"

"None whatever. They must look out for themselves."

The tanners and curriers, Mr. Griffith said in conclusion, were the only body of men at all connected with the organization who were now on a strike, and, so far as he knew, the only ones likely to be on a strike for some time.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 18.—I wish your readers to understand that the tanners' and curriers' strike in three of the shops of this city at present is not on their own account or for wages. There is a class of men employed in the business known as "beam-hands," who do the most laborious and disgusting work. They have made a demand in some of the shops for an advance of wages from $11 to $12 per week. It had already been paid in some of the shops. In the others the men had been led to expect it since last year. They confidently believed it would be yielded on demand. But it was not. The tanners and curriers knew of the injustice done these poor, ill-used men, and resolved to stand by them as brothers. The result is that 300 curriers and eighty beam-hands struck work at noon today. The former are simply seeking justice for the latter. It is only in Walker, Oakley & Co.'s, Grey, Clark & Engle's, and Sharp, Clarke & Co.'s that there is any strike. In Walker, Oakley & Co.'s all hands are out because "scabs" have been put in place of the regular "beam" hands. This place is altogether shut up, every one, foreman and all, having deserted it. In Grey, Clark & Engle's only the "beam" hands have quit; and in Sharp, Clark & Co.'s only the "beam" hands are out. The tanners and curriers, be it fully understood, are seeking no advance of wages for themselves, desiring only to see the injured men righted. The arguments in your paper this morning, furnished by some of the bosses or some superintendent, are futile, because the tanners and curriers are not seeking any advance at all.

But they do not tell the truth about wages in other places anyhow. Wages are worse in Chicago than they are in the East; and as to Milwaukee, living is much cheaper there than here. Your reporter evidently must have received his information from a certain Superintendent who is recognized as an exceedingly unfair and tyrannical man, and who has endeavored, and partially succeeded, in dragooning such of the employers as have resisted, to take the unfair stand they have. TANNER AND CURRIER.

Discontent and Trouble Among the Pennsylvania Coal-Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 18.—The difficulty between the coal operators and their operatives is assuming serious proportions, and the situation in all the striking districts is becoming threatening, even alarming. The emissaries sent by the Miners' Union and Knights of Labor organization to the Salinesville and Tuscarawas Valley districts of Ohio—the leading bituminous coal producing regions of the State—have prevailed upon the dissatisfied and grumbling colliers to join in the aggressive movement inaugurated in Western Pennsylvania for an increase of wages, and between 3,000 and 5,000 men have gone out on a strike. The discontents demand an advance of 10 cents per ton above the price paid since the 1st of January. The operators claim that the unsettled and unprosperous condition of the coal trade will not allow any elevation of the schedule of mining rates, and therefore absolutely refuse to accede to the malcontents' proposition.

The authorized agents of the Miners' Union and the agitators of the Knights of Labor are industriously at work in the coalfields, and new recruits are being added to the ranks of the strikers hourly. It is generally believed in coal and iron circles that the uprising will become general throughout the State. The operators and iron masters feel very bitter towards the leaders of the Miners' Union and Knights of Labor organization, and it is not in the least improbable that the former may have the latter arrested upon the charge of conspiracy.

Some lawlessness has been displayed by a number of strikers of Molly Maguire and Communistic tendencies in several of the more secluded districts; and no little alarm and excitement prevails among the law-abiding and timid-minded people. The appearance of suspicious strangers in the mining centres having aroused the apprehensions of some operators, telegraphic communication has been opened with the proper law authorities requesting their coöperation and assistance in the event of organized law-breaking. The latter have promised to furnish whatever aid may be necessary to prevent disorder. From all that can be ascertained upon the subject, it is quite safe to say, that the prospect of an extended, complicated, and disastrous struggle between the corporation and workingmen is more than excellent.

The dissatisfaction that has prevailed for some time among the ironworkers here is augmenting, and the chances are very favorable for the employés in the prominent iron manufacturing establishments striking within a short time should the ironmasters decide to carry their reduction of wages scheme into effect. A committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is now traveling through the disturbed regions for the purpose of effecting an amicable and satisfactory arrangement between the aggrieved workingmen and their employes.

The situation in the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Clearfield districts remains about the same. The conflicting elements, the coal and transportation companies and miners, do not show the slightest disposition to accept the propositions offered by the committee of arbitration selected to bring about a pleasant and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. Prominent coal and railroad men and officers of the Miners' Union and the Knights of Labor organization who have been questioned upon the subject by THE TRIBUNE correspondent assert that it is quite likely the strike will be maintained for several months longer. The coal and iron police departments have been thoroughly organized, and the Molly Maguire element has either been reduced or exterminated from the districts where it existed. The State authorities have completed all the necessary arrangements to meet promptly any call that may be made upon them for a requisition of troops.

The Great Strike of the Iron-Workers at Cleveland, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Reports from the Eighteenth Ward, where the great strike of iron-workers is in progress, say that the bosses will make an effort to start the wire-mill next week with non-union men. This will require about 1,400 men—450 wire-drawers and the balance helpers. The non-union men meet tomorrow evening to decide what they will do in the premises. Many of the non-unionists are in hearty accord with the union men, but do not join them on account of certain church restrictions. The workmen are more confident than ever, and say that not a solid union man has left the ward with the intention of remaining away permanently. Payment of benefits by the amalgamated association commences next week, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the strike. Single men will draw $5 and married men $8 per week—that is, those who care to. Offers of financial aid have been received from many outside unions.

It is stated this evening upon good authority that the managers of the mills have made all preparation for a long lockout, lasting until Sept. 1. They have relet to other companies all the contracts held by them, and are even disposing of the teams used in carting coal and iron for the company. Some of the workmen look upon this announcement as a bluff from the company, but there is ground for belief that the move is a serious one for the men.

The Brickmakers.

There is no change in the situation among the brickmakers, except that the incoming of fine weather has stirred up the yard proprietors to figuring on how they can best begin work. Purington & Kimbell are busy placing their new machines in order, and will get to work about Monday. If by that time the union men do not come down others will be employed. These will be boarded on the premises and protected by their employers within the yards. The great trouble in protecting those whom the union men term "scabs" from abuse and maltreatment at the hands of the unionists has always been when the men were going to or returning from work, when they could be taken in detail by "committees" of the union. By boarding the men on the ground this trouble will be avoided, and for their protection during the day the Town of Lake police, and, if they fail, then the Sheriff must answer. The yards are just outside of Carter H. Harrison's bailiwick, a fact which seems to give satisfaction to the proprietors. The action of the other brickmakers will depend a good deal on the outcome at Purington's, but next week will probably settle matters and determine whether the manufacturers or the men are to run the yards this season.

The Horseshoers.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 4 gave a grand annual ball last evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The hall was splendidly decorated on the occasion, and the music was the finest that money could procure, and every man and woman in the hall was dressed in his or her finest.

John Pope Hodnett, the President and founder of the United Labor League of America, was sent a complimentary invitation to the Sherman House, where he is stopping, and from there went to the hall with a committee. Mr. Hodnett occupied a seat on the platform with William Carroll, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, during the greater part of the evening, but declined to make a speech, and said only a few words in reference to the amalgamation of all the trades into the United Labor League of America. The officers of the horseshoers are: James H. O'Rourke, President; Robert Skinner, Financial Secretary; Adam McAuley, Corresponding Secretary; John M. Hines, Vice-President; Robert Robertson, Treasurer; Thomas Jones, Recording Secretary. This is one of the oldest and strongest unions in Chicago.

The Striking Miners on the Panhandle Railroad in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 18.—The striking miners on the Panhandle Railroad yesterday resolved to stand out for four cents per bushel for digging, and the employers today decided to firmly adhere to the prices offered—three and a half cents for digging. The operators will continue importing colored miners from Ohio, where they are paid three cents, and from West Virginia, where they get still less. There are about thirty colored miners now at work, and a number of white men also, who refused to join in the strike. Operators think they have the bulge on the strikers, and the appearances seem to indicate their assertions as true. There are now four pits at work out of fourteen of the Panhandle Line. The river miners are working at four cents, but most of the miners are not putting out half the coal they are able to send out.

The Furniture Varnishers.

The Furniture Varnishers' Union held a well-attended meeting at 54 Lake street last night. Their object was to elect trustees to take the necessary steps towards procuring a charter. A delegation from Pullman was present and requested the privilege of establishing a branch there. About twenty-five new members were initiated, and the union considers itself firmly established.

The Painters' Union.

The Painters' Union held a meeting at 99 Randolph street last night, at which about 300 painters were present. The object of the meeting was to complete some unsettled matters in connection with their ball tonight at McCormick Hall. They also made arrangements to establish a death fund and transacted other routine business.

The Striking Stevedores.

The Joliet Steel Company, which has lately had so much trouble with striking stevedores at its docks in this city, is now employing sixty hands brought here from Joliet, who are daily engaged in unloading, under the protection of the police. Cargoes are being discharged right along, and since the police have been on the ground none of the strikers have made any attempt to interfere.

A Large Number of People on Strike at Rockville, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 18.—The weavers of the Herekanum Mills at Rockville struck for an increase of 10 per cent. The hands of three woolen mills and one gingham mill are now on a strike.

A Strike at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—The McCullough Iron Company's mills shut down. The forgemen have struck.

THE RAILROADS.

Funeral of Messrs. Moore and Young, of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha.

The funeral of C. D. W. Young, late Auditor, and J. Erving Moore, Chief Clerk of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, who were recently drowned in White Bear Lake, Minn., occurred yesterday. A train bearing a delegation of about twenty employés of the Chicago & Northwestern Road ran out to Rockford, and there met the special train from St. Paul, on board of which were the bodies. Mr. Young was interred at Rockford, where his sorrowing widow is at present residing with relatives, and the body of young Moore was buried in Forest Home Cemetery at Oak Park.

The pall-bearers were all employés of the Northwestern Road in this city, all having been warm personal friends of both the deceased. They were Charles O. F. Sedgwick, of the Controller's office; E. A. Robinson, general bookkeeper; R. B. Langdon, Paymaster; W. S. Hartwell, Freight Auditor; W. F. Van Bergen, Ticket Auditor; N. M. Bassett, Shop Clerk; J. O. Clifford, Traveling Auditor (a position formerly occupied by Mr. Moore); and W. D. Sweet, ticket agent at the Wells street depot. The floral offerings were very fine, and testified to the love and esteem in which the deceased were held by all who knew them. Both the "boys," as they were affectionately called many times during the sorrowful journey from St. Paul, were men of exceptionally high character, and possessed of the faculty of making and retaining friends. Both had entered the service of the Northwestern Road as boys, and had grown up among the present generation of officers and employés of that company. It is but a few weeks since both were in this city, seemingly in the best of health and spirits. Mr. Young had become known as one of the best railway accountants in America, and was enjoying, while a young man, the reward of a well-spent life. Mr. Moore had made for himself a reputation of which his family and friends were justly proud. Their untimely and extremely sad death has caused great sorrow among a very large circle of warm friends.

Mr. M. E. Young, father of the drowned man, accompanied the sorrowful funeral train, and laid in its final resting-place the last remaining member of his family, and the one to whose welfare and success his whole life had been consecrated. The officers and employés of the Chicago & Northwestern Road, with whom the unfortunate young men had for years associated, feel the loss keenly.

The Western Indiana Agrees to Stop at Harrison Street.

The attempt at a compromise between the city and the Western Indiana Railroad Company as to the terminus of their tracks assumed shape yesterday for the first time; that is, the railroad company officially announced what it would do, which it had before guarded against. Its proposition is partially embraced and explained in the following letter, addressed to the Chairman of the Compromise Committee of the Council:

CHICAGO, May 18.—*Dr. Wickersham, Chairman:* Since the conference had between this company and your committee I have submitted to the different railroads coming into the city over our line what appeared to us to be the view of a portion of your committee as to a point of compromise to be agreed on for the location of our passenger depot—namely: Polk street.

After considering the matter they were unanimous in the opinion that a station at Polk street would not afford them the facilities which they needed to take care of their passenger business, but on further consideration agreed to compromise the matter by the location of a passenger station at Harrison street.

I therefore advise you of the result of the conference, that you may, if necessary, have a meeting of your committee to take into consideration the above decision. Yours truly, J. B. BROWN, President.

It will be seen that the railroad refuses the Polk street compromise, which, it is learned, was agreed upon at a conference in New York a week ago yesterday of the railroads interested—the Grand Trunk, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Eastern Illinois, Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, and Erie—and which explains, perhaps, why the Compromise Committee did not present its Polk street proposition to the Council at its last meeting.

This is not all, however, of the proposition looking to a compromise, for after the letter above was sent there was an interview between President Brown and Ald. Wickersham, in which it was determined, on the part of the railroad, that the line of the company's tracks and depot buildings north of Twelfth street should be between the east line of Clark street and the west line of Third avenue, which is quite a concession, it is thought, since the company claims that its rights west of State street are almost without limit.

Ald. Wickersham will call his committee together in a day or two and lay before it the propositions of the company and explain to it that the acceptance of the terms of the compromise named means, on the part of the city, the stopping of all litigation looking to testing the rights of the company and the legality of the ordinance under which it is operating. What the committee will do remains to be seen, but the chances are that it will agree to report an amendment to the original ordinance making the terminus of the road at Harrison street, which will simply amount to erasing the words "Polk street" from the ordinance which should have come in Monday evening and substituting the words "Harrison street." It will, however, make no recommendations, but will leave the Council to approve or disapprove the proposed compromise at its pleasure.

Iowa Railroad Matters.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—There is nothing like strategy. Has it occurred to you that the recent Chicago & Rock Island combination with the Minneapolis & St. Louis was a master-stroke of strategy by Mr. Cable, of the Rock Island? The Rock Island people deny that they have purchased a controlling interest in the Minneapolis Road, but that it is simply an individual investment of persons who happen to be in the Rock Island. Exactly. It requires a big sum of money to get a controlling interest in the Rock Island, or even any influence at all. By the expenditure of say $200,000 in the Minneapolis & St. Louis, Mr. Cable could secure an influence in the action of the Rock Island which would cost $1,000,000. He secured the lever and will probably use it. It looks as though he was using it. It was a shrewd piece of railroad financiering.

It is reported the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago & Rock Island have been swapping territory. The latter had prepared to extend its Harlan Branch to Kirkman, seven miles. The former its Carroll Branch is built to Audubon. It is arranged that the seven miles from Kirkman to Harlan is to be turned over to the Northwestern, and the seven miles north from Audubon to Gray is to be turned over to the Rock Island.

Voting tax aid to railroads in Iowa is getting uncertain. The Supreme Court recently decided that the total of all tax voted to aid railroads by townships, cities, or towns cannot exceed 5 per cent. That is, if they wish to aid more than one road they must divide up the tax so that the whole shall not exceed 5 per cent. If they vote 5 per cent to one road they can vote no more tax to any road. That ends it. Now Judge Henderson, of the District Court in Wright County, decides that a tax to aid a railroad cannot be voted on a future assessment. That is, a tax voted in May, 1880, to be levied on the assessment or valuation of 1881 is void and illegal. It must be levied on the valuation of 1880, or at the time or year the tax was voted.

Startling Decrease in the East-Bound Business from Milwaukee.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 18.—The east-bound business from Milwaukee during the past week shows more than the average decrease which has characterized it during the past month or two. The line agents are discouraged, and even the lake lines seem to be doing much less than was anticipated after the opening of navigation. The shipments of grain, flour, and provisions during last week were exceedingly small, and, unless a change for the better takes place within the next few weeks, an actual stagnation of east-bound rail business may be anticipated. The total shipments for the week from Milwaukee to the seaboard were: Chicago, & Northwestern, 786.59 tons; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 1,747.46 tons; total, 382,400. The total freight forwarded from March 13, 1882, to May 6, 1882, from Milwaukee to Eastern points is given as follows in Commissioner Fink's report: Chicago & Northwestern, 6,674.72 tons; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, 16,405.42 tons; Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee, 17,020.03 tons; total, 42,100.17 tons.

The Hon. Thad C. Pound telegraphs to W. H. Young that the rumor in regard to the postponement of negotiations for funds to construct the St. Paul Eastern Grand Trunk Railroad is without foundation. The securities were placed in New York last Thursday. Notwithstanding this dispatch, it is claimed here that but a small portion of the securities are placed, and that another effort will be made to list the remainder.

A Route to a Coal Mine in Southern Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 17.—The St. Louis Central Railroad from Murphysboro, Jackson County, has made connection with the W. C. & W. and the Cairo Short Line at this place, and trains are now in daily connection with these two points on this new route. A company with a capital of $3,000,000 has been organized for the purpose of establishing a large iron and steel manufactory at a place called Harrison, on this new road, some six or eight miles north of Murphysboro, the object being to put the establishment into operation and use the ore of the Missouri mines, which is to be shipped from the Iron Mountain via this new railroad route, the coal of this and Jackson counties having proven entirely satisfactory for the purpose.

Election of Atlantic & Pacific Directors.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., May 18.—The Atlantic & Pacific stockholders today elected the following Directors: W. C. Nutt, W. B. Strong, Thomas Nickerson, Levi C. Wade, I. J. Burr, B. P. Cheney, A. W. Nickerson, Edward F. Winslow, Jesse Seligman, C. P. Huntington, Jay Gould, James D. Fish, and William F. Buckley, all but four of whom were on the old Board of Directors; Mr. A. W. Nickerson in place of Alden Speare; Mr. Huntington in place of Gen. Horace Porter; Mr. Gould in place of Fred Butterfield; and Mr. Buckley in place of F. B. Hayes. The Directors organized by electing the following officers: President, W. C. Nutt; Vice-President, Edward F. Winslow; Secretary and Treasurer, C. F. Tuckerman; Auditor, S. W. Cummings.

May Festival Trains on the Northwestern.

To accommodate those living along the lines of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway who wish to attend the evening concerts during the coming musical festival and return home after the performance, that railroad company will run the following special trains: On the Milwaukee Division the "theatre-train" which leaves at 11:20 p. m., and usually goes only as far as Highland Park, will be run through to Milwaukee. On the Wisconsin Division the "theatre-train" which leaves at 11:15 p. m., and usually goes only to Desplaines, will be run through to Barrington, and each of the above-mentioned trains will be run May 23, 24, 25, and 26. On the Galena Division there will be a train Tuesday and Thursday (23d and 25th inst.), leaving Chicago at 11:30 p. m., which will take passengers for all points between Chicago and Freeport and also to Geneva and Batavia.

Ramsey on a Tour of Inspection for a New Road.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., May 18.—A party headed by Gov. Alexander Ramsey, of St. Paul, and Col. Richard Chute, of Minneapolis, accompanied by civil engineers, started yesterday on a reconnaissance of the route of a railroad of which the construction is contemplated, from Minneapolis and St. Paul through Southeastern Minnesota, Northwestern Iowa, across the Mississippi at some point above the Upper Rapids, and thence through the Illinois coal-field to certain Eastern connections not yet announced. The movement is made in the interest of a syndicate, and largely in response to overtures from committees along the proposed route, which will be given opportunity to aid its construction by right-of-way and otherwise.

Meeting at Indianapolis of General Passenger Agents.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—No measures were adopted at the meeting of the General Passenger Agents today as to the charges of rate-cutting against the local agents of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, the Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago, and the Vandalia. Nevertheless the agreement of Jan. 1 to punish rate-cutting was not set aside, but rather strengthened, so as to be more binding. All of the agents who had violated the agreement stated to the satisfaction of the meeting that they were justified in their action. H. C. Deering was elected Secretary of the association in place of W. H. Prouty, resigned.

Organization of the Seneca, Ottawa & Mendota Railroad.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 18.—A new company known as the Seneca, Ottawa & Mendota Railroad Company was organized here last evening, having for its object the building of a road that will connect with the Kankakee & Seneca Road.

Indiana Ticket-Scalpers May Sell All Classes of Special Tickets.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The Supreme Court decided today that under the law ticket-scalpers may sell all special tickets, whether half-fare, excursion, or special tickets in any other sense.

Items.

Twelve car-loads of emigrants arrived yesterday by the Lake Shore Road—the largest arrival on any single day this month.

Mr. T. F. Oakes, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad, and party, who arrived Wednesday from St. Paul, left last evening for New York.

Mr. John L. Freeman, General Baggage Agent of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroad, has instructed baggage agents that coupon-ticket stations will be assigned joint reversible baggage checks, reading Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway and Union Pacific Railway, via different routes from Chicago. Checks will be given only for points in Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado, on the Union Pacific. Railway agents are notified not to check baggage for points on any railroad west of Colorado.

SENATOR LOGAN.

ST. LOUIS, May 18.—Senator Logan, of Illinois, arrived here from Hot Springs this morning. He is much improved in health. He leaves tonight for Chicago, where he will remain a short period, and then proceed to Washington.

A HUNDRED VESSELS ICE-BOUND.

ST. JOHN, N. B., May 18.—One hundred vessels are fast in the ice off this coast.

Every lady wants a rattan sewing-chair. Wakefield Rattan Co., 263 Wabash-av.

POLITICAL.

Pennsylvania Greenbackers Nominate Armstrong for Governor.

A Dispatch Sent to Congress Protesting Against the Bank Charters.

Prospects in Various Congressional Districts of Illinois and the West.

Bill English Fixes Aug. 2 as the Date of the Indiana Bourbon Convention.

Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Greenbackers in Convention at Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 18.—About 100 delegates were present when the Greenback Labor State Convention was called to order this morning. It was announced that more would arrive this afternoon. T. P. Rynder, of Altoona, was made temporary Chairman. Committees were appointed and a recess taken until 2 p. m.

The convention ordered the following telegram to be sent:

"*To the Hons. C. N. Brumm and James Mosgrove, Washington, D. C.:* The National party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled, desires you to present to the House of Representatives our earnest protest against the mortgaging of the people of the United States for another term of twenty years to the National banks."

The report of the Committee on Credentials showed ninety-three delegates only present, many sections of the State not sending delegations.

E. E. Cotton, of Allegheny, was made President of the convention and John Welsh, of Schuylkill, and Frank H. Wendell, of Chester, were made Vice-Presidents.

Some enthusiasm was injected into the proceedings by three cheers for the Hon. John Welsh.

While waiting for the report of the Committee on Platform, James K. Sanborn, of New York, addressed the convention.

The Committee on

PLATFORM

made a report, as follows:

"WHEREAS, The profits of toil and commerce are gathered up through the manipulation of the law by monopolies, therefore we, the National Greenback Labor party of Pennsylvania, in convention assembled in Harrisburg, this 18th day of May, 1882, reaffirm the National platform adopted at Chicago in 1880, and are

"*Resolved*, That we are against the monopoly of money by the National-banking system, and are in favor of the Government issuing all the currency and make it a full legal-tender.

"2. We are against the monopoly of transportation and telegraphy, and declare corporations, the creation of the State, shall be governed by the State, in the interests of the people.

"3. We are against the monopoly of land, and demand the reservation of all public lands, including a vast amount now forfeited by the great corporations, for actual settlers.

"4. We are opposed to all monopolies, and in favor of equal rights, equal burdens, equal benefits, and special privileges to none.

"5. We demand such revision of the tariff as shall fully protect American labor and invested capital against the pauperized labor of foreign countries.

"6. We demand that the Government shall immediately do justice to the soldiers of the late War by equitably adjusting and paying the pensions and other claims due them.

"AND WHEREAS, The right of labor to organize for the discussion and enforcement of its rights in this State have been assailed by the combined monopolies, therefore,

Resolved, That this legal and constitutional right shall be maintained, and that associated labor shall have all the rights and privileges permitted to associated capital.

"8. We call upon all good citizens, without distinction of party, who believe in the foregoing declaration of principles, to unite with us in the impending struggle, and assist us in carrying it to a successful issue."

Welsh, of Schuylkill, proposed as a plank, a reduction of the hours of labor. This was made to read: "All pay shall be on the basis of eight hours constituting a day's labor."

The platform as thus amended was then adopted.

Thomas W. Taylor, of Pittsburg, nominated

THOMAS A. ARMSTRONG, OF PITTSBURG,

editor of the *Labor Tribune*, as a candidate for Governor, and he was enthusiastically nominated by acclamation, called before the convention, and introduced as the next Governor. He said: "As our party has no slate, we also have no set speeches." Addressing himself to the reporters, he said: "I desire you to say my flag is up today. It will be carried through the campaign. It will be up at the close of the polls, and if God spares my life it will be up the morning after election."

OTHER NOMINATIONS.

T. V. Powderly, of Scranton, was unanimously nominated for Lieutenant-Governor.

J. Lowery Dewoody, of Venango, and Henry E. Paul, of Berks, were candidates for Secretary of Internal Affairs. Dewoody was chosen.

For Supreme Judge, J. Adam Coke, of Northumberland, was nominated by acclamation.

For Congressman-at-Large several candidates were entered, but all were finally withdrawn except J. W. Schuckers, of Philadelphia, who received 44 votes, and Robert K. Tomlinson, of Berks, who got 46. The nomination of Tomlinson was made unanimous.

A motion to change the name of the party from "National Greenback Labor Party" to "National Party" caused a breeze, and was finally tabled.

For the better organization of the party the following was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of the National Greenback Labor party of Pennsylvania shall consist of the Chairmen of the several county committees, and that a member be added for each Senatorial district in excess of one in the county.

F. S. Heath, Chairman of the State Central Committee, was reëlected.

The State Committee was authorized to remove any candidate of the party by a two-thirds vote.

Adjourned.

Prospects in the New Sixth Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MOUNT MORRIS, Ill., May 18.—Now that the new Congressional districts have been fixed, the candidates are coming to the front. The old Fifth (new Sixth) is changed by the substitution of Winnebago for Whiteside County. There is no lack of men in any of our counties who are willing to write M. C. after their names. Winnebago, although a newcomer, modestly offers to furnish us with a candidate, but her kind offer will not be accepted by the four counties of the old district. Jo Daviess was the home of Washburne, who served so long in Congress, and that will operate against any man from that county, although she may compliment the Hon. R. H. McClellen with a vote in the convention. Gen. S. D. Atkins, the brilliant and brainy editor of the Freeport *Republican*, would no doubt be put forward by his friends except for the fact that Mr. Burchard, who so ably represented us for ten years, is a Stephenson County man, and the other counties are in favor of passing it around. Ogle has many men who would honor the position. Among them M. D. Swift, of Polo, George P. Jacobs and B. F. Sheets, of Oregon, are most prominent. Col. Swift is one of our leading lawyers, and is popular wherever known. Judge Jacobs, an ex-Senator, is well known, but is of a retiring disposition, and lacks self-assertion. Many men of less ability are now in Congress. Gen. B. F. Sheets has hosts of friends throughout the district. He is a clear thinker and reasoner, and knows what to say and how to say it on all occasions. Although there is a strong feeling here that one of our citizens is entitled to the position, yet it is very doubtful whether Ogle will have a candidate this year. In two, or at most four, years she will present one of the above-named men as her choice, and will use every effort to secure his nomination, and will doubtless give one of them the honor of a complimentary vote in convention this year; but if the Hon. R. M. A. Hawk wishes for a reëlection he will meet with no serious opposition anywhere in the old district. As yet he is not known to have expressed a desire to be returned, but it is understood that he is willing to serve another term; hence none of the other candidates are at work in earnest, as they feel that it would be labor lost. Maj. Hawk has given general satisfaction, and, besides being a man of undoubted ability, he possess all the qualities that are needed to make a man popular, including that sine qua non, a good war record, and we doubt if any of the counties of his old district can be carried against him if he enters the canvass. His enemies are few, and are principally among those who feel that they have been overlooked in the distribution of post-offices, etc., etc., and, although early in the season, it can be safely stated that the choice of the district will be Maj. Hawk, of Carroll County.

Explaining How the Democracy Snatched Five Out of Seven Judges in a Republican State.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 18.—Though not agreeing politically with THE TRIBUNE, as I am a Democrat, yet after reading it for years I must confess that it generally treats its opponents fairly; and when I do see something in it in regard to politics that is unfair as well as untrue, I have learned to ascribe their utterance to some sub-editor or reporter. Thus, in reading the proceedings of the Republican State Central Committee in last Saturday's TRIBUNE, I find the following paragraph, which I am sure the senior editor did not write:

Judge McCulloch, it will be remembered, was nominated a few days ago at the Republican Judicial Convention which met at Galva, Henry County. His opponent is Judge Craig, the present incumbent, who has announced himself as an Independent candidate, though everybody in the district and out of it knows his affiliations with the Democracy. The Democrats under the circumstances, haven't held any convention, and will not, but will quietly vote for Judge Craig, as they have done heretofore when the independent dodge was played, and many Republicans were caught thereby. The chances this time are that nobody will be fooled. The Republicans have concluded that it doesn't pay to allow the Democrats to pack the Supreme Court year after year by stringing Democratic nominations wherever they are in the majority, and by resorting to the trick of putting up an alleged Independent and real Democrat where they are hopelessly in the minority, as they are in the Fifth Judicial District. The feeling that they have heretofore been fooled, and that it is about time to infuse a little fresh Republican blood into the Supreme Court, is very strong among the Republicans in the district, and will probably operate as much as any other one cause to call out a large vote.

In Judge Walker's district there is not a Republican county, and there has never been a convention of any kind held in the district. In 1867, under the old Constitution, when the district was very close, the Republicans held a convention and nominated a gentleman against Judge Walker, but the latter was elected. In Judge Schofield's district there was a "People's Convention" in 1873, and also what was called a "Grangers' Convention"; the former nominated Judge Schofield, and the latter Judge Kingsbury—both being Democrats—the latter now holding the office of County Judge of Montgomery County, for which place he was nominated by the Democracy. In the Chicago district, which is strongly Republican, the Republicans nominated a candidate in 1879. Judge Dickey ran as an independent candidate at the request of a large number of attorneys and business-men. The only Judge now on the Supreme bench who was nominated by a partisan convention is Judge Mulkey, of Egypt; he was nominated because there were a number of candidates, and the better class of attorneys in the district, without regard to party, thought it was best to have a convention and thus settle the matter. Had not Judge Mulkey been nominated, then Judge Baker, an able Judge and a Republican, would have gone on the bench, as he would have received the support of all the better class of lawyers, without regard to party.

The perfect non-partisanship of the Supreme Court is shown in the fact that of the twelve Judges of the Appellate Court seven are Republicans.

Outside of Cook County there are thirteen judicial circuits for the election of Circuit Judges. Seven of these are Republican and six Democratic. In the seven Republican circuits there are two Democratic Judges; in the six Democratic circuits there are four Republican Judges.

The theory and practice has been to have no politics in the selection of the judiciary. This sentiment was strongly advocated by Judge McCullough when, in 1877, he ran for Judge in a Democratic circuit; it was reiterated by him when he was a candidate for reëlection in 1879.

The reporter of your paper says it is about time "to infuse a little fresh Republican blood into the Supreme Court." Wherefore and why? What is to be gained by the "infusion" of Judge McCullough into the place now occupied by Judge Craig? If the editor-in-chief of THE TRIBUNE had written the article he would have omitted that sentence. He knows that in the last twenty-five years there has not been before the Supreme Court of Illinois but one case which could be construed into having a political bearing. That was a case in which the practical question to be settled was whether or not colored children had the right to enter the public schools in a district where a separate school was maintained for the exclusive use of colored children. Judge Craig wrote the opinion of the court, and his language was decisive and emphatic, and he gave to the law as broad and comprehensive construction as would the most pronounced Republican lawyer in the State. E. A. S.

The Georgia Democratic Convention to Meet July 19.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ATLANTA, Ga., May 18.—The State Democratic Executive Committee held a meeting here today for the purpose of preparing for the fall campaign. All of the districts were represented either in the person of the delegates or by proxy. The meeting decided to call a State Convention to be held at Atlanta July 19, and designated the first Tuesday in July as the day upon which the various counties of the State should select delegates either by primary convention or mass-meeting as those interested desired. A resolution was passed instructing counties to instruct delegates with reference as to whether a two-thirds or a majority rule was most desired. Other resolutions, one of which was in sympathy with Senator Hill in his sufferings, were adopted. The session was held with closed doors. Some of the members, it is stated on the outside, were in favor of recommending Mr. Stephens for Governor to the Democracy of the State, and thus avoid calling a convention. The opponents of Stephens, however, favored calling a convention. Upon the moving of preference for Governor about half of the delegates, it is stated, favored Mr. Stephens, believing that he will be elected in the end, and thus, by nominating him and claiming that he is the nominee of the Democratic party, avoid defeat, which will surely come if Stephens is allowed to run independent and a nominee is put before the people by the organized Democracy. There was very little enthusiasm among the delegates.

The Campaign in Arkansas Growing in Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

HOT SPRINGS, Ark., May 18.—The political campaign in this State is in glorious progress amid the utmost fervor and excitement. The Hon. W. J. Blackburn, editor of the Little Rock *Republican*, and a Republican candidate for Congressman-at-Large, is in this city for a few days recuperating after an active and extended canvass of the State. He gives glowing and encouraging accounts of his party's condition, and says that extensive preparations for the State Convention in July are being made. The Republicans claim that the existing dissensions in the ranks of the Democracy offer an excellent chance for their success. The Hon. O. P. Snyder, ex-Congressman, the Hon. T. M. Gibson, W. D. Slack, and others are being mentioned in connection with gubernatorial honors, and it is said that some one of either of these gentlemen would carry a power of strength for the ticket. Among the prominent Democratic candidates for Congressman-at-Large are Clifton R. Breckinridge, a son of John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, and J. H. Gunter, now Representative from the Fourth District.

Matters in the New Twentieth Illinois.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PINCKNEYVILLE, Ill., May 18.—Politics may be said to be in a somewhat chaotic state—the temperance boom, which ran so high a few weeks ago having predisposed matters to confusion. It is probable, however, as the time draws near for conventions that all parties will work back into the old traces and pull together for party purposes. For Congress in this now the Twentieth District, there are several aspirants. The present incumbent, J. R. Thomas, and his friends are making desperate efforts to keep his place. The Hon. T. T. Fountain, of this place, is an aspirant, and will probably carry his own county and enough of the others in this side of the district to make him a power in the convention. So Judge C. N. Damerau, Union County, is much talked of, and will have the support of several counties. Smith, of Jackson, is also on the track, and Young, of Johnson—all good men and Simon-pure Republicans. Be the nominee whom he may, the Republicans of this district may be counted on to fill their place in the next House.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee of Indiana.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—The Democratic State Central Committee met this afternoon at the Grand Hotel, the Hon. William H. English, Chairman, presiding. There was a full representation of the committee, and a large number of prominent Democratic politicians throughout the State were in attendance. Aug. 2 was selected as the time for holding the State Convention, making it exactly one week earlier than the State Convention of the Republicans. It is understood that the unanimous sentiment of those present was in favor of an out-and-out anti-prohibition campaign.

The Bremer County, Iowa, Convention Indorses Col. D. B. Henderson for Congress.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., May 18.—The first Congressional gun of the season was fired today at Waverly. Bremer County held its convention and cast a unanimous and enthusiastic vote for Col. D. B. Henderson, Republican candidate for Congress.

The Pennsylvania Independent Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, May 18.—The Independent Republicans have secured Horticultural Hall for the State Convention Wednesday next. It is thought Senator Mitchell will be temporary Chairman.

The Texas Greenbackers.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 18.—The Greenback State Convention is called to meet at Fort Worth June 20.

MRS. HOLMES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18.—The case of Mrs. Holmes has gone to the jury.

Marks' adjustable reclining chairs, at G. B. Hildreth & Co.'s, 231 and 233 State street.

MODERN METHUSELAHS.

Fourth Annual Reunion of the Old Settlers of Chicago.

The Calumet Club Receives the Pioneers of the Long-Ago.

An Evening Given Up to Merry Greetings and Rare Old Reminiscences.

A Warm Welcome from the Club, Through Its Vice-President, John W. Doane.

"Long" John Responds and Calls Up the Historical but Unfading Past.

A Death-Dealing Indian Relic Handed Down from the Fort Dearborn Massacre.

The Calumet Club's Fourth Annual Reception to "The Old Settlers of Chicago"—A Reunion Full of Happy Greetings and Pleasant Reminiscences of the Long Ago.

The Calumet Club gave its fourth annual reception to "The Old Settlers of Chicago" last evening. As on the three previous occasions there was a large attendance, and the reputation of the club for hospitality was splendidly sustained. Death has been busy gathering in the veterans who lived here prior to 1840, no less than thirty-five of the 414 who are known as Chicago's old settlers having gone to their rest during the year. Among them was Daniel Lyman, who built the first grist-mill; Lathrop Johnson, who carried the first mail between Milwaukee and Chicago, his horse making ninety-nine miles a day; William A. Hall, who was employed at Fort Dearborn as a gunsmith; Adam Schoch, a soldier of Napoleon in the Italian and Spanish wars; William A. Stow, a member of the first fire company and of the first Board of Aldermen, and who erected the first frame building west of the river; Seth T. Otis, the originator and founder of the Young Men's Christian Association; and Levi D. Boone, who was Mayor in 1855. The ranks of the old settlers have not visibly diminished, however, as new ones are constantly being discovered by the club through information furnished by those who are willing to read all who are living, in order that its record of names may be complete. Several photographs have been added to the gallery since May, 1881, the noteworthy ones being those of Mary Ann (Wolcott) Gilbert, granddaugh ter of Capt. William Wells, who was killed in the massacre of 1812, and whose wife was the daughter of the celebrated Indian Chief, Little Turtle; the Rev. Isaac T. Hunton, the second Baptist minister who came here; Isaac R. Gavin, Sheriff in 1838-'40, who hung the first man, John Stose, ever hanged in what is now Cook County; Alonzo Huntington prosecuting him, and Robinson Tripp and John Wentworth serving as jurors; Lathrop Johnson, who started the first livery-stable and ran the first stage between Chicago and Milwaukee; Rebekah Heald, wife of the celebrated Capt. Heald; and John Watkins, one of the first school-teachers.

The Rendezvous.

The veterans of a by-gone age began arriving promptly at 7 o'clock, some coming on foot, others in street-cars, and the more wealthy in their carriages. They were met at the door by the Old-Settlers' Committee of the club, consisting of James B. Cobb, May, 1833; Horatio G. Loomis, May, 1834; Arthur G. Burley, May, 1835; Frederick Tuttle, January, 1836; Marcus C. Stearns, August, 1836; John Wentworth, October, 1836; Joel C. Walter, June, 1837; John M. Van Osdel, June, 1837; Jerome Beecher, July, 1838; Alexander H. Morrison, October, 1838; Mark Kimball, September, 1839, and Franklin D. Gray September, 1839.

The old settlers were each given a buttonhole-bouquet as they entered the parlors, where were gathered the members of the club, who, as usual, vied with each other in their attentions to their venerable guests. There was no necessity for introducing the latter to one another. In such a small town as Chicago was forty-two years ago everybody knew everybody else. Many of them, of course, had not met for years, separations having come about by emigration elsewhere, but memory retained names and great countenances, notwithstanding the changes wrought by time. So they fell to talking about former times and dead friends as soon as they came together. By 8 o'clock the parlors, ample for the club's purposes, were uncomfortably crowded; but the inconvenience due to the jam was not complained of, so glad were they to see one another again. At that hour the following named guests—118 in number—while the number at the third reception was 160:

Railroad of Old Settlers Present, Residents and of Age Prior to 1840.

Adams, William H., 454 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Allen, Edward R., Aurora, Ill.
Allen, Thomas, Glencoe, Ill.
Ambrose, Rev. J. E., Geneva Lake, Wis.
Baisley, John, 217 Laflin street, Chicago.
Bascom, Rev. Flavel, Hinsdale, Ill.
Bassett, George, Chicago.
Batchelor, Ezra, Chicago.
Bates, John, 375 State street, Chicago.
Beaubien, Medore B., Silver Lake, Kas.
Beggs, Rev. Stephen R., Plainfield, Ill.
Berdel, Charles, 201 West Randolph street, Chicago.
Bishop, James E., Denver, Colo.
Blackman, Edwin, 70 La Salle street, Chicago.
Bradley, David, 63 North Desplaines street, Chicago.
Brown, Nathaniel, Lemont, Ill.
Buel, James M., Chicago.
Campbell, James, 206 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
Carpenter, Philo, 57 Ashland avenue, Chicago.
Carter, T. B., 55 Twentieth street, Chicago.
Caton, John Dean, 1900 Calumet avenue, Chicago.
Chacksfield, George, Chicago.
Clarke, Henry W., 92 Washington street, Chicago.
Cliff, James, Racine, Wis.
Cook, Isaac, St. Louis.
Dennis, E. M., Chicago.
De Wolf, Calvin, Vincennes avenue, Chicago.
Dexter, A. A., Union Stock-Yards, Chicago.
Dickinson, Augustus, 198 Twenty-fifth street, Chicago.
Dodge, Usual S., La Porte, Ind.
Doty, Theodorus, 276 Thirtieth street, Chicago.
Drury, Benjamin C., Hainesville, Lake County, Ill.
Eastman, Z., Maywood, Ill.
Eells, Thomas S., Jacksonville, Fla.
Egan, W. M., Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Ellis, Joel, 62 West Jackson street, Chicago.
Ewing, John A., Danvers, Ill.
Fairbourne, Richard, 494 West Monroe street, Chicago.
Forgus, Robert, 244 Illinois street, Chicago.
Flood, Peter F., 93 South Sangamon street, Chicago.
Freeman, Robert, Naperville, Ill.
Gale, Abram, care Gale & Blocki, Chicago.
Gates, P. W., 32 South Canal street, Chicago.
Goodrich, T. W., Milwaukee, Wis.
Gould, Nathaniel, 2216 Prairie avenue, Chicago.
Graff, Peter, 42 Curtis street, Chicago.
Granniss, S. W., Park Ridge, Ill.
Gray, Charles M., Michigan Southern Railroad, Chicago.
Gray, Joseph H., Hyde Park, Ill.
Gray, W. F. H., 360 Lake avenue, Chicago.
Gresham, Rufus, Chicago.
Guild, Dr. E. C., Bartlett, Cook County, Ill.
Hackett, John, Beloit, Wis.
Haines, E. M., Waukegan, Ill.
Hamilton, P. D., Michigan avenue and Forty-fifth street, Chicago.
Hancock, John L., 5 Hubbard court, Chicago.
Hannah, J. M., care E. H. Neymann, 97 Maiden lane, New York.
Harman, William, Oak Park, Ill.
Herrick, Charles, Racine, Wis.
Hoffman, Michael, 446 North State street, Chicago.
Holden, Charles N., 542 West Monroe street, Chicago.
Hosmer, C. B., 79 Clark street, Chicago.
Huguniu, James R., 86 Elm street, Chicago.
Ives, A. R., Bloomington, Ill.
Jefferson, Hiram, Desplaines, Ill.
Jones, Fernando, Chicago.
Kedzie, James E., City bourn avenue bridge, Chicago.
Kimball, Martin N., 181 Lake street, Chicago.
Kimball, Walter, 291 Oak street, Chicago.
Kingston, John T., Needah, Juneau County, Wis.
Laws, Bates B., 323 West Madison street, Chicago.
Lane, George W., Morris, Ill.
Lathrop, Samuel, Bristol, Ill.
Marshall, James A., 2005 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
McClennan, Hugh, Lake Forest, Ill.
McClintock, James, Gower, Ill.
McDonnell, Charles, 312 West Randolph street, Chicago.
McFarren, John H., 39 Ogden avenue, Chicago.
Milliken, Isaac L., Monee, Will County, Ill.
Morgan, P. R., 705 Carroll avenue, Chicago.
Myrick, Willard F., 2067 Vernon avenue, Chicago.
Nelson, Andrew, 348 Superior street, Chicago.
Oliver, John A., 367 West Lake street, Chicago.
Parker, John, Hinsdale, Ill.
Peacock, Elijah, 98 State street, Chicago.
Peacock, Joseph, 196 South Peoria street, Chicago.
Peck, Charles E., 142 State street, Chicago.
Pennoyer, Henry, Grand Haven, Mich.
Porter, A. D., La Porte, Ind.
Price, Cornelius, 1826 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
Ragen, John G., Waukegan, Ill.
Reader, D. L., Aurora, Ill.
Rue, John C., 131 South Jefferson street, Chicago.
Rumsey, Julian S., 70 La Salle street, Chicago.
Saltonstall, F. G., 128 La Salle street, Chicago.
Satterlee, M. L., 2704 Michigan avenue Chicago.
Sawyer, Dr. Sidney, 301 Ontario street, Chicago.
Scott, Willis, 199 West Washington street, Chicago.
Scoville, William H., Chicago.
Smith, Dr. David S., 1255 Michigan avenue, Chicago.
Smith, Israel G., Jefferson, Ill.
Smith, Joseph F., 83 Warren avenue, Chicago.
Solliet, John, 157 South Jefferson street, Chicago.
Stearns, Marcus C., 475 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Sturtevant, A. D., 180 Warren avenue, Chicago.
Stewart, Alexander, Binghamton, N. Y.
Sullivan, Eugene, 151 West Van Buren street, Chicago.
Taylor, Lewis D., Glencoe, Cook Co., Ill.
Tanner, William A., Aurora, Ill.
Taylor, A. D., 366 West Taylor street, Chicago.
Taylor, E. D., Meadota, Ill.
Taylor, Francis H., Niles, Mich.
Tripp, Dr. Robinson, 1408 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Turner, John M., 2731 Indiana avenue, Chicago.
Tuttle, Frederick, 2023 Michigan avenue, Chicago.
Vandercook, Charles R., Austin, Ill.
Van Osdel, John M., 41 Clark street, Chicago.
Warren, Col. J. M., Warrenville, Ill.
Warner, Seth P., Austin, Cook County, Ill.
Wayman, Samuel, 142 Aberdeen street, Chicago.
Wayman, William, 231 Fulton street, Chicago.
Weare, John, Cedar Rapids, Ia.
Wentworth, John, Sherman House, Chicago.
Wheelock, O. L., 1250 Wabash avenue, Chicago.
Whitehead, Rev. Henry, 73 Randolph street, Chicago.
Wicker, Charles G., 99 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Wolcott, Alexander, City-Hall, Chicago.
Wood, Alonzo C., 240 Lexington street, Chicago.
Yates, H. H., 19 South Peoria street, Chicago.

Hospitable Hosts.

The hosts who did the honors were: James M. Adsit Jr., G. M. Alexander, Joseph H. Andrews, William A. Angell, J. A. Atkinson, Knox Ayres, Henry M. Bacon, Vincent W. Baker, George F. Baldwin, Charles J. Barnes, S. B. Barker, O. W. Barrett, A. C. Bartlett, Charles S. Bartlett, John E. Bartlett, Jerome Beecher, A. A. Bigelow, H. F. Billings, Hurb T. Birch, Chauncey B. Blair, Chauncey J. Blair, Charles H. Bogue, A. Booth, Frank Booth, Vernon W. Booth, H. S. Bowler, Clinton Briggs, S. A. Brown, Rev. Kay E. Buel, A. G. Burley, H. Burnham, H. T. Byford, J. A. Cassidy, Arthur J. Caton, E. E. Chandler, R. M. Cherrie, William Chisholm, John M. Clark, Stewart Clark, J. S. Cleaveland, Calvin Cobb, Charles E. Coburn, Lester M. Coffeen, William Coffeen, J. G. Coleman, Charles J. Connell, E. M. Cooper, Gurden Corwith, Nathan Corwith, J. O. Cottrell, Charles Counselman, Alfred Cowles, R. W. Cox, Charles A. Crane, John Creran, R. S. Critchell, John M. Crouse, A. C. Culbertson, A. C. Dennis, W. M. Derby, J. W. Doane, G. E. F. Dodge, John B. Drake, Charles W. Drew, Cyrus Dupee, J. H. Durgut, A. N. Eddy, Charles Fargo, M. A. Farr, T. S. F. Fisher, Sandy Fleetwood, R. H. Fleming, W. A. Fuller, E. F. Getchell, C. K. Giles, James B. Goodman, Jonathan Goodwin, George P. Gore, W. C. D. Grannis, Franklin Gray, D. Gray, William L. Gray, H. C. Hackney, John J. Hackney, F. G. Hall, R. A. Hamill, J. H. Hamline, G. W. Hart, E. F. Henderson, James L. High, D. K. Hill, C. F. Hills, L. Hodges, J. M. Holliday, T. C. Hough, Frank G. Hoyne, M. Mulligan Jr., G. S. Hubbard Jr., John B. Hughes, John B. Jeffery, J. E. Jenkins, D. W. Keith, A. D. Kelley, C. R. Kelley, C. P. Kimball, S. D. Kimbark, John J. Kinzie, Hickory Kinzie, Frederick Kitchell, W. S. Knight, Robert Law, A. T. Lay, A. A. Libby, C. P. Libby, W. T. Lindley, H. G. Loomis, J. M. Low, Nelson Luddington, C. A. Mair, E. C. Markham, Edwin Marsh, J. B. Mason, B. B. Mitchell, Henry S. Monroe, J. H. Moore, W. H. Moore, E. W. Morley, A. H. Morrison, G. W. Morrison, E. H. Noyes, J. W. Ogden, Edward Osborne, Charles T. Otis, George L. Otis, Joseph E. Otis, Philo A. Otis, Seth T. Otis, Edward W. Peck, John L. Peck, Robert L. Perry, Samuel Powell, J. H. S. Quick, Joseph Rathborne, E. E. Retbold, Cyrus D. Roys, William H. Sands, T. J. Schneider, G. B. Shaw, J. H. Steele, B. L. Smith, P. B. Smith, J. Spalding, A. Stager, M. C. Stearns, M. C. Stearns Jr., G. N. Stiles, J. Stiles, E. A. Storrs, J. B. Stubbs, W. A. Throop, Seth T. Thuffs, P. D. Tuthill, Peter Van Schaack, A. G. Van Schaick, E. R. Wadsworth, M. D. Wells, J. Wentworth, M. J. Wentworth, E. L. Wheeler, F. T. Wheeler, H. H. Whitney, Jr., Thomas Wilcox, G. B. Williams, H. Williston, W. H. Wilson, C. W. Woodruff, J. Wright, C. Young, G. D. Baldwin, J. St. C. Boal, J. R. Custer, L. C. De Veney, A. Dickson Jr., W. H. Duell, C. Eldred, H. F. Eldred, E. M. Endicott, J. M. Van Osdel, E. L. Lobdell, E. A. Lord, P. Lowell, W. Mattocks, W. W. Michener, W. Mosebuck, L. Newman, J. C. Peaseley, J. S. Price, P. C. Gibbs, W. B. Gibbs, W. O. Goodman, C. H. Gray, A. J. Hough, H. W. Jackson.

The Invocation.

Speeches are of course inseparable from such an event, but there were only two of them, the committee having wisely concluded that it would be a shame to bore their guests with long set addresses—a new departure this year, and a commendable one. On a platform in the rear parlor were Vice-President Doane, the Hon. John Wentworth, Gurdon S. Hubbard, S. B. Cobb, W. G. Hubbard of Elgin, Ansor Stager, and the Rev. J. E. Ambrose. The latter was the chaplain of the evening, and opened the program with prayer, as follows:

O God, our Heavenly Father and our preserver and the source of all our mercies, temporal and spiritual, we desire to unite our hearts in thanking Thee for Thy loving and providential care over us these many years. A large number of us are gathered here tonight—the old settlers who came here prior to the year 1840. We thank Thee, O God, for Thy watchful care over us during all these many years—for the health we have enjoyed, for the blessings, temporal and spiritual, with which we have been favored. We thank Thee for the privilege and the opportunity Thou gavest us in having a hand in laying the foundations of this society and building up the institutions of our land, and turning this land, which was then a wilderness, into a fruitful field, and causing its waste places to rejoice and bud and blossom as the rose. O God, we thank Thee for this great honor. We thank Thee that we live, although many years have passed over our heads—most of us over 60, many over 70, perhaps some four-score years. We thank Thee that Thou hast prolonged our lives so long, and that we have lived to see this great and wonderful work grow up out of the prairies, and to see this great Northwest, then a wilderness, fully peopled and settled, where are such wonderful manifestations of mechanical and physical power and improvements. And now, our Father, we pray for Thy blessing upon us here. May our hearts go up to Thee in gratitude, deeply impressed with the sense of our obligations to Thee and the justice of all Thy claims upon us; and grant, O God, that the surviving years that may pass over us may be given up to Thy service and glory, and Thy great name, and the welfare of those around us. Command Thy blessing upon all the members of this club, by whose beneficence we are invited here. O God, bless them all. Bless all who are gathered here. Command Thy blessing upon our great city, upon this great Northwest. And we pray that improvements may go on—that morality may abound, that religion and Christianity may prevail all over our land. May Thy blessing rest upon our schools, upon our churches, and upon the City Government, and the Government of this great State, and the Governments of all the States of this great Northwest. Oh! God, hear us in this our prayer and supplication, for Jesus' sake. Amen.

Well Welcomed.

Vice-President Doane welcomed the guests of the evening in the following happy vein:

GENTLEMEN: You who are old settlers of Chicago. Through the unavoidable absence of the President it falls to my lot again to welcome you to the hospitalities of the Calumet Club; and, though I cannot make you a speech, the duty that I have to discharge is a very pleasant one, for the welcome that I extend on behalf of the Calumet Club is a welcome of the heart. We greet you as friends. We honor you for all that you have done towards the building up of a large and magnificent city. And I recognize in you all that there is left of the men who, while Chicago was yet in the future, had the courage and sagacity to stop here upon the unpopulated and unbroken prairie and commence the foundations of a city which in the meantime has proven to be, in a commercial point of view, the second largest city of this country. Your faith in Chicago owes you an eternal debt, and the Calumet Club know of no better way to acknowledge in some small degree the obligation than to invite you annually to their parlors, and as often renew these assurances. We rejoice to see so many of you here who have lived to see and rejoice at the results of your own hands; and, while we congratulate ourselves upon the large attendance of the old settlers here this evening, we do not forget that your ranks have been broken in upon, and that no less than thirty-five of your associates have been called away by the Angel of Death during the last twelve months. Neither do we forget that the names of the living must grow less and less as the years roll by. But as long as there is one of your band yet alive he will be welcomed to the Calumet Club as you now tonight, and the doors of the club's house will never be closed against him. [Applause.]

"Long" John's Response—Chicago Then and Now—The Fort Dearborn Massacre—An Historical Relic of a Bloody Epoch.

The Hon. John Wentworth, on behalf of the old settlers, responded as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT: I have been requested by the early settlers of Chicago to thank the members of the Calumet Club for this, their fourth annual entertainment, and also to thank you for your very flattering words of welcome. It adds pleasure to your entertainment to know that many of your members are the descendants of Chicago's early pioneers, who, after living honorable lives in this city, have preceded us in the road to the grave. It seems to us tonight as if their fathers were with us, and that in honoring us they are doing honors to their fathers also. Did time permit, it would please me to call by name some of Chicago's representative men here tonight who have never before met with us, and to narrate some interesting event in our city's history with which each one has been associated. But it is desirable that these reunions should be, as far as possible, of a social character, leaving to each one perfect freedom to pass around the room and converse with such individuals as may seem most desirable to him. Therefore I shall omit many things that I might refer to in order that the ceremonious part of this entertainment may be as brief as possible. To many of us this will be our last occasion of meeting, as we now miss some whom we met last year, and as at every previous meeting we have missed some whom we had met before.

Mr. President, you have done tonight what a citizen of no other place could do, ever did do, or ever will be likely to do. You have addressed people who are the living witnesses of the progress of an uninhabitated tract of land to a city of 600,000 people, with every prospect of its having a million at the next census. And its growth in population is not exceeded by its growth in wealth, in patriotism, in intelligence, in morals, and in everything else that tends to ornament the highest state of civilization. Here is some one to speak of

EVERY PHASE OF CHICAGO'S HISTORY

from actual observation. Here are men who have not only been witnesses of the principal events that have transpired in Chicago, but who have rendered themselves conspicuous in shaping them. Here are men who helped form the our City Government and have taken a prominent part in its conduct from that time to this. Here are men who took an active part in the very able and interesting discussion as to the advantages of our people asking the Legislature for a city charter. Both sides of that great debate are represented here tonight, and the distinguishing features of that debate have been agitated to a greater or less extent from that day to this; one side favoring haste in the adoption of any measure that would increase the value of real estate, and the other retarding any measures that would tend to increase taxation without assuring a pure equivalent. Here is a member of the first Board of Trustees, when the Town of Chicago was organized in 1833. Here are voters in the Chicago precinct of Peoria County in 1831, and one of them acted as judge of election. Here are residents of Chicago when it was not even organized as a voting precinct, and was a part of Fulton County. And we have at least one man who was a voter in the State of Illinois before she was admitted into the Union. In early times there was a military fort in what was then the extreme Northwest called Fort Dearborn, and when the military authority was withdrawn from it a feeble effort was made to organize a town. It was destroyed by the Indians in 1812, but the creek remained, and there is now found on the street that bears its name without an inhabitant upon its banks. He now sees it leading into the heart of the Liverpool of America. God made that creek, and He made the richest country in the world without any doubt. The old settlers of Chicago claim no credit for making Chicago a great commercial point. They know that if they had not been here others would have been to have participated in the profits of the handling of the products of the great country that surrounded us. They knew from the beginning that Chicago was to be a great commercial point, and that commerce had ever been a means of uniting the human race, and the history of the whole world that commerce had made and unmade cities, and was continually doing it. They expected that as the country was developed Chicago would be

THE SECOND CITY ON THE CONTINENT,

and they wanted to make it the first; and in their studies they found that Chicago must become a Manchester as well as a Liverpool, and they thought that, by uniting the characteristics of those two European cities they could make Chicago the equivalent to New York. The commercial importance of New York, like that of Chicago, was a fixed fact; but New York, by its high taxation, consequent upon its extravagant and corrupt administration, had driven from its limits manufactures that otherwise would have been established therein. Consequently the old settlers of Chicago have invariably been for such measures as would secure improvement and such a small indebtedness and taxation as would make us a Manchester as well as a Liverpool, and would make our superior manufacturing advantages over New York counterbalance New York's superior commercial advantages, and thus make us the first city on the continent.

Indelibly engraven upon the hearts of the old settlers is the sentiment that high taxation and great indebtedness tend to drive manufactures from the city, and thereby deprive its laborers of work, and consequently their families of bread. Many of us remember the struggles that were made in early times for the city to subscribe to the stock and bonds of railroads. Nothing was subscribed. Yet the railroads have all the time been adequate to the wants of our city.

The year after the burning of the fort there came to this then uninhabited country a family without means:

No inch of land did they possess,
Nor gentry in the wilderness.

A child began work by picking up the nails from the ashes of the burned fort, and

THAT CHILD IS HERE TONIGHT,

having a long time been one of our most honored citizens, but more recently a citizen of Kansas. Thus began the progress of a great city, Chicago. Here, Mr. President, is the grandeur of the spectacle tonight. No pen or pencil can do justice to the panorama spread out before us; covering the scene beginning with that long line of men who came from the gates of the old fort in search of nails, and terminating with the Chicago of this day. Call over every minute of time, Mr. President, from 1833 to the present, and there is scarcely a minute of time to represent each minute, as a participant in the works of that minute that have been handed down to us. The personal history of Chicago is all here tonight.

These reunions, besides personally being very pleasurable, are eminently advantageous in many respects, and more especially in real-estate matters since the destruction of the records by the fire of 1871. They are a terror to that whole class of shysters who live by blackmailing the owners of land with titles defective of record. There are many questions that individuals, when appealed to, cannot answer correctly; but they can refer the interrogator, through this organization, to persons who can probably give him the required information. Here and there we have found the residences of several early settlers that were not known before, and some were supposed to be dead. Real-estate men often make the mistake of forgetting that the records of the Calumet Club are only second to the records in the abstract offices. I know of many disputed titles that have been honestly settled by information derived from our organization, which would otherwise have been a contribute largely to the pockets of professional land-sharks. This organization is advantageous in another respect. Great injustice is often done to

THE MEMORY OF THE DEAD

by the vanity of the living, who are constantly having their autobiographies published in the various unreliable catch-penny publications of the day, with portraits, styling themselves "leading men of Chicago." Many of these persons have published several of these autobiographies at different times; and it is noticed that the last one always appropriates some point that properly belongs to some person who has died since the previous one was published; and it has occurred to us old settlers that, if one of these autobiographers should survive all the balance of us, that, after reading his work it would be concluded that none of the rest of us had ever lived, or, if we had lived, that we had been but the passive spectators of his mighty works.

Some comers of a recent date in their autobiographies contend that there was but little done before they came here, and then proceed to discuss the rapid growth of the place from the date of their arrival, as if we old settlers had not been their contemporaries all the while, and as if we had not provided them with a boarding-place and a newspaper to announce their distinguished arrival. We hope that they will find for themselves will prove true of every person who may hereafter come here, and that all may be able to say that much was done after they got here to make Chicago the greatest manufacturing city on the continent. Our commerce will take care of itself. I feel as if I ought to say this much to the sons of Chicago's old settlers, that, whilst they contribute to keep up this organization, they are contributing to protect the memory of their worthy fathers from vampire autobiographies.

I take great pleasure in announcing that it was upon the motion of one of the old settlers here tonight that the Chicago Historical Society gave an expression of discouragement to all such publications. They are not histories; nor are they truthful.

Since our last meeting quite a number of our old settlers have died. A list of them has been kept, and will be read to you, if desired. But it has already been published.

I have been presented by the children of the late Hon. James Wolcott, of South Toledo, O., with some books containing the autograph of their grandfather,

CAPT. WILLIAM WELLS,

who was killed in the massacre at Chicago, Aug. 15, 1812, and also with his peace-pipe and tomahawk, with the request that I dispose of them as I think most appropriate for the preservation of Chicago's early history. The books I have given to the Chicago Historical society, and the peace-pipe and tomahawk I now propose to present to the Calumet Club. Although the history of that massacre is well known to our early settlers, I hope it will not be considered inappropriate for me to make a few remarks concerning Capt. Wells. He was stolen when a boy from the residence of the Hon. Nathaniel Pope, of Kentucky, by the Miami Indians, and was adopted as a son by their chief, Little Turtle, one of the most distinguished warriors of his day. He married Little Turtle's daughter and lived with the Indians and fought upon their side until the approach of Gen. Wayne's army. He helped defeat Gen. Josiah Harmon in 1790 and Gen. Arthur St. Clair in 1791. Soon after the latter defeat, either influenced by the supposition that he might be fighting against some of his own kindred and might kill some of them in battle, or fascinated with the reputation of Gen. Anthony Wayne, who was in command of the United States troops, he resolved to sever his connection with the Indians. He invited his father-in-law, Little Turtle, to an interview about two miles from Fort Wayne, and thus addressed him: "Father, we have long been friends. I leave you now to go to my own people. We will be friends until the sun reaches its midday height. We will now part, and after that we will be enemies." Immediately he set out for Gen. Wayne's army, and was made by company of spies, and fought with him until the treaty of peace at Greenville in 1795. After that he lived with Little Turtle at Fort Wayne, and traveled with him to all the Eastern cities, including Washington City. He was appointed Justice of the Peace and Indian Agent at Fort Wayne, Ind. His brother, Col. Samuel Wells, was a noted Indian fighter, and had been fighting against the Indians ever since his brother William had been stolen. Col. Samuel Wells was the father of the wife of Capt. Nathan Heald, who was in command of the fort at Chicago, and when Gen. Hull ordered the abandonment of Fort Dearborn Capt. Wells volunteered to come with a band of Miami Indians and escort the troops to Fort Wayne.

HE BROUGHT WITH HIM HIS PEACE-PIPE,

hoping to take a friendly smoke with the Indians that were to be engaging the troops. The troops marched out, with Capt. Wells and his Miami Indians as an escort, and they were attacked, and, as is known, a general massacre took place. During the engagement Capt. Wells rode up to his niece, Mrs. Rebekah (Wells) Heald, with blood streaming from his mouth, and requested her (if she should survive) to inform his wife that he had fought bravely and had killed seven Indians before he was shot. Soon his horse was shot, and as his horse fell his foot was caught in the stirrup, and he was held under the dead horse some time. Whilst in this position he killed his eighth Indian. He was relieved from his position just in time to meet his death from a bullet. The Indians cut out his heart, divided it into pieces, and ate it while warm, under the superstition that to eat a brave man's heart would inspire them with bravery. He had upon his person this pipe and tomahawk when he fell, and a friendly Indian saved it to his wife. His children were well educated, one of his sons graduating at West Point, but dying soon after. Two of his daughters are favorably mentioned by the Hon. J. L. Williams in his history of the First Presbyterian Church, at Fort Wayne. His widow married a Mr. Turner, who was a brother of Dr. William Turner, who married his daughter Ann. His daughter Mary married Judge James Walcott, whose children have enabled me to make this present to the Calumet Club. His daughter Jane T. Wells, the widow of John H. Griggs, now lives, with a large family of children, at Peru, Ind. When our city was laid out, one of its principal streets was named in honor of him. He volunteered to come to Chicago and

LOST HIS LIFE IN ITS DEFENSE.

The men who laid out our streets thought his name was worthy to be perpetuated with President Washington, Jefferson, and Madison, Gen. George Rogers Clark, and Gen. Henry Dearborn, and the pioneer La Salle. Whilst these other names remain, that of Capt. Wells has been removed from the street named for him upon the South Side, and an effort made to extend the new name to the North Side, but it is due to the patriotic gratitude of the people of the North Side to state that there was not a single resident of the street who found favor in the proposition. The cause of this change of name, after due investigation, I gave in my historical lecture of April 11, 1875, in these words:

"Insufficient names allowed real-estate gamblers to settle thereon, and with them came the disciples of Potiphar's wife, and that crowd of moral and social outcasts which gamblers instinctively draw around themselves wherever they go, and when all more efficient offenses exterminated them, the propertyholders thought they would wipe out the disgrace which official incompetency and degeneracy had inflicted upon them by erasing from the streets the name of one who so heroically gave up his life on the ever-memorable 15th day of August, 1812."

The present name represents nothing except it may in New York fashionable New York City, but now losing its importance. The Fifth avenue of Chicago is not the fifth street from the Chicago River, nor from Lake Michigan, and it may creditably have its name changed to

WELLS AVENUE.

And I am axious it should be done ere that infant child (the only one remaining of a large family), made fatherless in defense of Chicago, shall pass away. Our Mayor is a Kentuckian. So was Capt. Wells. He is descended from the Hon. Samuel Scott, who had charge of Capt. Wells. Our Mayor's name is Harrison, and the grandchildren of Capt. Wells, in writing to me, say: "Do not suppose we are giving to such a fellow as Mr. Harrison a street to come to us from our honored grandfather, who died in defense of Chicago. We still have, among other things, a dress-sword presented to him by Gen. Harrison." We think that the associations between our Mayor and Capt. Wells, and with his innate sense of justice, is it too much to ask of him that he may use his influence to have the name of Capt. Wells to the street where our pioneers originally placed it? What better thing can be done than to have our Council meet on the 15th of next August, the anniversary of the massacre, and then do justice to the truest and most distinguished himself for the safety of Chicago?

Mr. President, I invite you to take a smoke from the peace-pipe of Capt. William Wells, who was his father, and of Chicago, and to allow it to pass it around among the members of the Calumet Club, with the hope that it may be brought into use at every returning anniversary of your entertainment of Chicago's early settlers.

The Death-Roll.

Mr. F. D. Gray announced that the following old settlers had died since the last reception: Thomas Q. Gage, Ebenezer Peck, Benjamin Waters, Edward H. Haddock, George F. Rumsey, Sextus N. Wilcox, Lathrop Johnson, Jacob De Witt Merrill, Benjamin Jones, William A. Hall, William H. Stow, James Fish, Harlon Kimball, William Hickling, Simon Doyle, Orrin C. Moody, Clemens Stose, Bennett Bailey, James W. Steele, Levi M. Osterhount, Alonzo Huntington, Joseph Lewis, Samuel Hoard, John Casey, Seymour Warner, Seth T. Otis, Levi D. Boone, Adam Schoch, James W. Norris, Henry Brooks, S. A. Suits, John Baumgarten, Peter Button, Homer Wilwarth, Daniel Lyman, and William B. Snowhook. The deaths of John P. Reis Jr., Robert M. Miller, and James Kirk Paul, which occurred in the fore part of 1881, was also mentioned, their names having been omitted from the last year.

Other Oratory—Social Enjoyments—Relics and Reminiscences.

Mr. Hubbard, of Elgin, wound up the exercises with a poem, in which he described early Chicago in a very happy way.

Judge Goodrich moved that the City Council be requested to restore the name of Wells street to what is now known as Fifth avenue.

This was unanimously agreed to, amid applause.

The guests then scattered and spent the time in various ways. Martin Ryerson and Medore Beaubien entertained a group by talking Pottawatomie, while William Harmon, who sang in the campaign of '40, drew a large number to the parlor, where he rendered in excellent voice half a dozen songs long since forgotten. Others gathered about the photograph gallery and examined the treasures of the club. The tomahawk attracted a good deal of attention. It is a very pretty weapon in its kind—a combination of blade and pipe, the body being of brass and the edge of steel. As it was highly polished, one seeing it from a distance would think it was new, but a close inspection showed that it was very old, the scroll-work with which the blade was ornamented having been almost obliterated by time. The cherry handle and mouth-piece are modern, Mr. Wentworth having substituted them for the old ones, which were worn out. The bowl in the top was filled with tobacco, but as cigars were plenty no one smoked the pipe. A new club treasure is a razor-bone, somewhat worn, which was presented last evening, as will appear by the following card:

"This bone was left with me in Chicago in 1833 by a discharged soldier from the United States army, who, after carefully sharpening his razor in my presence, said 'Keep this until I call for it.' I have kept it for forty-nine years. He has not called for it, and I hereby bequeath it to the Calumet Club in trust, to be held until called for by the old soldier.

"He committed suicide the night of the day he left the bone with me.

"THOMAS S. HALL, Jacksonville, Fla.,
"One of the old settlers of 1832.

"May 18, 1882."

The Rev. Stephen R. Beggs presented a history of Joliet, entitled "Forty Years Ago," written by George H. Woodruff, in 1874, in which reference is made to Chicago and its people of 1834.

The Supper—The Veterans Fall To with the Same Keen Appetites They Had "Before the Deep Snow."

The serving of the supper commenced quite early in the evening, but, as the number to be served was so large, this very enjoyable feature of the occasion was necessarily a protracted one; and, while some of the venerable gentlemen were saying good-by at the door, others who could stay were still toying with fruits and ices. The supper-tables, two large ones in the second-floor parlors, were spread with a ravishingly tempting assortment of substantials and the choicest of fruits, sweetmeats, and delicacies. Mr. Kinsley, the caterer, who furnished the collation, had also paid particular attention to table decoration. Those included in the centre of one of the tables is a miniature "prairie schooner," the oxen, driver, covered wagon, and the sad-eyed cow bringing up the rear, and all appearing very realistic. The homely ornament was studded with interest by the white-headed revelers who had figured in such pictures in real life.

The Afterpart and the Wind-Up.

After the serving of the supper, and while the crowd in the lower parlors was yet a large one, the Chicago Quartet entertained the gathering with a number of appropriate and humorous songs, which were applauded with such vigor that the singers were threatened to be kept at work all night.

Mr. John A. Hand's orchestra was present and played appropriate music. Under the head of "Old Chicago" were "Old Folks at Home," "Grandma's Advice," "Arkansas Traveler," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Money Musk," "Song of the Old Folks," waltz thirty-eight years ago; and under the head of "New Chicago," "Fantasie Lohengrin," selection from "Olivet," "Fantasie Faust," selection from "Carmen," potpourri, "All Nations," and "Auld Lang Syne."

Another entertaining after-supper episode was Mr. Beaubien's rehearsal of the story of the Indian massacre of August, 1812, an historical event known to almost every child in Chicago, and always a subject of interest when talked about by men who were on the bloody ground. Mr. Beaubien gave a graphic picture of the scenes he saw, and was listened to attentively by everyone in the house, the applause called forth by his vigorous talk being frequent and hearty.

At 11 o'clock the attendance had thinned very materially, while those of the old settlers still present were preparing to go, very few of them forgetting to observe that they could not stand late hours as well as they could half a century ago. And so the reunion broke up.

Letters Which Pleasantly Combined Reminiscences and Regrets.

A number of interesting letters were received and read, from which THE TRIBUNE presents the following extracts, the figures appended to the names of the writers designating the dates when they first landed in Chicago:

J. S. HANNAH, 1830.

CHICAGO, May 18.—*To Silas B. Cobb, Esq., etc.:* Your invitation to the fourth annual reception of the Old Settlers of Chicago came duly to hand. I intend to afford myself the pleasure of being present on that occasion.

In reply to your question I would say I was born in Herkimer County, New York, June 26, 1821, and arrived in Chicago Aug. 1, 1833. The name of my wife is Matilda C., formerly Miss Irish, of Orleans County, New York.

I can only recall the names of three persons who were residents of Chicago previous to 1840 who are not on your list—my brother, W. H. Hannah, now of Rocky Bar, Idaho; Edmund Stevens, of Albany, N. Y.; and John Termouth, also of Albany.

Concerning other "items pertaining to early Chicago," it may be of interest to make mention of some of the business men of that day and their places of business, and, perhaps, some other matters pertaining thereto, though I shall confine myself as strictly as possible to the year 1833. At that time, just east of where now is Rush street bridge on the North Side was the warehouse of Kinzie, Hunter & Co., and a few rods west from there was that of Newberry & Dole, and a little farther was that of Hubbard & Co. These were the only warehouses with conveniences for landing goods and for stor

...et and with McDuffie, Marshall, and ...ssmates, acted as a Lieutenant in the ...n under the hero and patriot, Gen. ...Scott, when we encountered an enemy ...l to the battalion to which I was at...nanthe rifles of the Sac and Fox. ...ioiera destroyed more than one-third ...mber, about eighty of whom now lie ...thin an inclosure near Fort Gratiot, ...d we could not have reached the seat ...before the capture of Blackhawk took ...ich ended the war. Subsequently I be...nected with the public works of the State, resigned from the army, and made ...e my home, but untoward circum...compelled me to return to New York ...s afterward. The labors and exposure ...rvice have been memory's pleasure ...hen I think of the loss of comrades, ...I call to mind the little villages of ...your broad prairies and verdant ...bounding in game, and Fletcher, Web..., Ryan, Coffin, and others, my com...s in the chase, with all their jovial songs ...at the banquet which usually followed ...ful hunt, I can truly say, 'I wish I ...oy again.' Be pleased to say to Hub...ard, Talcott, Skinner, Arnold, and ...the association who knew me, that if ...nce should spare my life another year, ...roving health, I hope to clasp their ...hain with the sacred warmth of renewed ...ng friendship. WARD B. BURNETT.

...he letter was a description of the box ...ing the freedom of New York to Gen. ..., which was bequeathed to the writer.

F. B. YOUNG, 1836.

...UMA, Sonora County, Cal., May 10.—*Gen...y the Colonel Club:* I have received the ...t was sent me for admittance to take ...your deliberations Thursday evening. ...I should esteem it a great privilege if ...do so, but the distance of 2,500 miles ...icago makes it impossible for me to be ...a that evening. Nothing but distance ...p me away.

...oved from Ohio to Illinois in the year ...n that State, in Cook County, I remained ...ars. In those days of 1836 my father and ...odging in a house called the Lake House. ...ere there is no such house of ...ided there now, since the great ...I remember right, forty-six years ago ...as but one dry-goods store, but there ...half-a-dozen groceries, and they were ...all on the North Side, on Kinzie street. ...e days they had no use for such names as ...erican, Washington, and City Hotel, but ...rtained thousands of strangers going ...ming. I was acquainted with Mr. John H. ...(now dead) and Mr. Gurdon S. Hubbard, ...inners of Chicago, but more particularly ...r. John Wentworth. And why? Because ...his paper. He edited the Chicago Weekly ...ful not far from twenty years, and I wish ...t see another paper that gave such a lift ...cago. I have lived in California over six ...

I remain, gentlemen, your humble serv...

F. B. YOUNG.

...F. H. TAYLOR, 1833.

...es, Mich., May 9.—*To the Hon. John Went...r Silas B. Cobb, Mark Kimball, and other ...men of the Old Settlers' Club of Cook ...nty:* I feel grateful to you, gentle...for the kind invitation to attend your ...ng on the 18th, and it would afford me an ...tunity of once again seeing some dear old ...s and acquaintances, among whom I do ...forget "Long John," Alex. Wolcott, Ed...en, and very many others—indeed, all of ...l veteran who fought and bled to make a ...conered throughout the wide world, as is ...g. I greet all the living members of the ...econd, and third Common Council who ...e present at your social gathering, and ...ociate Associate Justice Morton with ...Ward in the first Council, Asabel Pierce, ...nows how we beat the Whigs by one ma...

...r humble servant was born at Hartford, ...n the year 1797. I first visited Chicago in ...removed there in March, 1836—removed ...Chicago to South Bend in 1855; returned ...icago in 1861, removed to Niles in 1864. My ...r was week from St. Louis with the Rev. ...er SE Eyr in the fall of 1832. He now re...with me here in Niles. My son Frances ...from St. Louis to Chicago in 1857, and he ...ed Miss Joseph. My son Charles ...r living in Chicago. George was born in ...treal, Can., Dec. 25, 1822; Francis in Mont...in 1824; and Charles in Charleston, S.C., in ...My daughter Louise was married to ...ge C. Collins in 1840, and is now living in ...delphia. She was born in Hartford, Conn., ...0, and left Chicago in 1841.

...am exceedingly sorry I cannot be present at ...meeting. My best wishes to all old set...and particularly to John Davlin, M. Keboe ...I must stop, for I would consume paper ...much and impose on your patience to name ...they come into my remembrance. Adieu.

F. H. TAYLOR,

...erman from the Fifth Ward in the first Council.

ABRAM GALE, 1835.

...K PARK, May 8.—*Messrs. Silas B., Cobb, ...ate G. Loomis, and others, Committee of the ...ond Settlement:* Gentlemen—I have received ...kind invitation to meet with the old set...s at your room on the 18th inst. If health ...the elements will permit, I hope to be with ... As you request, I give a little history. ...was born in Warwick, Mass., Aug. 24, 1798. ...ah Silloway was born in Newburyport, Mass., ...ch 9, 1798. We were married at Boston Nov. ...1824; came to Chicago May 8, 1835, in the ...ner schooner opposite the river, and shipped ...board of a scow and rowed up to Hubbard & ...'s office, La Salle and Water streets. Mrs. ...e brought a small lot of goods and opened ...e first millinery store ever ...ned in Chicago. I opened a meat market on ...k near Water street, where I did business ...my wife wanted my assistance in her store ...this time the mail was carried to Milwaukee ...a four-horse wagon. One spring morning as ...went to market I saw an empty wagon ...Clark street and the printer of ...e horses in the mud. In the course of the ...e the wagon was taken to the stable. There ...been a bridge across the river at Dearborn ...eet, a part of which was standing upright and ...ties, reminding me of the fellow who built a ...tread, and when it was finished, found he ...uld not set it. There was a narrow bridge at ...South Branch opposite the alley between ...ke and Randolph streets. July 4, 1835, a ...dge was opened to the public. The first ...eamboat that ever passed up the branch. ...self, wife, and her sister, with enough others ...fill the boat, and then two schooners full. ...e boat, and then two schooners full. ...Col. Hamilton had put up a frame ...a hotel, had partly inclosed it, and ...ew witnessed Mr. Gurnsey S. Hubbard ...ge speech, and hearing his speech, and the ...eeches of Judge Smith and Dr. Egan, we as...mbled in the hotel to partake of a collation ...n the occasion of the Fourth of July, ...s, as Canalpeople, after which we shipped on ...rd of a sailboat and returned home, leaving ...e steamer behind, which, when on its return ...passing the stone-quarry, was assailed by ...e Irish laborers with brickbats and stones. ...e boat was stopped, and the passengers went ...shore and defeated the enemy, and then pur...ued their journey in peace. This was the com...encement of the digging of the canal. In ...ptember following, two years later, be...Sarah Holloway (my wife) went to Gilbert Chris...ing's room on Tremont street, near Court, ...ere it was finished, ...ut promised to finish her one, which they did, ...d we brought it to Chicago in 1835. It was ...id to be the first piano ever brought here. ...hat as it may, I merely mention the fact as ...y reflect on what the Chickerings have done ...r this great country commencing in their little room ...d in Tremont street in 1822, to 1882. In 1840 I put ...p the walls for the two first brick stores ever ...uilt on Randolph street. The walls were tour...stories high, 20x50 each. The next year (1841) I ...nished stores and dwellings above. I rented ...tors to George Borman for $300 per year, which ...e occupied as a grocery store many years, and was ...succeeded by my son, who continued the busi...ess under the name of Gale Brothers until the ...breaking out of the War of the Rebellion, when ...my son William insisted on Quartermaster in the ...Forty-fourth Illinois, served in the army three ...and one-half years, and transferred his interest ...in the store to Mr. Blocki, and the business is ...still continued under the firm name of Gale & ...Blocki. In 1852 I built a house on the north half ...of Lot 4, Block 34, on Wabash avenue. No. 1040, ...for my family residence. In 1855 I built a simi...lar house on the south half of the lot, and leased ...it to Mr. Haller for two years. After a time I ...was induced to take down these houses, and my ...old friend J. M. Van Osdel furnished a plan, and ...I had built on the lot a store 45x107 feet, five ...stories and a basement, as perfect as $60,000. ...Men built, at a cost of nearly $60,000, ...which I leased for five years at ...$14,000 per year. In 1871 I commenced ...remodeling my stores on Randolph street, but ...before I had finished them the big fire swept ...away all I possessed in Chicago except the ...ground, which was left for me to pay taxes on, ...with no revenue. In March, 1872, I left entirely ...the sight of one eye, and the use of it. I felt myself an ...old blind man. About this time the Chicago ...Pacific Railroad Company proposed building a ...road. When I came West I resolved to possess ...myself of some of Uncle Sam's land, and soon ...decided in getting a title to the land bounded on ...the south by North avenue, on the west by Gal...Park, north by Armitage avenue and the Chi...cago & Pacific Railroad, on the east by Pesta's ...addition to Chicago, the first high ground ...west of Chicago, about seventy feet ...above the lake, overlooking the beautiful ...shore from Lincoln Park to the end of ...the oak wood ten miles south, and out of the ...smoke and Bridgeport and ...reach of Chicago smoke and Bridgeport and ...Stock-Yards smells. The Chicago & Pacific ...Company laid their track on the north line of ...my farm, and we subdivided it, and I named the ...place Galewood. On the 24th of August last, ...with a few friends, we celebrated my 83d birth...day. On the 29th my wife was taken suddenly ...ill, and on the 5th of September she breathed ...her last, and on the 7th of September, 1881, she ...was consigned to her resting-place at Graceland, ...just two weeks from celebrating my 58th birth...day, and fifty-six years and two months from ...the day of our marriage. I apprehend that you ...will be troubled to read my writing. I have ...written some that may not interest you, if you can ...it by. Please imagine yourself as old as I am, ...and nearly blind, and ask yourself if you could ...do better. Yours, ABRAM GALE.

PETER SHADDLE, 1835.

EVANSTON, May 15.—*Mr. J. B. Pattle*—DEAR SIR: The 1st of June, 1835, I arrived in Chicago with my brother, John, each having a wife and six children. I taking the two women and twelve children from the Kinzie warehouse to a room in Dr. Temple's tenement-house at the north end of Water street. The Post-Office was in that neighborhood at that time. The next day Oliver Clark, my brother, and myself started to build stables. We had a fine time paddling through the water, which was breast-deep in some places, as it was a very low spring, it was now. After two days' hard traveling we got thirty-two miles northwest; the place is now called Libertyville. My brother returned to Chicago; I remained one year, and then returned to Chicago, and did upholstering for the cabinetmakers, Bockwell in particular. I finally went into the upholstering business for myself for several years, and then went to farming with my wife on Skokie. I really cannot give dates, but I can't seem to come at them. My memory is very frail; I can't remember names now numbers, or I could give quite a history of old times—how Beaubien used to keep drivers, and how we could get three cents by taking wildcat. And now it is about time to sign my name. PETER SHADDLE.

JEREMIAH PORTER, 1833.

CASTILE, N. Y., May 10.—*Silas B. Cobb, Esq.*—MY DEAR FRIEND: The card inviting me to the fourth annual reception of the Calumet Club, on the 18th inst., was duly and very gratefully received at this place, by way of Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. As I must deny myself the pleasure of meeting my earliest Chicago friends on that occasion—as I am still detained at this sanitarium, where wife and I have been for the past eight months—I will answer some of the questions of your committee.

I was born in Old Hadley, Mass., in sight of Mount Holyoke, Dec. 27, 1804. My Porter ancestor first settled in that place in 1659. Tombstones of each succeeding generation since that date still remain in its graveyard. My father's house, in which I was born, still stands on the village lot of my earliest ancestor, and still is the property of one of my father's grandsons. I arrived in Chicago in May, 1833, with Maj. John Fowle's command of United States troops from Sault Ste. Maria, Mich. They came to relieve troops at Fort Dearborn, who, under Winfield Scott, had in part conquered Blackhawk. In June of that year I gathered the first church ever formed in Chicago since "the morning stars first sang together." From that day to this it has been known as the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago. You know something of its infancy and of its earliest members. I left the church in October, 1835, to take charge of a church in Peoria. After an eighteen years' pastorate in Green Bay, Wis., I returned in 1858 to minister to a Congregational church on the corner of Harrison and Wells streets, and in 1862 was commissioned by Gov. Richard Yates as Chaplain of the First Regiment Illinois Light Artillery, Col. J. D. Webster commanding, and served to the end of the war. My wife's maiden name was Eliza Chappel. She was born at Geneseo, N. Y., and came from Mackinac in 1833, and after some months in the family of Maj. D. L. Owen, our friend from Fort Brady, opened a school for children—the first ever taught by a woman in Chicago. Leaving her school, she became my wife in 1835, and has with me seen the wonderful growth of our city, Chicago, from 300 to more than half a million—the fourth city in the United States. And still 'tis marching. May it grow in virtue, temperance, and righteousness as rapidly as in people. Gratefully yours, JEREMIAH PORTER.

P. S.—I stop, dear friend, I weary you with the many wonderful memories of this almost half-century that rush on my mind. I see that one of the men whose name I find on the circular—William B. Snowhook—has very recently come to his rest. Mrs. Snowhook—her very excellent wife was a member of my church in 1833. Mrs. Charles Taylor and Mrs. Porter are the only ladies living who were at the first communion of my church, and Philo Carpenter and myself the only males. J. P.

CHARLES ADAMS, 1835.

Mr. Charles Adams, writing from Norwalk, Conn., says: "I was born in the Town of Norwalk, May 8, 1815; arrived in Chicago September, 1835, and removed thence entirely in 1840. The family of my wife, Sarah Camp Adams. I was a member of the first hook-and-ladder company organized in Chicago, with John Wentworth, Esq., foreman of the first fire engine, and served as such. I was drawn for the City Court, Stephen A. Douglas, Esq., City Judge. Wishing you happy reunion, I remain yours truly,

"CHARLES ADAMS."

A GRAVE-ROBBER'S FATE.

A Young Physician of Syracuse, N. Y., Found in a Dying Condition from the Effects of a Wound in the Head—His Body Found in the Cemetery, and Still in His Possession the Implements Used by Body-Snatchers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 18.—About 6 o'clock this morning a man was found wounded and bleeding in a semi-conscious state in a meadow owned by William Moore, just east of the County Poor-House and adjoining the cemetery grounds attached to the county institution, situated about three miles south of this city. By his side lay a sack containing a bottle of whisky, out of which one drink had been taken, a earthook, a long piece of rope, a dark lantern, a bit, stalk, and screw-driver, and other implements used in body-snatching. He was discovered by an inmate of the County House, and, as there were signs of life, assistance was procured, and he was conveyed to the institution. Dr. Pease, of Syracuse, was summoned, who, arriving shortly after, recognized him as Dr. Henry W. Kendall Jr., a prominent physician of this city. An examination disclosed the fact that a bullet had entered his temple and penetrated to the brain, there being a cerebral discharge. Both eyes were swollen shut and blood was oozing from his mouth. The physician concluded that his condition was critical, and made no efforts to probe for the ball. In his clothes were discovered a dirk-knife and two revolvers, one of which was fully loaded, and the other showed signs of being recently discharged. Kendall was unconscious, and was unable to explain the manner in which he received his death-wound. Dr. Pease instantly sent word to his wife, who resides on Genesee street, in the most aristocratic quarter of the city, and she hastily responded to the summons. His mother, sister, and a number of physicians also arrived at the County House this morning. The dead is shrouded in mystery thus far. The rest of the field where the man was found is a freshly-sown oats field. To the west of it, on a rise of ground, is the Poor-House Cemetery, and to the meadow and the oatfield is a fence, over which Kendall had jumped, and about forty feet from the fence in the spot where he fell some third the distance to the cemetery. There is a fresh wagon track through the oatfield, and with it portals of a man's feet as though he had led the horse to the fence. One of Kendall's shoes was found in the meadow, and led into the tracks by Coroner Knapp, who thinks they fitted exactly. The Coroner also followed the wagon-ruts across the field to an opening in the fence. He found that the horse had evidently been driven through the fence, as there is still another track leading from the fence between the meadow and the oat-field to the road, which the Split Rock brewery, indicating that Kendall was pursued by some one. The question now is, who was with him, and to whom did they accompany? One of John Schuneman's cards was found in the satchel which lay near the unfortunate, advertising a livery business at No. 47 West Fayette street. The place is a place which Schunemann is not running now. On the back of this card were the words, "Be sharp at 8 o'clock." It was thought that the card might give some clue as to the driver of the horse by which Kendall evidently used last night, but at 47 West Fayette street is nothing but a boarding-stable, and when the proprietor was asked today if he had let a horse out last night he replied that he had no horses to let. There are several theories. Several days ago a man died at the county House of a peculiar disease, the certificate having been filed in the City Clerk's offices yesterday. It is supposed that Dr. Kendall, in company with several others, broke into the cemetery with the intention of exhuming the remains; that, upon arriving there, several students of the medical college, being upon the same errand, mistook him for a watchman and fired at him with the above result, his companions fleeing through fear and leaving him behind, supposing that he was killed instantly. Another theory is that he was killed by relatives of the man, who, being suspicious that the subject was liable to be stolen by physicians, remained on guard for several successive nights. The next theory is that advanced by a relative of the man, that he has been an opium-eater for some time, and that in a fit of mental aberration, brought on by despondency and the use of the vile drug, he committed suicide. The latter theory created considerable surprise among all classes of people. The young man is only 25 years of age, fine looking and well developed. He has been practicing several years, and enjoyed an extensive practice. He had a mania for body-snatching, and has made it a part of his business to supply subjects to a number of students, of whom there are many in Syracuse. The fact that a medical college exists in this city is the cause that numerous graves are robbed of their tenants. It is no uncommon occurrence to ascertain that a grave in the County Cemetery has been robbed, as developed from an investigation of the Board of Supervisors about a year ago, when it was ascertained that four bodies had been dug up within two weeks. Notwithstanding the vigilance of the authorities, no clew could ever be obtained of the authors of these depredations, although suspicions were numerous. This is the first case discovered, and the community are horrified at the dreadful fate of the promising young man. At a late hour tonight Kendall was in a precarious condition, and his death is expected at any moment.

CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION IN NEW YORK.

NEWARK, N. Y., May 18.—The Hon. James G. Graham, on behalf of the committee in charge of the arrangements for the proposed centennial celebration at Washington's headquarters in this city, next year, recently sent to President Arthur documents bearing on the subject of commemorating the disbandment of Washington's army here and the declaration of peace with Great Britain, and respectfully requested the President to use such influence as he properly could in behalf of the project. Mr. Phillips, the President's private secretary, in his reply says: "The President fully appreciates the propriety of the proposed celebration at Newburgh in June, and will gladly do all he properly can to promote its success."

Metal adjustable reclining chairs for sale at C. H. Brown & Co.'s, 161 and 163 State.

LABOR AND CAPITAL.

The Chicago Tanners and Curriers Try Their Hand at a Strike,

And Seek to Force the Bosses to Take Back the Striking Beamworkers.

The Employers Will Employ No More Union Men, or Shut Up Their Tanneries.

The Knights of Labor Have Nothing to Do with This Foolish Affair.

Striking Miners on the Pan-Handle Road in Pennsylvania Refuse to Resume Work.

The Demands of the Tanners Are Refused by the Employers, and They Quit Work.

The tanners' strike has attained considerable dimensions within the past twenty-four hours, and may fairly be said to have become general throughout the city. It was, as will be remembered, at first confined to the beamsters and others employed in the yards, but yesterday it extended to every department. Early in the day a notice was served on Walker, Oakley & Co., one of the three large tanners of Chicago, which read as follows:

Superintendent Walker & Oakley's—SIR: At a special meeting of the Knights of Labor held last evening it was resolved that if by 12 o'clock today every man employed at beam-work in the places of the now striking beamsters are not out and discharged, and the old beam-hands reinstated at the wages demanded by them ($12 per week), every man (curriers, yard-hands, etc.) will quit work until such a time as they are out and others in their places at wages demanded. Please consider this well, as the small demand of the beamsters is nothing to the cost of living in this city now to what it was two years ago, and the curriers of this city are bound and consider it their duty to reinstate honest men back to their places of work instead of having men that are willing to work both ends against the middle. The word may be made known to the curriers, etc., by seeing these men walk through the shop, both old and new, previous to 12 o'clock today. Respectfully, JAMES P. KELLY, SECRETARY.

The challenge thus thrown out was

PROMPTLY ACCEPTED BY THE MANUFACTURERS.

Walker, Oakley & Co.'s men went out as per program, and those employed by Grey, Clark & Engle were notified that no union men would be employed in their tannery. This was a meeting was held at which there were present representatives of Walker, Oakley & Co., Grey, Clark & Engle, Sharp, Clarke & Co., the Standard Leather Company, S. B. Sisson & Co., and Loescher Bros. The meeting unanimously adopted the following pronunciamento:

To Whom It May Concern—An organization styling itself the "Knights of Labor" having assumed to dictate to the men in our employ, and having by the orders of its officers inaugurated a general strike amongst them without good cause and, as we are informed, against the wishes of many of the men themselves, and in the light of this experience believing, as we do, that it is unsafe for us to intrust our business and property in the hands of men who are no longer their own masters, then whose obligations to this society seem to be regarded by them as paramount to the duties which they owe to themselves, their families, or to their employers, we have therefore resolved and do hereby mutually agree that we will not knowingly employ in any capacity any man belonging to the above-named organization.

This was signed by Grey, Clark & Engle, Walker, Oakley & Co., the Standard Leather Company, and Loescher Bros. Mr. Clarke, of Sharp, Clarke & Co., asked until morning to consult with his partner. This is the only large firm which has not yet signed. Howard Sons and Paul Fossiorum have given the advance asked by the beamsters and are running with union men, while the Union Hide & Leather Company are finishing up their work on hand with such men as they can get. Everything passed off quietly yesterday at the different tanneries, the men having without making any demonstrations. The employers say that they

CALL VERY LITTLE ABOUT THE STRIKE,

and, since the issue has been forced upon them, they have it all their own way. It suits them well enough to shut down, which they had intended to do during July and August anyhow. They say that the market is overstocked; that trade is dull, limited if living prices, and cannot be forced, and they are bound to run their own business without being dictated to by the Knights of Labor. Such stock as they have on hand they will take care of, and will protect the men whom they may hire for this purpose, calling on the authorities for assistance if necessary. For the present, at least, they do not anticipate any trouble. The issue which was forced upon them is a question of \$1 a week more wages for a comparatively small number of the employés has now widened into a struggle out war between the bosses and their employés as to whether the employés of the Knights of Labor shall conduct the tanning and currying business of Chicago. The whiteners, finishers, and others who struck at noon yesterday at Walker, Oakley & Co.'s and who will be barred out of all other tanneries controlled by the employers' combination, had not raised the question of wages on their own account, but were bound to stick to the beamsters and yard men. The latter side had agreed to stand by and forehand to support each other, and to work as a unit, so that a stubborn and possibly a protracted disarreement may be looked for.

THE STRIKING TANNERS

held a meeting last night at No. 63 Emma street, at which 400 were present. There was considerable excitement and hurrah of the strike, especially among the younger members of the union, who appeared to think that by forcing a general strike they could get a better market to overstocked they had done a great favor for themselves and the cause of labor generally. The meeting resulted in nothing except to demonstrate anew the mulish perversity of a portion of the employés of labor unions, for they do not get a fair show from the newspapers, yet their meetings are held with closed doors, guarded by a fyler who admits none who cannot give the password of the night. This would not matter so much, for no reporter wants to sit through a three-hours' meeting of this character if not compelled to do so. Any reasonable man would be willing to furnish a statement of their case when assured that it would be published, but these men will not. They will say nothing on the merits of the case at issue, and next day will curse the newspapers for not publishing what they refused to give. Last night's meeting furnished a specimen of this.

A TRIBUNE reporter climbed the stairs leading to the hall where the meeting had just organized. Addressing two young fellows who were about to enter, he asked if the meeting were to be held in secret. They promised to find out, and after muttering the mystic password in the ear of the Cerberus of the occasion disappeared. In a minute they returned with the information that the meeting was secret. The reported asked if there was any probability that the President or Secretary would furnish any facts at the close of the session. He explained his mission, informed the young men that he did not expect admittance to a union meeting, but wanted the workmen's side if they were willing to give it. One of the men volunteered to go into the hall and send out a man who could say something. This man came and the following colloquy was held:

"THE TRIBUNE wants to get a statement of the facts concerning this strike from the workmen. Can you give it?"

"There is nothing here for reporters. If we have anything to give we will let you have it tomorrow. The papers don't use us right. They publish all sorts of stuff about us and we don't get any show."

"Tomorrow is very little use to a morning paper. If you or your President or any of the workmen will call at the office of this paper, I shall be glad to hear it, and it will be published. If you adopt any resolutions at this meeting and will let me have them at the close they will be published. If you refuse to make any statement, who is to blame if your views do not get into the papers?"

"Well, we hav'n't got anything for reporters. We don't get any show from the papers. The bosses have it all their own way."

"The bosses know enough to give the facts when they are asked for them, and you would have the same show if you chose to avail yourself of it. I don't want to go into your meeting and care nothing about the discussions. All I want is to know whether you will say anything for publication or if any of the workmen here present want to do so. Will you see if your President or Secretary or any of your men desire to talk, if you don't?"

"We haven't got any President and there is no room here for reporters. The papers are all against us."

"Well," said the reporter, "it strikes me that if you keep on acting in this style they are very liable to continue in about the same line. You complain because the employers of labor give their side of the case through the papers, and when you are asked to give yours you refuse." As a partial justification of this action by the union men it should be said that the meeting of the night before had been spoken of as a "Knights of Labor" gathering, when it was really a meeting of the tanners. The union has been affiliated with the Knights of Labor for a few weeks, but that organization does not hold mass-meetings to settle trade disputes. The men felt sore about the report, but this scarcely furnishes them with an excuse for refusing to give their story at first hand to the public.

THE KNIGHTS OF LABOR.

In the circular promulgated by the strikers it will be noticed that they style themselves Knights of Labor, and mention is made of a special meeting of that organization. It appears that the Knights of Labor have had nothing to do with the strike, and, what is more, will have nothing to do with it. A TRIBUNE reporter called last evening upon Mr. Richard Griffith, one of the organizers as well as one of the pioneers in the Knights of Labor movement, and interrogated him as to the attitude of the organization towards the strikers.

"The Knights of Labor are not to be held responsible for it at all," said he. "In the first place the association discountenances strikes altogether; that is one of its chief principles; and in the second place the tanners and curriers struck without any communication whatever with the association to which they belong. They struck entirely on their own book, and must look out for themselves."

"Might they have struck with the approbation of the Knights of Labor, asked the reporter.

"Yes; but as I have said, the Knights discountenance strikes, and have thrown a great deal of red tape about such matters. For instance, the tanners and curriers, if dissatisfied, should have filed their complaint with the local organization of which they are members. Their grievance would be reported upon by a Board of Arbitration, and, if deemed by it, and were intolerable by any other means to remedy the matter, might order a strike. The complainants have the right of appeal from this board to the Assembly."

"Then the tanners and curriers, by their action in striking without the consent of the association, have cut themselves off from its aid and support?"

"Entirely so. They are now the same as any other body of strikers outside of the organization."

"How long have they been members of the Knights of Labor?"

"Oh, not long. I should say about two months."

"And there is no way, you say, for them to enlist the aid and sympathy of the Knights?"

"None whatever. They must look out for themselves."

The tanners and curriers, Mr. Griffith said in conclusion, were the only body of men at all connected with the organization who were now on a strike, and, so far as he knew, the only ones likely to be on a strike for some time.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 18.—I wish your readers to understand that the tanners' and curriers' strike in three of the shops of this city at present is not on their own account or for wages. There is a class of men employed in the business known as "beam-hands," who do the most laborious and disgusting work. They have made a demand in some of the shops for an advance of wages from $11 to $12 per week. It had already been paid in some of the shops. In the others the men had been led to expect it since last year. They confidently believed it would be yielded on demand. But it was not. The tanners and curriers knew of the injustice done these poor, ill-used men, and resolved to stand by them as brothers. The result is that 300 curriers and eighty beam-hands struck work at noon today. The former are simply seeking justice for their fellows. Walker, Oakley & Co.'s, Grey, Clark & Engle's, and Sharp, Clarke & Co.'s that there is any strike. In Walker, Oakley & Co.'s all hands are out because "beam" hands are put in place of the regular "beam" hands. This place is altogether shut up, every one, foreman and all, having deserted it. In Grey, Clark & Engle's only two "beam" hands have quit; and in Sharp, Clarke & Co.'s only three "beam" hands are out. The tanners and curriers, be it fully understood, are seeking no advance of wages for themselves, desiring only to see the injured men righted. A committee of them served on me this morning, furnished by some of the bosses or some superintendent, are futile, because the tanners and curriers are not seeking any advance at all.

But they do not tell the truth about wages in other places anyhow. Wages are worse in Chicago than they are in the East; and as to Milwaukee, living is much cheaper there than here. A reporter evidently must have received his information from a certain Superintendent who is recognized as an exceedingly unfair and tyrannical man, and who has endeavored, and partially succeeded, in driving away from his employers as have resisted, to take the unfair stand they have. TANNER AND CURRIER.

Discontent and Trouble Among the Pennsylvania Coal-Miners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GREENSBURG, Pa., May 18.—The difficulty between the coal operators and their operatives is assuming serious proportions, and the situation in all the striking districts is becoming threatening, even alarming. The emissaries sent by the Miners' Union and Knights of Labor organization to the Salisesville and Tuscarawas Valley districts of Ohio—the leading bituminous coal producing regions of the State—have prevailed upon the dissatisfied and grumbling colliers to join in the aggressive movement inaugurated in Western Pennsylvania for an increase of wages, and between 3,000 and 5,000 men have gone out on a strike. The discontents demand an advance of 10 cents per ton above the price paid since the 1st of January. The operators claim that the unsettled and unprofitable condition of the coal trade will not allow any elevation of the schedule of mining rates, and therefore absolutely refuse to accede to the malcontents' proposition.

The authorized agents of the Miners' Union and the agitators of the Knights of Labor are industriously at work in the coalfields, and new recruits are being added to the ranks of the strikers hourly. The general feeling of the coal and iron circles that the uprising will become general throughout the State. The operators and iron masters feel very bitter towards the leaders of the Miners' Union and Knights of Labor organization, and it is not in the least improbable that the former may have the latter arrested upon the charge of conspiracy.

Scenes lawlessness were displayed by a number of strikers of Molly Maguire and Communistic tendencies in several of the more secluded districts, and no little alarm and excitement prevails among the law-abiding and and timid-minded people. The appearance of suspicious strangers in the mining centres having aroused the apprehensions of some operators, telegraphic communication has been opened with the proper authorities requesting their co-operation and assistance in the event of organized law-breaking. The latter have promised to furnish whatever aid may be necessary to prevent disorder. From all that can be ascertained upon the subject it is quite evident that the prospect of an extended, complicated, and disastrous struggle between the corporation and workingmen is more than excellent.

The operators believe that a period for some time among the ironworkers here is augmenting, and the chances are very favorable for the employés in the prominent iron manufacturing establishments in and within a short time should the ironmasters decide to carry their reduction of wages scheme into effect. A committee representing the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers is now traveling through the disturbed regions for the purpose of effecting an amicable and satisfactory arrangement between the aggrieved workingmen and their employés.

The strikers are in the Cumberland, Westmoreland, and Clearfield districts proceed much the same. The conflicting elements, the coal and transportation companies and miners, do not show the slightest disposition to accept the propositions offered by the committee of arbitration selected to bring about a pleasant and satisfactory settlement of the difficulty. Prominent coal and railroad men and officers of the Miners' Union and the Knights of Labor organization who have been questioned upon the subject by THE TRIBUNE correspondent assert that it is quite likely the strike will be sustained for several months longer. The coal and iron police departments have been thoroughly organized, and the Molly Maguire element has been reduced or exterminated in the districts where it existed. The State authorities have completed all the necessary arrangements to meet promptly any call that may be made upon them for a requisition of troops.

The Great Strike of the Iron-Workers at Cleveland, O.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CLEVELAND, May 18.—Reports from the Eighteenth Ward, where the great strike of ironworkers is in progress, say that the bosses will make an effort to start the wire-mill next week with non-union men. This will require about 1,400 men—450 wire-drawers and the balance helpers. The non-union men meet tomorrow evening to decide what they will do in the premises. Many of the non-unionists are in hearty accord with the union men, but do not join them on account of certain church restrictions. The workmen are more confident than ever, and say that not a solid union man has left the ward with the intention of remaining away permanently. Payment of benefits by the amalgamated association commences next week, after the expiration of fourteen days from the date of the strike. Single men will draw $5 and married men $8 per week—that is, those who care to. Offers of financial aid have been received from many outside unions.

It is stated this evening upon good authority that the managers of the mills have made all preparation for a long lookout, lasting until Sept. 1. They have relet to other companies all the contracts held by them, and are even disposing of the teams used in carting coal and iron for the company. Some of the workmen look upon this announcement as a bluff from the company, but there is ground for belief that the move is a serious one for the men.

The Brickmakers.

There is no change in the situation among the brickmakers, except that the incoming of fine weather has stirred up the yard proprietors to figuring on how they can best begin work. Purington & Kimbell are busy placing their new machines in order, and will get to work about Monday. If by that time the union men do not come down others will be employed. These will be boarded on the premises and protected by their employers within the yards. The great trouble in protecting those whom the union men term "scabs" from abuse and maltreatment at the hands of the unionists has always been when the men were going to or returning from work, when they could be taken in detail by "committees" of the union. By boarding the men on the ground this trouble will be avoided, and for their protection during the day the Town of Lake police, and, if they fail, then the Sheriff must answer. The yards are just outside of Custer P. Harrison's bailiwick, a fact which seems to give satisfaction to the proprietors. The action of the other brickmakers will depend a good deal on the outcome at Purington's. This week will probably settle matters, and determine whether the manufactories or the men are to run the yards this season.

The Knife-Sharpers.

The Journeymen Horseshoers' Union No. 4 gave a grand annual ball last evening at Central Hall, corner of Twenty-second street and Wabash avenue. The hall was splendidly decorated on the occasion, and the music was the finest that money could procure, and every man and woman in the hall was dressed in his or her finest.

John Pope Hodnett, the President and founder of the United Labor League of America, was sent a complimentary invitation to the Sherman House, where he is stopping, and from there went to the hall with a committee. Mr. Hodnett occupied a seat on the platform with William Carroll, the Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, during the greater part of the evening, but declined to make a speech, and said only a few words in reference to the amalgamation of all the trades into the United Labor League of America. The officers of the horseshoers are: James H. O'Rourke, President; Robert Skinner, Financial Secretary; Adam McAuley, Corresponding Secretary; John M. Hines, Vice-President; Robert Robertson, Treasurer; Thomas Jones, Recording Secretary. This is one of the oldest and strongest unions in Chicago.

The Striking Miners on the Panhandle Railroad in Pennsylvania.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 18.—The striking miners on the Panhandle Railroad yesterday resolved to stand out for four cents per ton for digging, and the employers today decided to firmly adhere to the prices offered—three and a half cents for digging. The operators will continue importing colored miners from Ohio, where they are paid three cents, and from West Virginia, where they get still less. There are about thirty colored miners now at work, and a number of white men also, who refused to join in the strike. Operators think they have the bulge on the strikers, and the appearances seem to indicate their assertions as true. There are now four pits at work out of fourteen of the Panhandle Line. The river miners are working at four cents, but most of the miners are not putting out half the coal they are able to send out.

The Furniture Varnishers.

The Furniture Varnishers' Union held a well-attended meeting at 54 Lake street last night. Their object was to elect trustees to take the necessary steps towards procuring a charter. A deleration from Pullman was present and requested the privilege of establishing a branch there. About twenty members were initiated, and the union considers itself firmly established.

The Painters' Union.

The Painters' Union held a meeting at 99 Randolph street last night, at which about 300 painters were present. The object of the meeting was to complete some unsettled matters in connection with their ball tonight at McCormick Hall. They also made arrangements to establish a death fund and transacted other routine business.

The Striking Stevedores.

The Joliet Steel Company, which has lately had so much trouble with striking stevedores at its docks in this city, is now employing sixty hands brought here from Joliet, who are daily engaged in unloading, under the protection of the police. Cargoes are being discharged right along, and since the police have been on the ground none of the strikers have made any attempt to interfere.

A Large Number of People on Strike at Rockville, Conn.

NEW LONDON, Conn., May 18.—The weavers of the Herekanum Mills at Rockville struck for an increase of 10 per cent. The hands of three woolen mills and one gingham mill are now on a strike.

A Strike at Wilmington, Del.

WILMINGTON, Del., May 18.—The McCullough Iron Company's mills shut down. The forgemen have struck.

THE RAILROADS.

Funeral of Messrs. Moore and Young, of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha.

The funeral of C. D. W. Young, late Auditor, and J. Erving Moore, Chief Clerk of the Chicago, Minneapolis & Omaha Railroad, who were recently drowned in White Bear Lake, Minn., occurred yesterday. A train bearing a delegation of about twenty employés of the Chicago & Northwestern Road ran out to Rockford, and there met the special train from St. Paul, on board of which were the bodies. Mr. Young was interred at Rockford, where his sorrowing widow is at present residing with relatives, and the body of young Moore was buried in Forest Home Cemetery at Oak Park.

The pall-bearers were all employés of the Northwestern Road in this city, all having been warm personal friends of both the deceased. They were Charles O. Bradbrook, of the Comptroller's office; M. A. Robinson, general bookkeeper; R. B. Langdon, Paymaster; W. S. Hartwell, Freight Auditor; W. F. Van Bergen, Ticket Auditor; N. M. Bassett, Shop Clerk; J. O. Clifford, Traveling Auditor; formerly occupied by Mr. Moore; and W. D. Sweet, ticket agent at the Wells street depot. The floral offerings were very fine, and testified to the love and esteem in which the deceased were held by all who knew them. Both the "boys," as they were affectionately called many times during the sorrowful journey from St. Paul, were men

THE CITY.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

W. L. Ward, New York, is at the Leland.

W. O. Allen, of Fargo, D. T., is at the Tremont.

C. F. Sumner, of New York, is at the Tremont.

J. B. Merrill, of Hartford, Conn., is at the Palmer.

William McCarthy, of Winnipeg, is at the Sherman.

George W. Moore, of New York, is at the Tremont.

J. Wainwright, of Boston, Mass., is at the Tremont.

Col. J. P. Sanford, Marshalltown, Ia., is at the Palmer.

W. A. Knowlton, of Rockford, Ill., is at the Palmer.

Edward Corning, of St. Paul, Minn., is at the Palmer.

Judge B. M. Harrise, of Galena, Ill., is at the Sherman.

W. A. Copeland, of Providence, R. I., is at the Tremont.

A. G. Greenwood, of the City of Mexico, is at the Palmer.

F. M. Bartholomew, of Baltimore, Md., is at the Sherman.

Bishop T. D. Nolan, of Richmond, Va., is at the Sherman.

A. C. Shaw, D.D., of Wellsboro, Pa., is at the Grand Pacific.

J. W. Trotter, of Bloomington, Ill., is at the Grand Pacific.

Z. M. Gaar and family, of Richmond, Va., are at the Palmer.

C. F. Post and wife, of Syracuse, N. Y., are at the Tremont.

H. B. Montgomery and wife, of St. Louis, are at the Tremont.

Edward Johnstone, of Belfast, Ireland, is at the Grand Pacific.

J. Norman Harvey, of Bermuda, West Indies, is at the Palmer.

The disbursements at the Pension-Office on yesterday were $33,700.

George J. Kealing and wife, of Kansas City, are at the Tremont.

W. R. Bald and R. H. Boyd, of Glasgow, Scotland are at the Palmer.

The receipts from customs duties on imports yesterday were $9,937.

The Rev. Dr. Kendall and wife, of New York, are at the Grand Pacific.

The Hon. William McMichael and wife, of Philadelphia, Pa., are at the Sherman.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday redeemed $10,000 in silver and disbursed $10,000 in gold.

The Hon. Frederick O. Prince, Mayor of Boston, Mass., arrived at the Palmer yesterday morning and left last evening for the East.

A committee from Fort Dearborn Lodge, I. O. O. F., is engaged in the search for the bodies of the victims of the Wolf Lake drowning.

The Duke of Manchester, Lord Elphinstone, R. Tennant, G. G. Tennant, Maj. Chaplin, T. Brand, Z. L. Green, and James Ashbury, of England, are at the Grand Pacific.

The receipts of internal revenue yesterday were $27,908, of which $18,224 was from spirits, $2,076 from cigars, $3,513 from tobacco, $2,090 from beer, and $2,005 from specials.

The Seventh Ward Land League held a slimly-attended meeting last night and made preparatory arrangements for a joint picnic with the Eighth Ward Club July 19 at River Grove.

Any one knowing anything about the whereabouts of Arthur Johnston, not long ago employed in some manufactory on the North Side, will please send word to the Y. M. C. A. His sister is here looking for him.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street, TRIBUNE Building, was at 8 a. m., 56 degrees; 9 a. m., 58; 10 a. m., 62; 11 a. m., 62; 12 m., 65; 1 p. m., 66; 3 p. m., 66; 8 p. m., 58. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.92; 8 p. m., 29.83.

The Chicago Cricket Club will play on the southeast lawn of Lincoln Park Saturday afternoon—the first eleven against the field. In view of an expected match with a foreign club on the 30th inst., a large attendance of the members of the club is desired. The game will be called at 3 o'clock.

W. C. Coup, proprietor of the circus and menagerie bearing his name, was in the city yesterday for the purpose of securing the services of a corps of Pinkerton's operatives for the protection of the patrons of his show from pickpockets. The detail left for Iowa last night under charge of Sergt. Magin.

James Knorr, 13 years old, of No. 220 Kossuth street, lost his left forearm yesterday, while adjusting a belt to a lath-saw in the planing-mill at the corner of Clark and Twelfth streets, the arm being so badly cut that amputation was found necessary. The boy was taken to the County Hospital.

Elijah Smith, President of the Burlington & Southwestern Railroad, Boston; W. W. Worthington, Superintendent Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati Road; T. J. Potter, General Manager Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road; and P. S. Eustis, Purchasing Agent Burlington & Missouri Road, are at the Grand Pacific.

Edward Frahne, a German teamster, driving his lumber wagon across the Panhandle Railroad tracks, at the corner of Canal and Fulton streets, was run into by a freight train. His wagon was reduced to kindling wood, and he received injuries about the legs and lower part of the body that may prove fatal. He is at the County Hospital.

Allen D. Ray, who was yesterday lodged in jail upon a ca. sa. from the Superior Court, appears likely to stay there for some time, as during the day Constable Ditto lodged with the Jail Clerk two executions against the body signed by Justice Meech. One alleged an indebtedness of $65.72 to Felix, Marston & Blair, and the other a debt of $143.14 to Abbey & Bruce.

Officer Thomas Lee, of the Desplaines Street Station, arrested a young fellow named Sam Booth last night and will hold him awaiting developments in a case of robbery. Booth, who has been mixed up in several disreputable affairs, among which is the shooting of a Milwaukee & St. Paul watchman, attacked a drunken man on Randolph street and was going through him when Lee turned up and he ran. The officer chased him and finally arrested him. Nothing was found upon his person.

The Coroner held an inquest yesterday in the case of J. H. Vosburg, the private detective who was the victim of a cable-car accident May 6. The jury did not hold the railway company responsible. An inquest was also held on the body of John Kreuzer, one of the victims of the Wolf Lake disaster, the verdict being that Kreuzer was accidentally drowned while on a fishing excursion. The bodies of the other unfortunate excursionists have not yet been recovered, although active search for them is being made by members of the club to which the luckless quartet belonged.

Samuel Rossell, just out of Joliet, got into a lodging-house at No. 29 South Canal street at 3 o'clock yesterday morning and stole all the clothing of Theodore Kremer, the proprietor, Frank Jacob, and Gottlieb Pford. Last night Officer Connelly arrested him, and when he was examined at the station it was found that he had donned a complete suit of the stolen clothes without going to the trouble of removing the papers and cards from the pockets. If the owners of the property insist on having it the chances are that his appearance in court will create a sensation.

William Leahy, an ex-convict, was arrested by Officer Thomas Lee and locked up at the Desplaines Street Station yesterday morning. Last night W. H. Roadman, of No. 48 North Halsted street, identified Leahy as the man who had robbed him at the corner of Randolph and Union streets Monday night. Leahy accosted him and asked him for a quarter, which he, in his goodness of heart, was going to give him, when the fellow snatched his pocket-book, containing $15 and some valuable papers, from his inside pocket and ran away.

Mr. Stornay's copy of Michael Munkacsy's famous painting of "Christ Before Pilate," which has been on exhibition at Stevens & Co.'s during the week past, has attracted a great deal of attention from people of taste and culture. As Mr. Stornay will in all probability leave Chicago Saturday evening to return to Paris for the purpose of making arrangements for procuring copies of the Salon pictures of 1882, those who have not yet examined this fine copy of a great artist's masterpiece, one of the notable pictures of this century, and one which has excited much discussion and comment in Europe, should do so at once.

During the past week the Desplaines street police have been pushing the crooks rather hard. Charles Needham, an old-timer, whose favorit game is "hold-up," Thomas alias "Crab" O'Boyle, who was made notorious through aiding thirteen prisoners to escape from the County Jail during Agnew's time, and who is a burglar and sneak thief of no mean ability, and John Arata, alias "Ratty," a clever pickpocket and general thief, have been run in, taken before Justice Walsh on charges of vagrancy, and sent to the Bridewell on fines. This is a good thing, and will grow better if it is kept up.

Thomas Curley, who keeps a saloon at 402 State street, has gotten himself into a fix. Tuesday Deputy-Internal-Revenue-Collector Phelps called at Curley's place, but did not announce that he was an officer. His mission was to ascertain whether Curley was handling goods upon which no tax had been paid. The proprietor objected, and after a short parley assaulted Officer Phelps and forced him on to the street. Yesterday's proceedings before Commissioner Hoyne, however, effectually dissipated all the comical features of the case. Curley was held under $1,000 bond for further hearing upon the charge of resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty.

Although Steve Connell and William Fitzgerald are only 16 years old each, they seem to know a trick or two practiced by older hands—tricks which might better be left unperformed. A few nights ago they found a horse and buggy belonging to Mr. Hanson, of No. 162 North Elizabeth, and, as the outfit was not guarded, they took it in charge and drove to Joliet, where they doubtless expected to realize pretty well by the sale of the property. But they were arrested there and brought back yesterday by Detective Jim Morgan, who thinks he can send them back to Joliet, but without a horse and buggy.

No. 1605 Wabash avenue is a house with a red light in the hall. Among the "boarders" there is—or was—a girl known as "Birdie," a damsel of 16. Birdie grew tired of leading that kind of a life, and made up her mind to fly away to the Erring Women's Refuge. The matron of that institution was communicated with, and she agreed to take the girl, but the latter was confronted by her landlady with a big board bill and the announcement that the bill must be paid before Birdie or any of her clothes could go. So yesterday afternoon the matron of the refuge went before Justice Wallace and swore out the necessary papers upon which to get possession of Birdie and Birdie's plumage, and an officer went along to see that there was no trouble.

A meeting of the Cumberland Gun Club was held last evening at the Sherman House. A committee, composed of Messrs. Heiland, Rymall, and Farmer, was appointed to select a team for the coming tournament. Messrs. Sexton, Clark, Watson, Low, and Farmer were elected delegates to the State Sportsmen's Convention, to be held in this city May 30, and Messrs. Herrick, Duffy, Corcoran, Fitzgerald, and Cardy a Commissary Committee. A committee consisting of Messrs. Low, Clark, and Farmer was appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the death of Dr. Dunne, who it was stated was the first member of the club who had died since its organization. A subscription was taken up, and $100 raised to present to the State Association, to found a Cumberland prize. Messrs. Farmer, Gammon, and Low were appointed to solicit subscription, the idea being to increase this amount to $200.

A sale of Holstein and Jersey cattle took place yesterday at Dexter Park. The cattle were the property of Messrs. Dye & Stillwell, of Troy, O. There was a very fair attendance of buyers, and the stock was in good condition. The owners, owing to the low range of prices, expressed regret that they had not sold the cattle in New York. Seventy-two head averaged $132. Thirty-six of the offerings are registered in the American Jersey Cattle Club record, and these averaged about $150. Nothing is plainer than that Chicago affords a very poor market for Jersey cattle or any other breed that is distinctively known as dairy stock. Why this should be so is not easily explained, but the fact remains that there has been no sale of dairy cattle in Chicago during the past three years at which prices were secured that would warrant breeders in coming here.

Officer Dudley, of the Humane Society, was sorely vexed yesterday morning when Justice Walsh discharged Obadiah Ewell, the old man who was arrested for the alleged gouging out of a dog's eyes. It appeared from the testimony that the dog, a young Newfoundland, crawled into a yard at No. 152 South Robey street, where it was discovered by a lot of nervous women, who called upon Ewell to eject the beast. Ewell armed himself with a broomstick and an iron poker, and, after applying the weapons, the dog, or what was left of the poor brute, sneaked into a neighboring yard and was killed by some citizens who wanted to relieve it of its sufferings. The women swore that the dog was sick and mad when it first came into the yard, and that Ewell's blows were comparatively gentle. On the other hand, there were citizens who swore that the dog's eyes were completely ruined, that its back was broken, and that it was otherwise so completely used up that its owner could not have identified it. The Court accepted the testimony of the ladies and discharged the prisoner.

WELL UP IN THE LAW.

When boys who have not yet reached their teens are brought into court and of their own accord demand a change of venue, it is an understood thing that their knowledge of law has been obtained through previous wrong-doings and consequent arrests. A trio of this kind was presented to Justice Wallace yesterday. Their names were Willie Shanley, Joseph Burns, and Charles Blood, aged respectively 9, 10, and 11 years. They had indulged in the excitement of upsetting a fruit-hawker's cart, and had been arrested for disorderly conduct. The youngest of the three, when brought up for trial, stood on tiptoe before the bench, in order to get his dirty little countenance in view of the Court, and boldly asked for a change of venue. His companions followed his example, and then all three were taken before Justice Prindiville, who assessed them $10 each and sent them to the Christian Brothers.

FELL AMONG THIEVES.

Harry Robinson, the keeper of a saloon at No. 64 Fourth avenue, where a tough gang is always to be found, was arraigned before Justice Wallace yesterday morning, charged with being an accessory to a $300 robbery, the victim in the case being a tug Captain named Charles Anderson. The Captain last Saturday night started out with a roll of something over $300, which he drew upon rather heavily for drinks and a good time generally. He finally wandered into Robinson's "joint." Of course the usual number of thieves were inside, and after the Captain had fallen into a drunken stupor he was promptly relieved of his ready wealth. After sleeping off in part the effects of his debauch, he discovered his loss, and made a complaint to the proprietor of the "joint," who, as Anderson states, offered to return half of the lost roll and call everything square. Anderson said he would have the whole hog or none, and that is the way Mr. Robinson was arrested. He gave bond in the sum of $800 to appear May 23. In the meantime officers are looking for the fellow who did the actual work of the robbery.

DOEHNE—DE BEY.

Mr. A. W. Doehne and Miss Kate De Bey were married last evening in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner May and Harrison streets. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. B. De Bey, father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. J. Brook. The bridal party consisted of Miss Minnie Birkhoff, first bridesmaid, attended by Mr. G. De Bey, Miss M. M. Van Persyn and Mr. C. F. Herring, Miss Jennie Kanters and Mr. H. De Bey, Miss Nellie De Bey and Mr. John Meyer. The ushers were Mr. J. Van Persgu and Mr. N. Birkhoff. The bride was handsomely attired in a dress of white silk brocade, with a long train, and the four bridesmaids were dressed in white. The church was filled with the friends and neighbors of the young couple. After the wedding a reception was held at 418 West Harrison street, the home of the bride's parents. Silverware and many other gifts were presented. Mr. and Mrs. Doehne will reside in the city.

COOK COUNTY PROHIBITIONISTS.

A meeting of the Cook County Temperance Union was held at the Grand Pacific last evening, Mr. C. G. Hayman presiding. A communication was received from Bishop Fallows, tendering his resignation as President of the union because of lack of time to attend to its duties, but promising to work as a laborer in the ranks. The resignation was accepted, and the Rev. S. M. Davis elected to the Presidency. The Secretary gave a financial exhibit of the treasury of the union, from which it appeared that there was a lack of funds to meet the existing bills. The amount due was about $12. Mrs. J. A. Brown said individual effort was needed to secure funds, and for her part she would endeavor to raise $50 before the next meeting. She hoped others would do likewise. Mrs. Brown said she was a pronounced prohibitionist, and was in favor of agitation for the constitutional amendment prohibiting the sale of liquor. To the next Legislature the right kind of men should be chosen, so that prohibition petitions would not be cast aside. The prohibition people, she said, deserved the treatment they had received from the last Legislature, and they will know better in future. Mrs. T. B. Carse resigned as a member of the Committee on Constitution, and Mrs. J. A. Brown was elected in her place. The Committee on Lectures were authorized to hire the Grand Opera House for Sunday afternoon, May 28, for the purpose of holding a prohibition mass-meeting. Good music, speakers, etc., will be secured.

SALE OF THE ASSETS OF THE GERMAN NATIONAL.

An auction of the assets of the German National Bank took place at the office of the Receiver, C. H. Horton, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, everything being closed out, though bidding was rather flat, not more than a dozen people being present, including Henry and Elias Greenebaum.

The first thing offered was the bank building, a four-story stone front, with sixty feet frontage on Fifth avenue, the upset price for which was $105,000. There was only one bid—$106,000 cash by Levi Rosenfeld—and it was knocked down to him.

A lot in Block 16, of Watson, Tower & Davis' Sub-Division of the W. ½ of the N. W. ¼ of 6, 39, 14, which was started at $50, brought $315.

The other assets consisted of paper—notes and claims—and, of course, were sold for next to nothing. A note of C. C. P. Holden for $1,200, dated April 15, 1875, and "secured" by a note of S. P. Walker, brought $2.50, and one of Arno Voss for $118.50, dated May 1, 1876, $4.50. An efficiency decree against C. W. and W. H. Colehour for $4,113, went for $28, and a claim for $1,320 against the Protection Life (arrears of rent) for $66. Individual notes, secured and unsecured, aggregating $2,075, were disposed of for $401. The sale yielded $106,516. Receiver Horton stated to THE TRIBUNE reporter that the estate would be settled by the 1st of July, and that the depositors would receive 100 cents.

THE CITY-HALL.

Bids will be opened this morning for laying water-service pipes in sundry streets.

The Superintendent of Sewers of New York called upon the Mayor yesterday, but somehow failed to leave his name.

The Finance Committee is called to meet today, which will be the first meeting of any of the new committees. The Committee on Streets and Alleys, West, is called for Monday.

In the matter of the suit for possession of the Gage farm, in which the new lessee, Mr. Powers, appears to have been worsted, the city now proposes to step in, cancel the lease of the lessee, return to him his money, and assume the responsibility of dispossessing Con Sullivan, the old tenant, of the premises.

The Police Department is in receipt of an inquiry as to whether the *Railway Age* has an existence. It appears that a reputed agent of the paper collected numerous subscriptions from some of the country folks some time since, and that they only received in return a few copies of the paper, and they are mad about it, and think they have been swindled.

Rumor had it yesterday that when Superintendent McGarigle started abroad the understanding was that he would never return to his position. He will return to the city, however, but when he returns he will enter upon an active canvass for the nomination for Sheriff on the Democratic ticket, it is said, and not upon the performance of the duties of Superintendent of Police.

Among the building permits taken out yesterday was one by A. M. Billings, to erect a building for gas-works, corner of Division street and Elston avenue, to cost $600,000. The building is of irregular shape, and the dimensions could not be given. It is understood that it is already in course of construction, and that the taking out of a permit was not entirely a matter of choice.

The Mayor, Controller, City Treasurer, Fire Marshal, Superintendent of Police, and the Committee on Fire and Water are constituted the Trustees of the Police and Firemen's Benevolent Fund, and the custom has been in the past to elect the Chairman of the committee as Treasurer, who is the custodian of about $35,000, which ought to yield an interest of not less than $2,000 per year. It is not generally known that the Chairmanship is of the importance it is, but Ald. Purcell, the new Chairman, appears to be posted, and is said to be bending his energies to keep up the old custom, and to be elected Treasurer. The position is worth having, it will be seen, and the fight for it will be watched with some interest.

A WAIL ABOUT BURIAL CERTIFICATES.

Commissioner De Wolf complains of the Registrar of Vital Statistics neglecting his duties. For the past two days—and this is putting it mildly—the issuing of burial certificates has been left to night-scavengers, undertakers, or whoever might happen to be around, while the Registrar has been off attending base-ball games, or been otherwise employed. The complaint, however, is no new thing; but in this case the indications are that it may amount to some one else being given his place. The position is an important one, and the duties responsible, and the individual receiving pay for it certainly ought to be at his post during business hours at least. But as matters are, it appears that he signs permits in blank, and almost anybody can fill them out, they being seemingly signed for that purpose. Reform is certainly necessary.

STREET-PAVING.

The delegating of authority to the Commissioner of Public Works to let contracts for street improvements without advertising does not promise to amount to much. A reporter talked with several contractors on the subject yesterday, and they said it was utterly impossible to do the work at the assessment price. The assessment for many of the streets they said had been made a year or more ago, and was at the rate of about $1.32 per foot, whereas the assessments for this year were at the rate of $1.45 per foot, and they contended that under no circumstances in view of the advance in the cost of material and labor could the work be done for much less than had been bid. They claimed, however, that overtures had been made them looking to leaving out a part of the specifications, such as tarring the planking and ramming the gravel, but even with this they maintained that the work could not be done at the assessed price. What the result will be no one can foretell, but it is safe to predict that, if the contractors mean what they say, Mr. Cregier will have considerable trouble in doing anything under the new authority granted him.

THE COUNTY-BUILDING.

The Committee on Buildings will advertise at once for bids for erecting the new Infirmary and Poor-House on the County Farm.

At last it is likely that the county will have a railroad to the Poor-House. The negotiations are now in progress and will be completed in a few days.

Deputy-Sheriff Henry Best yesterday arrested Peter Olff on a charge of conspiracy and delivered him over to the Sheriff of Sangamon County. Olff keeps a livery stable at No. 95 Jefferson street.

The Committee on Licenses will meet today, when there will be a large delegation present from Maywood, who are opposed to granting licenses for taverns under petitions now before the County Board.

The weekly report of Joseph H. Dixon, the Warden of the Cook County Hospital, shows that seventy-three patients were admitted during the week, sixty-six discharged, and seven died. There are 364 remaining in the hospital, including nine pay patients.

Allen D. Ray was arrested yesterday on a ca sa by Deputy-Sheriff Burke. The execution was in favor of the Doggett, Bassett & Hills Company for $525. Ray was formerly of Kansas City, Mo. He was about to give bail to the Sheriff when several Constables appeared with several similar writs. He preferred to go to jail over night, and will endeavor to schedule out in the County Court this morning.

And now come complaints as to the quality and manner of serving food at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. The coffee is alleged to be a combination of peas and barley. The meat is poor, black, and tasteless, and everything else proportionately unfitted for use. Worse than all, the cooking is poor, because the county employs no one competent for that kind of work. From conversations overheard among some of the Commissioners yesterday there is likely to be an investigation.

Warden Dixon, of the County Hospital, has been instructed to notify the Chicago Telephone Company that it can take the instrument out of that institution. The members of the County Board are determined that the telephones shall all be taken out of the county offices, and that neither the Sheriff's nor the Probate Clerk's office shall retain theirs after the contracts for their rental shall have expired. Furthermore, some of the Commissioners are talking of offering a resolution at next Monday's session ordering the wires taken from the roof forthwith.

The Committee on Hospitals had before them yesterday a Mr. Todt, who presented some improved surgical appliances. Among them was an appliance made in Vienna, Austria, and known as "the heat-carrier," a combination of tubes to be used for hot and cold appliances, instead of flaxseed poultices and ice-bags. Their cost is very small, being 75 cents each, inclusive of customs duties. The committee concluded to buy six sets, for all portions of the body, the cost to be about $10 per set. It will take several months to get them here. The committee also passed on a batch of bills and requisitions. Since Feb. 1 last forty-eight unclaimed bodies were delivered from the hospital to the County Undertaker and buried in the Potter's Field.

Commissioner D. W. Clark, the Chairman of the County Board, was indignant yesterday over the loose statements which had been made in a morning sheet in regard to his alleged transactions with D. W. Mills, the late Warden of the County Hospital. Mr. Clark challenges any one to show that he ever gave a note to Mr. Mills or any one else. Furthermore, if there is any one who holds a note of Mr. Clark's for any amount he wants him to show up. Mr. Clark says he has never taken much notice of charges against him, but this is an outrage too flagrant to be overlooked, and he proposes to put some one to both trouble and expense for making such loose allegations. Commissioner Albright also enters his protest against the charges made against him, and denies that Mr. Mills holds his note either for $500 or any other amount.

Deputy-Sheriff Burke yesterday came very nearly making a final return to his own execution. He was driving across the Northwestern Railroad tracks at Elizabeth street. A freight-train had backed down, obstructing the view, so that he did not see Engine No. 81 coming down upon him. The flagman was away eating dinner, and Mr. Burke had just a chance to leap for life. He was driving slowly, and he jumped through the back part of the vehicle just as the engine struck the horse, which was killed, while the buggy was demolished. Burke escaped with a few bruises. The habit of obstructing the street-crossings on the West Side by the railroads which run on Kinzie street has been frequently complained of, yet the evil is not remedied. Life is daily endangered, but complaints to the city authorities are never acted upon, and the evil continues to grow.

SUBJECTS OF CHARITY.

The Committee on Charities had a number of applications before them yesterday for passes. A pass was granted to A. C. Knoph for himself and two children to Oshkosh. The sum of $35 was voted to a man named Hallward to purchase a cork-leg. A pass was granted to Grannis, Mich., to a man who had no legs. A communication was received from the Associated Charities of Detroit, asking the committee to assist in forwarding a poor woman to her daughter in Arizona, the Detroit people having sent her to Chicago. The letter was placed on file.

Complaint was made as to the slow delivery of coal at the Poor-House and Insane Asylum. A committee of two was appointed to wait on the contractor, to see that he furnishes coal more promptly. His bills were not allowed until he complies with and lives up to his contract. There is $1,100 due on his contract now.

BLINDING THE COURT.

The Probate Court was yesterday afternoon much annoyed by a parcel of "kids," who make their headquarters on the top floor of the Superior Block, No. 77 Clark street, directly opposit the Court-House. In the place mentioned there is alleged to be a telegraphic institute, where the greatest duty of the male students seems to be to stand at the windows and place their arms around the girls' waists, the entire crowd making fools of themselves generally. Yesterday one of the lads, named Harry Mallett, of Niles, Mich., took a piece of looking-glass, and, catching the rays of the sun upon it, threw the shadow into Judge Knickerbocker's and the Clerk's faces. A watch was set and the culprit spotted, and Deputy Scharenburg, of the Probate Court, went over and arrested him and took him before Judge Knickerbocker. Mallett, when he was brought into court, was pretty thoroughly frightened, and wanted the court officer to let him go home. The Judge examined the witnesses, who expressed sorrow for the annoyance which he had caused, and gave the names of others who had committed like offenses, but showed by his own action that he would not be likely to disturb the Court again in like manner. The Judge stated that he would hereafter hold the owner of the institute responsible, if any like offenses occurred, and discharged the youth with a reprimand. Another of the culprits was brought in later, and he promised to never do so again, and he, too, was discharged by the Court with a reprimand.

'CHANGE CULLINGS.

THE APRIL SETTLING PRICE—WALKER AND THE BOYS SQUARING THEMSELVES—A JULY DEAL.

The committee who are to fix on a price for settling the defaulted contracts in April wheat held a lengthy meeting yesterday, and made more progress than in any previous session.

Mr. G. C. Walker appeared before them and gave a full history of the so-called April deal. Substantially the statement was made that he had not in any way manipulated the market, and did not buy any April wheat from about the middle of March till within the last two or three days of April. Considerable wheat was shipped to New York in April, which sold at satisfactory prices, and there appeared to be such a demand for the grain that he believed it was really worth more than it was selling for here at the time. In March men were sent through the Northwest, and they reported that there was very little wheat in the farmers' hands, most of it having been marketed. It appeared as if there was not enough wheat to carry the country over to the next harvest. Local and country millers both bought wheat freely, and he never refused to sell it at the market price, from the time he stopped buying in March to the last day of April, to anybody who wanted the property. The buying commenced when wheat was about $1.22. At first about 200,000 bushels were purchased, and the market broke. Then more was bought, and after that they bought to sustain the market and protect their property. One day in March an order was given brokers to buy all the wheat offered up to $1.24@1.25 as a limit. It was supposed they would get about 500,000 bushels, but witness was greatly astonished and abashed to find they had purchased 5,500,000 bushels. Finding themselves in so deep, they had to meet the efforts of the bears to break the market by making large purchases, and finally they had on hand about 14,000,000 bushels. Sales were made for May delivery because it was found that there was some poor wheat in the elevators which would be delivered in April to the alleged clique, but might not stand the hot weather. Therefore, about 5,000,000 bushels were sold for May as a prudential measure.

AN EPISODE.

After Mr. Walker had finished, Charley Mair, who evidently regarded the statement as a very straightforward one, turned to him and said he would send in his check today. Mr. Walker replied that he would then do right, and Mr. Mair walked out of the room. This episode was highly relished by the listeners, who understood Mr. Mair had come to the meeting to combat the evidence.

Mr. N. K. Fairbank corroborated Mr. Walker's testimony in regard to the prices wheat had sold for in New York, which led them to believe it was worth all they paid for it here. The efforts of the shorts advanced the market without any manipulation on the part of those who had bought the property. Some time in March a combination was formed to smash the so-called clique by selling them some 5,000,000 bushels and then calling margins heavily. These sellers were informed that if they did it the money would be put up promptly.

Mr. Taylor put some questions to both witnesses which were intended to show that wheat was not worth for shipment the price it sold for April 30—that it was worth no more on that date for shipment than on May 1, though there was a wide difference in the price on the two days.

Messrs. Farren and Bartels, publishers of the commercial circulars, verified the prices as given by previous witnesses by referring to the daily published record of transactions on 'Change.

The committee adjourned to meet Monday, when they will receive any other evidence that may be brought forward.

The talk about a clique in July wheat was revived yesterday. It was thought that certain strong parties were buying, and the quantity sold in the past few days is estimated at several million bushels. The fact was pointed to that the stock here is being reduced by liberal shipments, and the next weekly statement will probably show that it does not exceed 2,500,000 bushels. This feature the shorts, it is said, seem to have overlooked till late in the day, when they thought it prudent to "come in out of the wet," and, in doing so, put up the price on the call. Nobody was named as the father of the new deal, though Charley Hancock was thought to be bulling the market.

The Board of Real Estate Managers have awarded the contract for excavating the lot for the new Board of Trade Building to Mr. Sturtevant. He will put a large force of men and teams on the ground today.

ROSEBUDS.

THE FAVORITS AND THEIR PRICE.

At all seasons of the year vast quantities of flowers are sold in this market, and, as roses appear to be the favorit, a representative of THE TRIBUNE called on several of the florists yesterday for the purpose of obtaining information regarding the production and sale of the various roses.

Mr. J. C. Craig was the first florist visited. He produced a printed list of the roses he had on hand and pointed out the favorit varieties. The most expensive and what was considered the most stylish rose was that known as the Gen. Jacqueminot. It sold at present for $3 per dozen. A month ago it brought $5 per dozen, two months ago $8 per dozen, and in January $1.50 was asked for each rose. This rose was a deep, rich red, and was used by the ladies in corsage bouquets to a large extent.

The Cornelia Cook, a pure white rose, and the Catherine Mermet, a deep pink rose, were also favorits. Then came the Marechal Neil, yellow; the Perle des Jardins, yellow; the Duchess de Brabant, light pink; the Nephetos, white; the Bon Silene, deep pink; the Isabella Sprunt, light yellow; the La France, pink; and the Nealmaison, salmon colored. The Duke of Connaught, a new red rose, would be in next season. The Duchess of Edinburg, Beauty of Stapleford, and Ma Cupcipe were out. These roses sold all the way from $4 per dozen to $1 per dozen (for tea roses) at the present time.

HOW IS THE DEMAND FOR ROSES?"

asked the reporter.

"Well, you see, the social season is nearly over now and the demand is not as large as it was before Lent, but, comparatively speaking, it is large for this season of the year."

"Do you grow your own roses?"

"Oh, yes. I grow all my own flowers."

"Is the supply in the Chicago market equal to the demand?"

"Yes, it is."

"Have roses fallen off as a fashionable flower?"

"Oh, no. Roses are always fashionable, and they will always be in demand. You see, there is really no flower that could be made to take the place of the rose."

"Besides roses what spring flowers are in demand now?"

"Peonies, gladiolus, lilacs, snowballs, and mignonets are all considered fashionable spring flowers."

At the establishment of Mr. Charles Reissig the foreman informed the reporter that the present demand for roses was very large, and they disposed of all they could handle.

"Do you grow your own roses?"

"Yes, we do. At this season of the year we can easily supply the demand from our own houses, but along about Christmas and New Year's we are obliged to get our roses from the East."

"How about Easter?"

"Well, at Easter the demand is so great we are obliged to import some, but it depends a great deal upon the state of the weather."

"What seems to be the most popular rose?"

"Well, the Jasque roses, moss roses, and Marechal Neil roses are sold largely. At present we sell them for $3 and $4 per dozen. A month ago they were much higher. The tea roses, at $1 per dozen, are also in demand."

From the talk generally it would appear that after April 1 the supply in the Chicago market is equal to the demand, but before that date the East is appealed to.

THE BEEHIVE BANK.

WHY THE EXPECTED DIVIDEND HAS BEEN DELAYED.

The following communication, somewhat similar to a good many on the same subject that have preceded it since the summer of 1877, was received at this office yesterday:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

CHICAGO, May 18.—I am an unfortunate depositor in the defunct Beehive Bank. There was a notice in March that something would be paid us in April. Is there anything for us, and if there is, where can we get it?

A DEPOSITOR.

Inquiry at the Receiver's office elicited what seems to be a satisfactory explanation of the delay. The Receiver, as everybody knows, sold the Westfall Subdivision several weeks ago for $135,000, the money to be paid in cash as soon as the abstract was made out and the title ascertained to be all right. In the first place, it is said, the wet weather has delayed and interfered with the examination of the property. Then it took the abstract-makers a long while to hunt up the history of the property and bring the abstract down to date. Now it is passing through the hands of two sets of attorneys, who are making a very thorough and minute examination of the title. The Receiver expects that the trade will be closed up and the $135,000 paid over the last of this week or the first of next. As soon as he gets the money he will declare a dividend—the first in the history of the institution since it became defunct—which he hopes will amount to 15 per cent. Making the usual allowance for the time required for giving notice, etc., it is probable, in case the sale is closed up next week and the money turned over, that the depositors will be able to extract some honey from the hive about the 1st of June.

THIS YEAR'S ASSESSMENT.

THE CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION DISCOURAGED.

The action of Assessor Drake, of South Chicago, in refusing, for reasons stated by him, to attend a meeting of the other Assessors with a view of increasing the assessment this year so that the city can get more money for expenses, has staggered the committee of the Citizens' Association who have been working to this end, but, though they are somewhat discouraged, they have not abandoned the field.

"We cannot do anything at present," said Mr. A. A. Carpenter to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday, "on account of the attitude of Mr. Drake, yet we do not purpose giving up our aim. The impression prevails that the association wants to add $75,000,000 to the assessment. That is a mistake. The assessment last year was $119,000,000. We want to make it $175,000,000. The natural increase would be between $20,000,000 and $30,000,000, so it would be necessary to add only $30,000,000, and we want that amount distributed equally on all classes of property. But we can do nothing unless the Assessors will work together. Drake refuses to meet the others, and that ends the matter now. The assessing in the three towns within the city limits ought to be done by one man, and then existing inequalities would cease. Nothing, however, can be done this year in the way of changing the law. The Assessor now hasn't time for doing his work properly, but with a little help he might be able to make a fairer assessment as between the towns in Chicago and others in the county."

"The association has a man hunting for facts—making estimates as to the proper assessment of property?"

"Yes."

"What use do you intend making of them?"

"We may be able to do something before the County Board of Equalization."

It may be asked what use can be made of this information before the County Board? The law provides that, on the application of any person who shall complain that the property of another is assessed too low, the board shall review the assessment and correct it as shall appear to be just. Of course the person so assessed or his agent is notified of the complaint of a resident of the county. So it will be seen that if the agent of the Citizens' Association thinks that a certain firm has been assessed too low by the Town Assessor he can make complaint to the County Board, and if he can prove his case the board can raise the assessment to the correct figure.

PROPERLY POPPED.

THE SAG-BRIDGE SHOOTING PRONOUNCED JUSTIFIABLE.

A Coroner's jury yesterday decided, after deliberating in the premises about two hours, that the shooting of the tramp at Sag Bridge last Tuesday by a freight-train brakeman of the Chicago & Alton Road, Joseph Ledewith by name, was justifiable. The body of the dead man was identified as that of Charles Granish, of Syracuse, N. Y., aged 23 years and a tramp by occupation. His identity was established by another man who was following the same line of business, and who was present at the time of the shooting. Police-Officer Shanley testified to having seen Granish hanging out at a 10-cent lodging-house on Clark street. The testimony was not lengthy, the witnesses all being men who were on the train at the time of the shooting. They testified that Granish and two other tramps were discovered in a box-car at Sag Bridge and put off. But the two crawled into another car, and were put off again. When the train started up again the tramps began

THROWING STONES AND CINDERS

at Ledewith and Monahan, a fellow-brakeman. Fearing injury, Ledewith fired two shots at the fellows, but did not know he had hit any of them till informed of the fact by the officer who arrested him. He had frequently been assaulted and shot at by tramps, and carried a revolver for protection against that reckless class. Something over a dozen had been put off the train that very day. J. R. Clark, the train conductor, informed the jury that the company did not object to the brakemen going armed. In their verdict the jury took the pains to state that the men put off the train were tramps, that they threw stones at Ledewith, and that he fired the shot in self-defense. A. S. Trude appeared in behalf of the prisoner and railroad company, and posted the jury as to the tramp nuisance on railroads.

GEORGE W. CHILDS.

HE HAS FAITH IN CHICAGO.

Mr. George W. Childs, of the Philadelphia *Ledger*, who has been stopping in this city for the past two days, was seen at the Palmer House last evening by a TRIBUNE reporter. During a very pleasant conversation Mr. Childs stated that he had more faith in Chicago than any other city in the country. Take it altogether, there was no city like it in the world. In point of solidity and architectural beauty its business buildings excelled those of Paris and London even. Its residences were finer and more varied as a class, and erected with more regard to taste, elegance, and comfort than those of any other city in the world. He had not been here for two years, but he could see the very rapid growth which Chicago had made during that time. And now she was cultivating her manufacturing resources, and this would prove an endless source, almost, of growth and wealth. He saw no city where there were so many advantages offered to capital for investment. It was simply surprising.

Mr. A. J. Drexel and Mr. George W. Childs yesterday visited the works at Pullman, and also viewed the progress making in the erection of the Drexel fountain at the head of Drexel boulevard. The foundations and masonry have been completed, and the bronze foundation will rise above them forty-five feet. Mr. Drexel expressed himself as satisfied with the manner in which the work was being done. Mr. Childs says he knows of nothing to equal in artistic design and beauty the driveway to the Drexel boulevard. It excels them all.

Apropos of the conversation with Mr. Childs and his allusion to manufacturing interests and the advantages which Chicago possesses, THE TRIBUNE reporter has been informed that both Mr. Drexel and Mr. Childs are contemplating the investment of large amounts of money here. The famous house of Drexel, Morgan & Co. virtually owns the Western Indiana Railroad, and it is this banking firm which is building the Wabash Indiana Belt Line Railroad. In connection with this there is talk of the erection somewhere south of the city of mammoth iron works and machine shops. These gentlemen know that iron can be made here cheaper than in any other part of the United States. Besides that, Mr. Drexel is said to be contemplating the purchase of a large tract of real estate and erecting thereon 200 dwellings such as are needed in Chicago. The gentleman informed the reporter that there was yet nothing definit in the plans, the ground having merely been looked over.

DUKE OF MANCHESTER.

HE STOPS IN CHICAGO ON HIS WAY TO MANITOBA.

The Duke of Manchester, whose recent arrival in New York has already been mentioned, arrived at the Grand Pacific Hotel last evening, having reached the city over the Michigan Central, and the party accompanying him traveled from Quebec in the directors' car of the Great Western Railway of Canda. A TRIBUNE reporter made an effort last evening to interview the distinguished traveler upon the question of Irish politics and the assassination of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Under-Secretary Burke. The Duke was not disposed to say anything about the recent exciting events in Ireland, and it was apparent that the journey had been a very trying one, and that he desired to seek the seclusion of his own room.

In reply to a question as to the truth of the report that the Prince of Wales was obliged to go about with a retinue of soldiers to protect him against supposed assassins, the Duke said that, so far as his observations had extended, he thought the omnibus line in Chicago was a grasping, voracious corporation. "Why," said he, "me dear boy, I was not in the vehicle above ten minutes, and the fellow charged me half a dollar, when in London, you know, the same service costs but a penny."

The reporter thereupon referred to the state of affairs in Ireland, and the possible discontinuance of the policy of reconciliation recently adopted by Gladstone, and was staggered by a reply from the Duke that he believed in the great grain-producing facilities of the Red River country in Manitoba, whither he was going to look after his interests.

The party will remain in Chicago until tomorrow morning, when they will leave for the North.

The Duke is a very plain, unassuming man in personal appearance, and would be taken for a North of Ireland farmer. He is about 60 years old, wears his gray whiskers in what is known in this country as the Burnside style, and has apparently been an active business man all his life. His complexion is ruddy, indicating perfect health, and he steps off with a military stride.

SIR WILLIAM DRAGO MONTAGU,

Knight of St. Patrick, Baron of Kimbolton, Viscount Mandeville, Viscount Earl, and Duke of Manchester, all of the United Kingdom, is the full name and title of his Grace. He was born in 1823, and succeeded his father as the seventh Duke in 1855. He is accompanied to this country by his son and heir, Viscount Mandeville, who married a few years ago Miss Yznaga, an American heiress. The object of his visit at this time is to inquire, as it is alleged, into the condition of certain mines in Colorado, said to be of enormous productiveness, the secret of which has been kept with extraordinary reticence by their proprietors. One of the latter is an Englishman very closely connected with the Montagu family.

The present Duke of Manchester has led so retired a life, owing more or less to the small income he enjoys for so high a position, that very little has been heard of him individually. He married a Hanoverian lady, the Countess Louise C. Alter, a lady of great beauty, and who is still considered one of the handsomest women in England. In addition to the ancestral place, Kemboiton Castle, the Duke possesses Tandragee Castle, in Armah, Ireland.

CONTINUING THE CABLE.

PUSHING AHEAD ON THE WABASH AVENUE ROAD—PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Wednesday afternoon a gang of men began work on the Wabash avenue cable road, starting in at Twenty-first street, and yesterday an additional force was put on the work. A large steam concrete-mixer has been put up just south of Twenty-first street, on the west track, and the west track has been excavated from Twenty-first to Eighteenth street. The iron-work is in position as far as Twentieth street, and the mixer will be in operation this morning. The iron yokes and rails and the paving-stones are all on hand and are piled in the vacant lots along the avenue, so there will be no vexatious delays for want of material. It is expected that fully 1,000 men will be employed on the work by the first of the week, and the construction of the line will be pushed forward as rapidly as possible. Movable switches have been placed on Wabash avenue, and the cars are run on the east track between Eighteenth and Twenty-first streets.

GUARDING AGAINST ACCIDENTS.

Superintendent Holmes is untiring in his efforts to put improvements on the State street line of cars, and his active brain is busily engaged in thinking up devices by which the loss of life will be prevented. Every one of the persons who have been killed by the cable-cars has lost his life by his own carelessness, but this fact does not seem to be appreciated by the public at large, and the men who are benefiting the public are accordingly howled at. On some of the cars the gong-bells have been removed to the roof. This change is a good one, as the ringing is deadened before reaching the ears of nervous passengers, but is plainly heard on the street. Bells have been placed under some of the cars, and a constant jingle is kept up. This gives ample notice of the approach of a car. It is expected that the platform-gates will be put on the cars within a few days.

SUBURBAN.

RAVENSWOOD.

Cannon Knowles, of the Cathedral of SS. Peter and Paul, will visit Ravenswood today for the purpose of establishing an Episcopal mission there. A petition was recently presented to Bishop McLaren, signed by seventy-five persons in Ravenswood, praying for the establishment of such a mission. The Bishop has consented, and Canon Knowles will today organize the mission at the Methodist Church at Ravenswood. The Wardens will be John N. Hills and E. A. Filkins; the Treasurer, John Fishleigh, and W. C. Richards the Clerk. Services will be held every Sunday afternoon in the Methodist Church until such time as the Episcopalians have collected sufficient money to build an edifice of their own.

LAKE VIEW.

A public meeting has been called for Saturday evening at the Diversy Street School-House to consider the advisability of and the best plan for providing sewerage for the southern and southwestern part of the town. The necessity for a thorough system of sewerage for this district, which has a large population and increasing very rapidly, is admitted. All hope of obtaining the privilege from the city of being allowed to tap the Fullerton avenue conduit seems to have been given up, and the only plan left is to provide an independent system of sewers for this part of the town.

Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.—Political agitation in Bulgaria is becoming more intense. The Constitutionalist coalition has organized committees in nearly all the towns, and is preparing to hold a monster meeting at Sofia, at which deputations from these local committees will be present. If the meeting takes place it will pass resolutions demanding the formation of a responsible Ministry, the convocation of a National Assembly, and, in short, an immediate return to Constitutional rule. As the Prince has declared that he would abdicate rather than make the desired concessions, the question of his successor is fiercely discussed, and, since the leaders of the movement understand that their success or failure depends on the attitude of Russia, they seek to obtain Russian sympathy and support by declaring that in the event of the Prince's abdication they would choose a Russian to succeed him. At a private meeting held recently in Sofia the claims of various possible candidates were discussed. Gen. Ignatieff, Prince Dondoukoff, and M. Aksakoff were successively mentioned as having coöperated in the work of emancipation; but it was thought that none of these would obtain the consent of Austria and the Western Powers. The name of Prince Imeritinsky was then suggested, and he was considered a more promising candidate; for, though he played a prominent part in the late war, and is believed to have Slavonic sympathies, he never scandalized Europe by Panslavist intrigues or by revolutionary speeches. Though the Constitutionalists of Sofia discuss so freely the choice of a successor for the Prince, they hope that the necessity for his abdication may be averted by timely concessions, and they are quite ready to make some sort of compromise. Not so the so-called Radicals, who have their headquarters in Eastern Roumelia. They aim at overthrowing the Prince, and they seek to discredit him by their organ, the *Mezavisimosti*, and by all other means in their power. Their candidate for the throne of the Principality is Prince Vogorides, better known as Aleko Pasha, who has proved himself a convenient constitutional ruler, easily guided by men of stronger character than his own.

Pet Bugs.

Philadelphia Progress.

Ladies do really wear live bugs attached to them with a gold chain. One of our Philadelphia belles, a beautiful girl, allows a long-legged, brilliant-backed reptile to crawl from shoulder to shoulder, and seems unconscious of its very existence. An Irishman in a street-car the other day, watching the capers of the thing, became so absorbed in gazing that he forgot his manners and exclaimed in a loud voice: "Och, be jabers, and if it ain't alive!" The possessor and vehicle of the fashionable pet blushed and gathered in her treasure away from the rude stare of ignorant people.

YOUNG MEN AND WOMEN WANTED.

There is a constant demand for young men and women who have had the practical training at H. B. Bryant's Chicago Business College. Business-men are calling at the college office for them daily.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

Stinging irritation, all kidney and urinary complaints, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. Depot 52 and 94 Lake street.

The Howe Scale took first premium at Philadelphia, Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

We recommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The following marriage licenses were issued yesterday:

Name and residence.	Age.
Albert Baranowsky, Chicago	[illegible]
Augusta Melefska, Chicago	[illegible]
Herman Valmer, Chicago	[illegible]
Rosalie Bernauer, Chicago	[illegible]
Joseph F. Baumeister, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Edward D. Redington, Chicago	[illegible]
Mary J. Towne, Chicago	[illegible]
John J. Young, Chicago	[illegible]
Eliza J. Meyers, Chicago	[illegible]
Christ Johnson, Chicago	[illegible]
Christina Miller, Chicago	[illegible]
Frank D. Coltrin, Chicago	[illegible]
Emily J. Heim, Chicago	[illegible]
Newton A. Patridge, Chicago	[illegible]
Nellie L. Hammond, Chicago	[illegible]
John Graham, Chicago	[illegible]
Hattie Guthrie, Chicago	[illegible]
Franciszek Szyeltowski, Chicago	[illegible]
Josephina Rambrowicz, Chicago	21
Martin P. Flanigan, Chicago	[illegible]
Lizzie Whelan, Chicago	[illegible]
Roelldf Van Vuren, Roseland	[illegible]
Tryntje Heun, Roseland	17
Benjamin Corcoran, Lake, Ill	[illegible]
Eliza Glannen, Lake, Ill	[illegible]
Fred Kehe, Wheeling, Ill	[illegible]
Sophia Kastner, Schamberry, Ill	[illegible]
James Murphy, Chicago	[illegible]
Margaret Hare, Chicago	[illegible]
Johann Albrecht, Chicago	[illegible]
Bertha Kessloff, Chicago	[illegible]
William Hunter, Chicago	[illegible]
Julia Jackson, Chicago	[illegible]
George E. Hoilst, Chicago	[illegible]
Emma Zgeinke, Chicago	[illegible]
Charles H. Spadduck, Chicago	[illegible]
Annie M. Fugleson, Chicago	[illegible]
William C. Reuss, Chicago	[illegible]
Emilie Burke, Chicago	[illegible]
John H. Knott, Chicago	[illegible]
Elizabeth Strauss, Chicago	[illegible]
John Weaver, Chicago	[illegible]
Anna Ripple, Chicago	[illegible]
Stanislaw Josajtis, Chicago	[illegible]
Franziska Stolecka, Chicago	[illegible]
Friedrick Hahn, Lyons, Ill	[illegible]
Johanna Frow, Downer's Grove	[illegible]
Vincens Burdoff, Wheeling, Ill	[illegible]
Louisa Backhus, Wheeling, Ill	[illegible]
Martin P. Norgen, Chicago	[illegible]
Elina Olson, Chicago	[illegible]
Walter Ford, Chicago	24
Rachel Lewis, Chicago	24
Thomas Mercer, Evanston	[illegible]
Annie Powley, Evanston	21

MARRIAGES.

REDINGTON—TOWNE—May 18, by the Rev. E. P. Goodwin, D. D., E. D. Redington and Mary J. Towne, both of this city.

McGILL—TILT—In this city, May 17, by Prof. Swing, James K. McGill and Miss Jennie E. Tilt, both of this city.

DEATHS.

KREEGAN—May 14, at 6 o'clock a. m., John W., beloved son of William and Elizabeth Kreegan, aged 1 years and 7 months.

☞ Carroll City (Ia.) papers please copy.

HELFERT—Wednesday, May 17, 1882, at his late residence, 319 South Ashland-av., George Helfert, aged 41 years, a native of Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany.

Funeral Sunday, May 21, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to St. Anthony's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

FLANDERS—At Evanston, May 18, Frederick Carrier Elliott, second son of Charles A. and Kate M. Flanders, aged 5 years and 8 days.

Funeral from their residence, 813 Grove-st., Friday, May 19, at 2:30 p. m.

McLEAN—Suddenly, at his residence, 111 Dearborn-av., Thomas M. McLean, aged 39 years.

Friends are invited to attend services at his late residence today at 4 p. m. Remains will be taken to Brooklyn, N. Y.

FISHER—May 18, at 3:30 a. m., Addie, beloved daughter of Frank A. and Caroline Fisher, aged 15 months and 3 days.

Funeral Saturday, May 20, at 2 p. m., from residence, 463 Division-st.

SULLIVAN—May 17, Annie, beloved wife of Richard F. Sullivan.

Funeral from the residence, 730 West Twelfth-st., Friday, May 19, by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

STOCKS—At her residence, corner of Dearborn and Fiftieth-sts, Emma G., wife of Matthew Stocks, and sister of Thomas Greenhow, Esq., Leeds, England.

Funeral from Evangel Baptist Church to Oakwoods Cemetery Friday at 2 p. m.

☞ Doncaster and Leeds (Eng.) papers please copy.

MINNIS—May 18, 1882, at 177 Dearborn-av., Mary E. Minnis, of consumption.

Funeral from residence May 20, by carriages to Calvary.

☞ Denver, St. Paul, and Boston papers please copy.

HETFIELD—May 15, at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Lucy M., wife of Townsend G. Hetfield, formerly of Chicago.

HOLTON—May 18, Ganson B. Holton, aged 31 years. Funeral from 274 South Leavitt-st. Friday morning at 7:45 o'clock, to Michigan Southern depot.

LLOYD—May 18, Ellen Josephine, youngest daughter of Edwin T. and Ellen C. Lloyd, aged 3 months and 7 days.

Funeral from residence, 3919 Prairie-av., Friday, May 19, at 2 p. m.

THOMA—May 18, at 7:15 o'clock, at their residence, 45 Boston-av., Charles, beloved son of Charles and Mary Thoma, aged 4 years and 4 months.

Funeral at 1:30 o'clock Sunday, by carriages to Graceland. Friends of the family invited.

DILLON—May 18, Michael Dillon, aged 41 years, a native of County Limerick, Ireland.

Funeral from his late residence, 202 West Harrison-st., Sunday, May 21, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

JACKSON—At the residence of his grandparents, 631 Jackson-st., May 18, at 8:30 p. m., Alex. Charles, only child of Emma Atkins and the late Alex. Jackson.

FINLEY—On Wednesday, May 17, at 8:45 a. m., William L. Finley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Finley, and brother of Mrs. James Barrell and Mrs. B. F. Guyton, in the 30th year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Barrell, 2315 Michigan-av., Friday, at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEWER MEETING—THE PEOPLE OF Lake View are hereby notified that there will be held at the Diversey Street School-House on Saturday, May 20, 1882, at 8 o'clock p. m., a meeting to consider the advisability of constructing a sewer. All are invited. We could get no hall for the purpose of the meeting, and request that no tobacco be used in the school-house. GEORGE W. PARKES, Supervisor Town of Lake View.

THE REV. A. B. EALE, THE EVANgelist, will conduct the noon meeting in Lower Farwell Hall today. Entrance at 10 Arcade-court.

THE REV. P. S. HENSON, D. D., PAStor of the First Baptist Church, will lead the Sunday-School Teachers' meeting in Lower Farwell Hall tomorrow noon.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.

For Our Saturday's Sale, May 20th, at 9:30 a. m., THE ENTIRE FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., OF LARGE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, With an immense stock both new and second-hand Furniture and General Household Goods. ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO. 84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AWNINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS, For Stores, Offices, and Dwellings, of Plain or Fancy Ducks, Made to order on shortest notice. DUNHAM & HOIT, 270 & 272 South Water-st.

LAWN-MOWER REPAIRS. We repair ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry a full line of extras. An expert machinist in charge of this department. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO., 200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy. Send $1, $2, $3, or $5 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Comic Pictures, Size 13¼x17¾. Just the thing for SHOW WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or $6.00 a hundred. I'm a Daddy—10c each, $1 a hundred. 100 beautiful cards for the Album, 30c. 200 beautiful cards for the Album, 50c. Refer you to all Chicago. CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, 128 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Send for list.

Turkish Electric, Russian, Mercurial, and Sulphur Baths. The most wonderful results follow their use. DR. G. C. SOMERS, Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000 REWARD for any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that De Bing's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 307 Arch-st., Phila. None genuine without his signature. Sold by all druggists.

PROHIBITION [illegible]

The Greatest Failure ... port of a Thorough ... The Facts—A Rou... Tale.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 5.— ... *Davenport Gazette*: Since I ... have seen considerable of ... compared with the whole S... is but a small portion. ... however, to satisfy me tha... sas is a complete failure. ... that there are no towns in ... prohibitory law is not obse... say that Kansas with its ... ment and prohibitory law ... perance State than Iowa ... beer and wine are allowed ... where whisky is sold in ... law or no law. I took in ... lages just at haphazard to ... itory law was observed, ... where beer and whisky co... paying for them. I visited ... Topeka and Junction City ... seventy-five or eighty mi... which ran from 800 to 2... places I found saloons ope... openly sold.

From Junction City I c... Wamego, at which point I ... took across the country ... short stops at all towns ... only one, Newbury, where ... be had, the selling of ... law.

At a little place about ... bury, named Paolego, wh... sists of a fine stone flouri... shop, a store, with a side ... three other houses, b... could be had. In Lawren... only $10 a month, there a... the Marshal, 140 saloons. ... too, on the road runn... Wichita, saloons are run ... versed with several gen... portions of the State, a... that the saloon business i... as it was before the ... ment and the enforceme... law.

This is so much the case ... of the papers of the Sta... have to be done or the pe... into their own hands. It ... called upon to pay to me... whisky prosecutions that ... facts go to prove that ... Kansas thus far has been ... failure; and, while I am ... the son of a prophet, I ... that if the Republican p... this State at the next el... staggered—not, however ... of prohibition, but the ... work, among which is o... tariff, that, as I view thi... ous inroads into the Rep...

I was talking yesterda... last Legislature here, ... conversation was proh... the hard fight they had ... the prohibitory law, an... it. Having told him I w... me, "Your people are ... tion pretty soon," win... "How will it go?" I sa... know, but that I though... fight and the result ... seemed a little surprise... that could be in such ... Iowa. For the simple ... Republicans do not vi... Said I, I am a Republica... and I never drank a glas... here is my neighbor, a... man, a church-membe... spected, but he sees no ... of beer, and he takes it ... have no desire to drink ... to that man, "You sha... "Oh," said he, "altho... occasionally take a glas... man who drinks nothing... could keep a keg in his...

I reminded him of the ... be done without violatin... facture in the State for ... prohibited, and the o... would be to have it si... State. He then admitte... question," as he put ... law because it was the ...

Just then a man came ... gether drunk, but was ... times described as b... wind," and I said to my... your prohibitory law o... there are those in Iow... them come to Kansas a...

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES ... SOUTH ... 2301 COTTAGE GROVE-... Henry J. Beckw... 123 TWENTY-SECOND ... sellers and Statio... 3057 INDIANA-AV., cor... S. Jacobus, Drug... CORNER THIRTY-FIR... W. Buchman, Dr... CORNER OAKWOOD-... TAGE GROVE-... 469 WEST LAKE-ST., ... er & Co., Druggist... 363 SOUTH HALSTED-S... A. Druehl, Drug... 641 WEST MADISON-S... Kraft, Druggists... 1134 SOUTH HALSTED-S... M. Kirkley & Co... 577 WEST MADISON-ST... Wainwright, Dru... 240 BLUE ISLAND-AV... Sonnichsen, Dru... 720 WEST LAKE-ST., ... rick, Jeweler, Ne... 123 NORTH HALSTED-... Jacobson, Drugg... 1202 WEST MADISON-S... Myers, Druggist... 653 WEST LAKE-ST., ... Sill, Druggist. ... NORTH ... 445 NORTH CLARK-ST... lingham & Co., ... 665 LARRABEE-ST., ... Williams & Co., ... HYDE PARK-AV. AN... rich Q. Dow, Dr... CORNER WENTWORTH... —Englewood Ex... GEORGE W. MUIR, ... Newsdealer. ... EVANSTON-AV. ... Post-Office and ...

LOST AND FOUND. A REWARD OF ... for return of poc... and papers lost in Bo... noon, the 17th. Addre... East Indiana-st. A LIBERAL RE... and no questions a... necklace and bracelets ... Stock-Yards, on Monda... FOUND—1 CREA... light mane and ... owner can have him by ... at Farrell's stable, 165 ... LOST—LAST E... ner of Twentiet... black-and-tan dog; an... had on a collar, with na... 2019 Indiana-av. and re... LOST—LARGE ... Newfoundland ... to Central Station and ... LOST—TERRIE... hair, short ears an... given for his return to ... LOST—A BLUE ... book containing ... valuable to owner only ... currency, and keep th... REEVE, with Wm. He...

MACHINERY. FOR SALE— One steam engine ... One steam engine, 60 ... One engine, 15-horse ... One engine, 16-horse ... One 12-horse power ... One 15-horse power ... A lot of 2-flue boiler... A lot of horizontal tu... Two fire-box boilers... Two pony planers. ... One second-hand Kn... A lot of rubber belti... A lot of pulleys and ... All these goods are s... tion, and will be sold c... WM. HAYT... WANTED—IN... horse engine, ... cash. Address C. B. P...

CLAIRVOYANTS. ALL RECOMM... West Madison-... Riage, family, or busin... MISS DR. L. M... Madison-st., tr... PAUL LEAVE... West Madison-s...

OFFICE FURNITURE. SAFES FOR SA... We have a larg... Detroit steel joint, ... cinnati Safe & Lock ... Diebold, and Macneal ... GREENHOOD & CO... WANTED—GI... office-partition... Tribune office.

STORAGE. FIDELITY ST... 78, 81, and 83 Eas... reliable; established... creased facilities for ... STORAGE FOR ... etc., cheapest an... rates. GEORGE PA...

BUILDING MATERIAL. BRICK FOR ... seven cars of ... week; price $13 on ... une office.

of the fashionable [illegible] blushed and
to her pleasure away from the rude
ignorant people.

ING MEN AND WOMEN WANTED.

a constant demand for young men
n who have had the practical training
Bryant's Chicago Business College.
men are calling at the college office
daily.

Catarrh of the Bladder.

irritation, all kidney and urinary
s, cured by "Buchupaiba." $1. De-
94 Lake street.

ve Scale took first premium at Phila-
Paris, Sydney, and other exhibitions.
elleck & Co., Agents, Chicago.

ommend Eldredge sewing-machines.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

owing marriage licenses were issued yes-

and residence	Age.
Saranowsky, Chicago	20
Melefska, Chicago	20
Valmer, Chicago	20
Bernauer, Chicago	19
Baumeister, Chicago	19
Miller, Chicago	19
B. Redington, Chicago	22
Towns, Chicago	22
Young, Chicago	20
Meyers, Chicago	20
Johnson, Chicago	20
a Miller, Chicago	20
Coltrin, Chicago	20
Phelan, Chicago	24
A. Paridge, Chicago	20
Hammond, Chicago	20
ham, Chicago	20
Guthrie, Chicago	20
ach Sayeltowitz, Chicago	20
na Bambrowisz, Chicago	22
P. Flanigan, Chicago	27
Phelan, Chicago	27
Van Vyren, Roseland	21
Houn, Roseland	20
in Corcoran, Lake, Ill	21
nnen, Lake, Ill	20
che, Wheaton, Ill	21
Kastning, Schamberry, Ill	20
Murphy, Chicago	22
s Hare, Chicago	22
Albrecht, Chicago	21
Kessler, Chicago	20
n Hunter, Chicago	24
Strauss, Chicago	20
e E. Holst, Chicago	27
Zgeinke, Chicago	18
H. Spadduck, Chicago	20
Fuhrer, Chicago	24
C. Renss, Chicago	27
Burke, Chicago	21
M. Knost, Chicago	21
Strauss, Chicago	20
Weaver, Chicago	21
Hippie, Chicago	19
w Josajus, Chicago	20
Kosinka Cracka, Chicago	18
rick Hahn, Lyons, Ill	20
ns Frow, Downer's Grove	21
ns Burdof, Wheeling, Ill	20
Sackhof, Wheeling, Ill	20
P. Norgen, Chicago	20
Olson, Chicago	22
Ford, Chicago	21
Lewis, Chicago	24
ns Mercer, Evanston	35
e Fowley, Evanston	22

MARRIAGES.

INGTON—TOWNE—May 18, by the Rev. E. P. ton, D. D., R. D. Redington and Mary J. Towne, of this city.

ILL—TILT—In this city, May 17, by Prof. James K. McGill and Miss Jennie E. Tilt, both of this city.

DEATHS.

EGAN—May 14, at 6 o'clock a. m., John W., beloved son of William and Elizabeth Keegan, aged 2 years and 7 months.
Carroll City (Ia.) papers please copy.

EFERT—Wednesday, May 17, 1882, at his late home, 139 South Ashland-av., George Hefert, aged 41 years, a native of Hesse, Darmstadt, Germany.
Funeral Sunday, May 21, at 12:30 p. m., by carriages to St. Anthony's Church, thence to St. Boniface Cemetery.

ANDERS—At Evanston, May 18, Frederick Carl Elliott, second son of Charles A. and Kate M. Anders, aged 5 years and 8 days.
Funeral from their residence, 313 Grove-st., Friday, May 19, at 3:30 p. m.

LEAN—Suddenly, at his residence, 111 Dearborn-av., Thomas M. Lean, aged 39 years.
Friends are invited to attend services at his late residence today at 4 p. m. Remains will be taken to Ireland.

HER—May 18, at 3:30 a. m., Addie, beloved sister of Frank A. and Caroline Fisher, aged 19 years, 8 months and 7 days.
Funeral, May 20, at 2 p. m., from residence, Division-st.

LLIVAN—May 17, Annie, beloved wife of Richard Sullivan.
Funeral from the residence, 730 West Twelfth-st., Saturday, May 20, by carriages to Jesuit Church, thence to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

OCKS—At her residence, corner of Dearborn and Fifteenth-sts., Emma S., wife of Meadow Cook, sister of Thomas Greenhow, Esq., Leeds, England.

neral from Evangel Baptist Church to Oakwoods Cemetery Friday at 2 p. m.

F. Doncaster and Leeds (Eng.) papers please copy.

ER—May 18, 1882, at 117 Dearborn-av., Mary E., wife of consumption.

neral from residence May 20, by carriages to Calvary.

Denver, St. Paul, and Boston papers please copy.

OFFIELD—May 15, at Massena Springs, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., Lucy M., wife of Townsend G. Hadsell, formerly of Chicago.

OLTON—May 18, Ganson B. Holton, aged 31 years. Funeral, 284 South Leavitt-st., Friday morning at 9 o'clock, to Michigan Southern depot.

LOYD—May 18, Ellen Josephine, youngest daughter of Erwin T. and Ellen C. Lloyd, aged 3 months and 7 days.
Funeral from residence, 2919 Prairie-av., Friday, May 19, at 3 p. m.

HOMA—May 18, at 7:15 o'clock, at their residence, Boston-av., Charles, beloved son of Charles and Mary Thoma, aged 4 years and 4 months.
Funeral, 3:30 o'clock Sunday, by carriages to Iceland. Friends of the family invited.

ILLON—May 18, Michael Dillon, aged 41 years, a native of Ireland, and 20 years a resident of Chicago.
Funeral from his late residence, 322 West Harrison-st., Sunday, May 21, to St. Patrick's Church, thence by cars to Calvary.

ACKSON—At the residence of his grandparents, Jackson-st., May 18, at 8:30 p. m., Alex. Charles, only child of Benjamin and Ellen Jackson, aged 1 year.

INLEY—On Wednesday, May 17, at 8:45 a. m., William Finley, only son of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Finley, and brother of Mrs. James Barrell and Mrs. P. G. Joyce, in the 30th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the residence of his brother-in-law, James Barrell, 2158 Michigan-av., Friday, at 2 p. m.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

EWER MEETING—THE PEOPLE OF Lake View are hereby notified that there will be held at the Diversey Street School-House on Saturday, May 20, at 7:30 o'clock p. m., a meeting to consider the advisability of constructing a sewer. All are invited. We could get no hall for the purpose of the meeting, and request that no tobacco be used in the school-house. GEORGE W. PARKES, Supervisor Town of Lake View.

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FURNITURE,
CARPETS, &c.,
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84 and 86 Randolph-st.

AWNINGS
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Made to order on shortest notice.
DUNHAM & HOIT,
270 & 272 South Water-st.

LAWN-MOWER
REPAIRS.
We repair ALL kinds of Lawn-Mowers, and carry a full line of extras. An expert machinist in charge of department. HIRAM SIBLEY & CO.,
200 to 206 Randolph-st.

Candy
Send $1, $2, $5, or $8 for a retail box by express of the best Candies in America, put up elegantly and strictly pure, suitable for presents. Refers to all Chicago. Address GUNTHER, Confectioner, 78 Madison-st.

Comic Pictures,
Just the thing for SHOW WINDOWS. 12 for one dollar, or $6.00 a hundred. I'm a Daddy—Me each. 6 a hundred. 100 beautiful cards for the Album, 25 cents. Refers to all Chicago. CHAPIN'S CHEAP PICTURE ROOMS, 131 Dearborn-st., Chicago. Send for list.
Size 15½x17½.

Turkish
Electric, Russian, Mercurial and Sulphur Baths. The most favorable results follow the use of these baths. 126 to 130 Monroe-st., cor. Dearborn-st., Chicago. Grand Pacific Hotel.

$1000
REWARD! For any case of Piles, Blood Poisoning, Fistula, Fever Sores, or Ulcers that De Hart's Pile Remedy fails to cure. Prepared by J. P. Miller, M. D., 69 Arcade-court, Chicago. For sale by druggists everywhere. Send for circular. Office, 69 West Randolph-st.

PROHIBITION IN KANSAS.

The Greatest Failure of the Age—Report of a Thorough Examination—The Facts—A Round, Unvarnished Tale.

TOPEKA, Kas., May 8.—*To the Editor of the Davenport Gazette:* Since I last wrote you I have seen considerable of Kansas, although as compared with the whole State what I have seen is but a small portion. I have seen enough, however, to satisfy me that prohibition in Kansas is a complete failure. I don't mean to say that there are no towns in Kansas in which the prohibitory law is not observed, but I do mean to say that Kansas with its constitutional amendment and prohibitory law is no more of a temperance State than Iowa, where we know that beer and wine are allowed by law to be sold, and where whisky is sold in almost every saloon—law or no law. I took in a few towns and villages just at haphazard to see how the prohibitory law was observed, and I only found one where beer and whisky could not be had for the paying for them. I visited five towns between Topeka and Junction City, a distance of about seventy-five or eighty miles, the population of which ran from 800 to 2,500. In all of these places I found saloons open and beer and whisky openly sold.

From Junction City I came back as far as Manhattan, at which point I left the railroad and took across the country by team. I made a few short stops at some of the villages, and found only one, Newbury, where no beverages could be had, the selling of which is prohibited by law.

At a little place about three miles from Newbury, named Paoleo, where the village consists of a steam flouring-mill, a blacksmith-shop, a store, with a side room to it, and two or three other houses, both beer and whisky could be had. In Lawrence, where the license is only $25 a month, there are, I am informed by the Marshal, 140 saloons. At Emporia and Newton, on the road running from Topeka to Wichita, saloons are run openly. I have conversed with several gentlemen from various portions of the State, and they informed me that the saloon business is just about the same as it was before the adoption of the amendment and the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

This is so much the case that I observe by some of the papers of the State that something will have to be done or the people will take the law into their own hands. It is the taxes that are called upon to pay to meet the expense of these whisky prosecutions that is exasperating. The facts go to prove that the prohibitory law in Kansas thus far has been an utter and complete failure; and, while I am neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, I venture the prediction that if the Republican party is not defeated in this State at the next election it will be badly straggered, which, however, altogether on account of prohibition, but there are other causes at work, among which is opposition to protective tariff, that, as I view things now, will make serious inroads into the Republican majorities.

I was talking yesterday with a member of the last Legislature here, and the subject of our conversation was prohibition. He told me of the hard fight they had in the Assembly to pass the prohibitory law, and how he had voted for it. Having told him I was from Iowa, he said to me, "Your people are going to vote on prohibition pretty soon," winding up by asking me how it will go? I said to him that I did not know, but that I thought there would be a hard fight and the result would be doubtful. He seemed a little surprised, and asked me how that could be in such a Republican State as Iowa. For the simple reason, I replied, that all Republicans do not view the question alike. Said I, I am a Republican and always have been, and I never drank a glass of beer in my life, but here is my neighbor, a good citizen, an honest man, a church-member, law-abiding and respected, but he sees no harm in drinking a glass of beer, and does it; but he never could get me to have no desire to drink beer, why should I say to that man, "You shan't drink it?"

"Oh," said he, "although I voted for that law I occasionally take a glass of beer myself; but a man who drinks nothing but beer occasionally could keep a keg in his cellar."

I reminded him of the fact that such could not be done without violating the law, as its manufacture is prohibited, and the only way he could get it would be to have it shipped from some other State. He then admitted that it was a "mixed question," but put it but to vote for the prohibitory law because it was the desire of his constituents.

Just then a man came along who was not altogether drunk, but was in a happy state somewhere described as being "two sheets in the wind," and I said to my friend: "You see that your prohibitory law does not prohibit"; and if there are those in Iowa who think it does let them come to Kansas and satisfy themselves.

STEVENSON.

TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

CITY.
SOUTH DIVISION.
2331 COTTAGE GROVE-AV., corner Thirty-fifth-st.—Henry J. Beckwith, Druggist.
122 TWENTY-SECOND-ST.—J. & R. Simms, Bookseller and Stationer.
2027 INDIANA-AV., corner Thirty-first-st.—Judson R. Jacobus, Druggist.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND STATE-STS.—H. W. Buchman, Druggist.
CORNER WEST THIRTY-FIRST-ST. AND CENTRAL PARK-AV.—Oakwoods Pharmacy, C. Dow & Co., Druggists.
WEST DIVISION.
42 WEST LAKE-ST., corner of Sheldon—L. Schreiber & Co., Druggists.
252 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner Canalport-av.—F. Hart, Druggist.
661 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Paulina—H. F. Hart, Druggist.
128 SOUTH HALSTED-ST., corner of Adams—James M. Kirkley & Co., Druggists.
472 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Arden-av.—J. W. Wainwright, Druggist.
26 BLUE ISLAND-AV., corner of Twelfth-st.—Th. Schulte, Druggist.
729 WEST LAKE-ST., corner Lincoln—H. C. Hunter, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods.
252 NORTH HALSTED-ST., corner Indiana—Ansgar Jacobson, Druggist.
259 WEST MADISON-ST., corner Western-av.—John Hess, Druggist.
85 WEST LAKE-ST., northwest corner Paulina—R. Sill, Druggist.
NORTH DIVISION.
46 NORTH CLARK-ST., corner Division—L. Burlingham & Co., Druggists.
69 LARRABEE-ST., corner Garfield-av.—F. M. Williams & Co., Druggists.
SUBURBAN.
HYDE PARK.
HYDE PARK-AV. AND FORTY-THIRD-ST.—Goodrich Q. Dow, Druggist.
ENGLEWOOD.
CORNER WENTWORTH-AV. AND CHESTNUT-ST.—Englewood Eye Office.
EVANSTON.
GEORGE W. MUIR, Bookseller, Stationer, and Newsdealer.
LAKE VIEW.
EVANSTON-AV., NEAR Forty-ST.—C. S. Wells, Post-Office and Druggist.

LOST AND FOUND.

A REWARD OF $25 WILL BE GIVEN for return of pocketbook containing about $110 and papers to Wm. Hayes, 1 Sherman-av. Yesterday afternoon, the 17th. Address M 66, Tribune office, or 368 East Indiana-st.

A LIBERAL REWARD WILL BE PAID and no questions asked for the return of the bracelets taken from 736 Gordon-st. Stock-Yards, on Monday, May 15.

FOUND—1 CREAM COLORED HORSE, light mane and tail, red on right shoulder; owner can have him by paying for keeping. Inquire at Farrell's stable, 365 Thirtieth-st.

LOST—LAST EVENING, NEAR CORner of Twentieth-st. and Indiana-av., a small black-and-tan dog; answers to the name of Tony; had on a collar, with name T. Frog. Please return to 295 Indiana-av. and receive $10 reward.

LOST—LARGE BLACK AND WHITE Newfoundland dog; name, "Watch"; return to Central Station and claim reward.

LOST—TERRIER DOG; LONG BROWN hair, short ears and tail, collar on neck. Reward given for his return to J. D. HARVEY, 269 Erie-st.

LOST—A BLUE MOROCCO POCKETbook containing about $5 in currency and papers valuable to owner only. Finder please return all but currency, and keep that for his trouble. JAMES A. REEVE, with Wm. Haythorn, 22 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—
One steam engine, 75-horse power.
One steam engine, 40-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power.
One engine, 15-horse power, with link motion.
One 12-horse power portable boiler and engine.
One 15-horse power portable boiler and engine.
A lot of 3-flue boilers.
A lot of horizontal tubular boilers.
Two fire-box boilers.
Two pony planers.
One second-hand Knowles pump.
A lot of rubber belting.
A lot of pulleys and hangers.
All these goods are second-hand, are in good condition, and will be sold cheap for cash.
WM. HAYTHORN, No. 22 South Canal-st.

WANTED—IN GOOD ORDER, TENhorse engine, lathe, drill, and other tools for Address C. B. PUTNAM, Marion, Ia.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ALL RECOMMEND MRS. FRANKS, 361 West Madison-st., best adviser on love, marriage, family, or business troubles. Always at home.

MISS DR. L. M. HENDEE, 255 WEST Madison-st., treats all diseases magnetically.

PAUL LEAVELL, ASTROLOGER, 163 West Madison-st.; hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

OFFICE FURNITURE.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH. We have a large assortment of the celebrated Bourne steel joint, round cornered safes; also Cincinnati Safe & Lock Co., Hall's, Herring's, Moser & Halsted, and Macneale & Urban safes for sale. J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—GLASS OR PART GLASS office-partition about 14 feet long; fine. M 86, Tribune office.

STORAGE.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 78, 80, and 82 East Van Buren-st.; permanent and reliable; established in 1868; advances made; insured; facilities for the storage of household goods.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, etc., cheapest and best in city; advances at low rates. GEORGE PARRY, 126 and 130 West Monroe.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

BRICK FOR SALE—I HAVE SIX OR seven cars of common brick for delivery next week; price $5 on car, cash. Address M 16, Tribune office.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BY ERNST PRUSSING, Room 10 Borden Block, Northwest corner Randolph and Dearborn-sts.

WEST.

Morgan-st., south of Madison-st., large lot and fine two-story residence, will all modern improvements $12,000
Sangamon-st., between Randolph and Washington, two-story-brick house and stable 9,000
West Lake-st., between Paulina and Page, large store and dwelling 7,400
Washington boulevard, corner Leavitt-st., 61x 132 ft. 11,450
Milwaukee-av., corner Indiana-st., 151x180 ft., improved business property 6,250
Milwaukee-av., at head of Paulina-st., 22x100 ft. 2,000
Canal-st., near Hunker, store and dwelling 3,000
Superior-st., east of Halsted, 66x110 ft. 4,000
Leavitt-st., corner Ewing-place, 32x100 ft. 1,400
Evergreen-st., east of Hoyne, 22x150 ft. 750
Chicago-av., east of Hoyne-st., 50 ft. north front 1,800
North Morgan-st., with 2-story frame building. 1,800
Carroll-av., near Lincoln-st., 2-story frame house 2,200
Le Moyne-st., east of Leavitt, 22x150 ft. 650
Lexington-st., corner Ashland-av. 1,250
Ashland-av., north of Division-st., 25-ft lots 1,250
Lake-st., 62.44 ft. near Elizabeth, 4150 per foot.
Congress-st., east of Robey, 68 feet 2,120
Harrison-st., between Lamin-st. and Ashland-av., 5 lots 2,500
Harrison-st., between Loomis and Lamin-sts., 21 feet, south front 1,000
Ashland-av., 50 feet, east front, north of Polk.

SOUTH.

Michigan-av., north of Thirty-sixth-st., 2-story brick residence and brick barn; lot 50x218 feet, east front 6,000
Mary-st., near Archer-av., with house 1,400
Ranger-st., near Archer-av., 2-story brick 1,200
Main-st., near Stearns, cottage 1,300
Kossuth-st., near Butler, 22 feet and house 1,300
Butterfield-st., near Thirty-ninth-st. 800
Lansley-av., near Forty-third-st., 50 feet, east front, at $40 per foot.
Indiana-av., near Sixty-first-st.; 32x110 feet; a splendid lot, east front; at $30 per foot.
Choice—320 feet east front on Michigan-av., near Fifty-first-st., opposite Douglas Park; beautifully gardened for eleven years, set out with shade trees, evergreens, fruit trees, grapevines, and small fruits; house, barn, and outbuildings.
Normal Parkway, near Sixty-ninth-st., 330 feet, east front, choice.
Lots on Charles Eleventh-av., north of Sixty-seventh-st.
Vincennes-av., corner Sixty-ninth-st. 1,000
Groveland Park-av., near Thirtieth-st., 50 feet. 4,000

NORTH

Illinois-st., between Dearborn and State, 55 feet, south front, $150 per foot.
Illinois-st., between State and Cass-sts., 50 feet, south front, $500 per foot.
Fremont-st., between Clay and Willow, 50x125 feet. 1,000
Sedgwick-st., near Blackhawk, 2-story dwelling. 3,000
Indiana-st., east of Clark, 3-story and basement brick residence, and 25-foot lot, south front. 10,000
A comfortable home for a modern home, with all modern improvements, on Chestnut-st.; lot 54x168 feet; large stable; choice.
Clybourn-av., corner, with two brick buildings. 9,000
Hurlbut-st., north of Belden-av., 50 feet. 3,250
Larrabee-st., near Oak-st., 2-story brick house and brick stable 7,200
Larrabee-st., north of Clybourn-av., 22x100 feet. 2,000
Larrabee-st., north of Willow, 46 feet front, with buildings 5,000
Larrabee, near Oak-st., handsome cottage and large lot 3,600
Rees, near Halsted-st., 20 feet, running through to Gardner-st. 1,500
Clybourn-place, large lot and double building, netting 14 per cent. 7,500
Wendell-st., near Wells, with cottage and stable 3,300
Hickory-st., near Division, 2-story dwelling.
Bissell-st., near Dayton, house and lot.
Wrightwood-av., 25x125 feet 1,000
Walton-place, east of Rush-st., 30x125 ft. 2,750
Hawthorne-av., south of Oak-st., 25 ft. 1,000
North-av., east of Halsted-st., two lots, at $70 per ft.
Clybourn-av., north of Seedhill, 2 lots, each.
Kemper Block, between Fullerton-av. and Orchard-st., fine large lots, $35 per ft. and $38 per foot.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—NOW IS THE TIME TO buy. I offer at reasonably low figures, on easy payments to suit purchasers, the following:
Two (2) brick houses on Fulton and Walnut-sts., near Ashland-av.; good location; near carline; all modern conveniences; rent cheap to desirable tenants. Also, a good 7-room cottage, $2,500. Address M 20, Tribune office.

TO RENT—174 MADISON-ST., PART OF second floor. Apply at store.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—SMALL FLAT or 8 rooms, partially or fully furnished; prefer business centre; modern improvements; will pay good price for long time if suited. Address M 19, Tribune office.

WANTED — TO RENT—ON SOUTH Side, a barn to accommodate 6 horses. State terms and location. Address M 80, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED flat of 5 to 6 rooms, on South Side, for gentleman and wife. Will rent for 1 year; state terms. M 46, Tribune Office.

WANTED—2 EXPERIENCED GIRLS to work in paper-box factory. Call at 611 South Oakley-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE SOUTH of Twenty-eighth-st. and east of State; moderate rent. Address 3228 Prairie-av., immediately.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

SOUTH SIDE.

MYRTLE-AV., BETWEEN FORTYfirst and Forty-second-sts.—A very pleasant furnished front parlor, with board, for two gentlemen in private Canadian family; South Side, near the lake; convenient to steam and street cars. References required.

8 PARK ROW, MICHIGAN-AV.—TO rent, furnished suite of rooms, with board; also single ones.

1334 WABASH-AV.—FIRST-CLASS rooms and board; all new furniture, Brussels carpets; house changed tenants. Rooms en suite or single, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen wishing first-class rooms.

1426 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURnished front room, also single room, for gentlemen; first-class table; few day-boarders accommodated.

2246 WABASH-AV.—FINE ROOMS and first-class board for single gentlemen, $7 per week.

NORTH SIDE.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST.—BOARD, WITH room, $4.50 to $7 per week, with use of piano; furnished rooms $1.50 to $4 per week.

98 WALTON-PLACE—VERY DESIRable furnished rooms; one side and two square rooms; fine view of lake; board if desired.

237 LA SALLE-AV.—NICE, LARGE front rooms, suitable for two gentlemen. All conveniences.

661 NORTH LA SALLE-ST., NEAR Lincoln Park—Two choice second-floor front furnished rooms, with board.

WEST SIDE.

402 WEST ADAMS-ST., NEAR JEFferson Park—Nicely furnished rooms, single or en suite, with board, to married couple; private family.

491 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED rooms with board for gentlemen. References required.

745 WEST WASHINGTON-ST. — ONE pleasant furnished south front room with board.

HOTELS.

CHICAGO EUROPEAN HOTEL, 163-165 Clark-st., between Madison and Monroe—Newly furnished; superior drainage; neatness; courtesy guaranteed; choice restaurant. W. J. KURNS, Prop.

CLARENCE HOUSE, STATE AND HARrison-sts., in business centre—Rooms with board, $1.50 to $2 per day; per week, $8 to $14. Also furnished rooms rented without board.

NEW EUROPEAN HOTEL—FIRST building north of Sherman House, just completed in modern style by parties now in experience from the Grand Pacific Hotel. Rates, $1 per day and upward. Corner Clark and Quincy-sts.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL, TRIBune Block—Is the largest and best European hotel in the city, having 152 rooms, ranging from $1 to $5 per day; convenient to location. Monson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTEN, Prop.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROOMS AND BOARD IN THE CITY and suburbs can be had through the Renting Agency, Room 3 Tribune Building; information free.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FIRST-CLASS, BY SINGLE gentleman; late dinner; North Side preferred. References given. Address M 6, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A JEWISH COUPLE IN nice Israelite private family. Address M 94, Tribune office.

BOARD—TWO YOUNG MEN DESIRE first-class board and room on South Side. Address N 1, Tribune office.

BOARD—A PARTY HAVING ACCOMmodations for family of three adults at moderate price in vicinity of Thirty-second-st. can obtain good tenants by addressing M 91, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ANY AMOUNT, $50 TO $1,000, LOANED on furniture, pianos, and other collaterals, without removal or publicity; rates reasonable from 9 to 24. 153 Washington-st., over Preston & Kean's Bank.

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNIture without removal, pianos and other securities, at low rates. 79 Dearborn-st., Rooms 6 and 7.

ANY AMOUNT OF MONEY TO LOAN on watches, diamonds, jewelry, etc. TOM N. DONNELLY, 4 Sherman House, 153 Dearborn-st., between Madison and Washington.

GOLDSMID, LATE 99 MADISON-st., will be found at Fifth National Loan Office, 138 South Clark-st., south of Monroe. All pledges can be renewed or redeemed.

ANY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURniture and pianos without removal. 151 Randolph-st., Room 4.

ANY AMOUNT LOANED ON FURNIture, pianos, etc., without removal, and other collaterals at low rates. 153 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

ADVANCES ON DIAMONDS, BONDS, watches, etc., at low rates. D. LAUNER, Rooms 5 and 6, 120 Randolph-st. Established 1864.

ANY AMOUNT FROM $25 TO $1,000 TO loan on furniture, pianos, warehouse receipts, etc.; low rates. Apply at 79 Dearborn-st., Room 26.

HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR STATE Savings and Fidelity Bank books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, 85 Washington-st.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE MADE AT the lowest current rates; mortgage notes bought. W. H. LANGDON, 120 La Salle-st., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on city property; cash in hand; can close immediately. C. VAN SCHAACK, 82 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN AT CURRENT rates on real estate. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 9 Howland Block, Monroe and Dearborn-sts.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED real estate in amounts to suit at 6 per cent interest. W. V. JACOBS, Portland Block.

MORTGAGE LOANS NEGOTIATED on improved city property and Illinois farms. KIMBALL, VOSE & CO., Tribune Building.

TO LOAN—MONEY AT THE LOWEST rates in sums to suit on real estate in the city and vicinity. JAMES WILMOTT, basement, 100 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—IN SUMS OF FROM $3,000 to $25,000, at 6 per cent, on improved city property. LYMAN & JACKSON, 58 Portland Block.

W. H. HARKER, ATTORNEY, OGDEN House, will loan money, $500 and upwards, at 8 per cent on real estate. No commissions nor charge for examination of title.

WANTED—ALL PEOPLE WHO WISH to borrow money on city real estate at lowest rates to call on us. GREENEBAUM SONS, 72 Dearborn-st.

WE LOAN MONEY ON CITY REAL estate at lowest rates. PETERSON & BAY, 169 East Randolph-st.

$500 AND $1,000 TO LOAN ON GOOD real estate security. C. B. WILSON, 95 Dearborn-st., Room 30.

$1,400 AND $2,600 TO LOAN ON CITY real estate. WALTER M. HOWLAND, Room 57 Portland Block.

$25,600—FIRST MORTGAGE NOTES. Security worth $70,000. Will make interest 8 per cent. PEIRCE & WARE, 145 La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ENGEL & SCHAFF BROS., Factory 47, 49, 51, and 53 West Lake-st. Buy a first-class piano from the manufacturers at wholesale figures, on easy monthly payments, and save dealers' profit. Pianos to rent, and rent applied on purchase money. For sale, a number of second-hand pianos. Warerooms, 115 Wabash-av.

MUST HAVE MONEY. $800 PIANO for $195; rosewood carved case; great bargain; sold for debt. Call at 30 East Van Buren-st.

PIANOS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND; call and get our prices and terms before purchasing. A. SCHAAF, 276 West Madison-st.

STORY & CAMP, PIANOS AND ORGANS, 188 and 190 STATE-ST.

200 NEW PIANOS FOR SALE.

200 New Organs For Sale.

Instruments on easy payments.

Second-hand instruments taken in exchange.

W. W. KIMBALL,
Corner
State and Adams-sts.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—I HAVE A FIRSTclass store building in Humboldt, Kas., to exchange for dry goods, clothing, or boots and shoes. Address A. C. JORDAN, Marshalltown, Ia.

BOOKS.

CASH PAID FOR LAW, MEDICAL, and private libraries, single volumes, and magazines, in any quantity. CHAPIN'S, corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—3245 INDIANA-AV., TWO-story and basement dwelling, large brick barn, 60 ft. in Harmon-court, 2-story and basement dwelling, in excellent repair.
1320 Wabash-av., 2-story and mansard roof dwelling; 12 rooms, dining-room and kitchen on main floor; perfect repair and completed as regards every modern convenience.
Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1834 FORTIETH-ST., NEAR Cottage Grove-av., furnished 2-story dwelling, $40. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 184 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—2710 CALUMET-AV., JUST south of Twenty-seventh-st., 8 rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. New house. M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NO. 1423 STATE-ST.—32 rooms and barn, 8 stalls, to be put in condition. Call on B. F. HUBER, 86 La Salle-st., Room 36.

TO RENT—3816 SHURTLEFF-AV., COTtage, 6 rooms; pantries and closets; water in house; rent, $22.50. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3407 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY, basement, and attic stone-front; 20 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace and gas fixtures; all in good order. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3407 VERNON-AV., FURnished 2-story and basement stone front, with modern improvements, immediate possession, to responsible party; $60. Call at 95 Fifth-av., Room 12.

TO RENT—HOUSE; COMPLETE FURniture and carpets for sale at a bargain. 2-story and mansard brick with 2-story brick barn, in complete order, on Stough's Parkway, near Twenty-fourth-st.; rent very low to responsible tenant. Address at once M 78, Tribune office.

TO RENT—NO. 2710 CALUMET-AV., just south of Twenty-seventh-st., new house, eight rooms, furnace, gas-fixtures, and all modern improvements. GEORGE M. BOGUE, 103 Dearborn.

TO RENT—COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, WITH good barn. Laundry-av., second house north of Forty-sixth-st. S. A. LITTLE, rear of 125 Clark-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., NORTH OF Twenty-second-st., a fully furnished residence, with large grounds, barn, etc., all in complete order. THOMAS & PUTNAM, Room 27 Portland Block.

TO RENT—3419 WABASH-AV., 2-STORY and basement and attic stone-front; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; furnace and gas fixtures. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—COTTAGE NO. 353 HERMITage-av. JAMES WILMOTT, 103 Dearborn-st., basement.

TO RENT—38 WALNUT-ST., NEAR Ashland-av.

TO RENT—COTTAGE ON MONROEst., near Morgan; 6 rooms. F. A. HENSHAW, 170 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—705 WEST JACKSON-ST., 2-story and cellar stone-front; 10 rooms; all modern improvements; in fine order. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK RESIdences, 8 rooms, 661 Walnut-st., and 167 Fulton-st., in good repair; $25 per month. M. J. RICHARDS, 89 Randolph-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—145 ROBEY-ST., CORNER Monroe—Elegant 11-room house, two floors, perfect order, at only $40 per month. Apply to or W. GRAY BROWN, Room 15 97 Clark-st., 12 to 3 p. m.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL HOUSE, TEN rooms, modern improvements, $45; cottage, $25. H. L. PEASE, 112 Dearborn-st.

SUBURBAN.

TO RENT—ENGLEWOOD—THE CHOICest and pleasantest home in town, with spacious grounds, nicely ornamented; will rent cheap to desirable tenant. Also, a good 5-room cottage, $20. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—3322 WASHINGTON-AV., Hyde Park—2-story and basement marble-front, 10 rooms, $45. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 184 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD—A NEW 7-room gothic cottage on 50-foot lot, near depot and post-office, lake water; $750 down and balance in monthly payments. Also, a large list of desirable houses and lots on easy payments. D. W. STORRS, 94 Washington-st., Room 23.

TO RENT—TRADE, OR SELL CHEAP, quarter block fruit, Maywood, fine house, barn, shed; in short, model home. CLYDESDALE, 104 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICE HOME, BARN, FRUIT, near depot at Maywood. Low rent. MANNING, 163 Washington-st., or DR. LACKEY, Oak Park.

TO RENT—HOUSE, NEARLY NEW, IN Madison Park, near corner of Madison-av. and Fifty-first-st., in first-class repair. Inquire of J. H. DUNHAM, southwest corner of State and South Water-sts., from 10 to 12 a. m.

TO RENT—FLATS.

WEST SIDE.

TO RENT—448 WEST JACKSON-ST., near Throop, first flat; 6 rooms; all modern improvements; second floor, 5 rooms; all modern improvements; 3-story frame building now up to-day. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—855 WEST WASHINGTONst., first flat, 6 rooms; modern improvements; second flat, 6 rooms; modern improvements; 2-story stone-front building. BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

SOUTH SIDE.

TO RENT—SEVERAL FLATS IN building 18, 19, and 20 Third-av., suitable for small families only. ALFRED W. SANSOME, Room 7, 110 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—TWO

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

GWYNNE & DAY,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NEW YORK. CHICAGO.

(New York House Established 1854.)

Members of the New York Stock and Mining Exchanges and Chicago Stock Exchange.

Having succeeded to the business of

MR. A. O. SLAUGHTER,

As previously announced, we shall be open for business at his former location, northwest corner of Clark and Madison-sts., Monday, 15th inst.

We will be glad to welcome all the friends and patrons of our predecessor, and to make the acquaintance of any who may favor us with a call.

Any business intrusted to us, in the purchase and sale of securities dealt in on the Exchanges of the country, either on margin or for investment, shall have our best attention.

MR. DANIEL ULLMANN,

So long associated with Mr. Slaughter, will remain with us, and Mr. Slaughter will make his headquarters at our office.

Special TELEGRAPHIC facilities, and no charge made for messages.

THE UNION TRUST COMPANY,

Northeast Corner Madison and Dearborn-sts.,

receives savings deposits and allows interest on same subject to the rules of the bank.

G. M. WILSON, Cashier.

PERSONS WISHING TO OPERATE IN STOCKS,

to the extent of $50 to $1,000 or upwards, should write to

HENRY L. RAYMOND & CO.,

COMMISSION STOCK BROKERS,

No. 4 Pine street, New York.

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INDIANA ELEVATOR.

CHICAGO, May 6, 1882.

Until further notice we offer to shippers of grain to this market or consignees in Chicago a commission of three-quarters (3-4) of one cent per bushel on all grain consigned care of, and received into, the Indiana Elevator.

This Elevator, with a storage capacity of 1,500,000 bushels, first-class and complete in all its appointments, has been declared "REGULAR" by the Directors of the "Chicago Board of Trade," and is conveniently located upon the east bank of the Chicago River, between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., upon the tracks of the C. & W. I. R. R.

There will be no track-service charge for the use of the C. & W. I. tracks to and from this Elevator in making deliveries of grain and returning with empty cars, and all switching of such cars at the Elevator will be done by the C. & W. I. R. R. Company, thus preventing unnecessary delays to engines and cars doing business at that point.

D. L. SEYMOUR,

Manager.

ESTABLISHED.....1859

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GRAIN and PROVISIONS bought and sold for future delivery or carried on margins.

R. S. WALLACE & CO.,

Dealers in Flax Seed

95 FIFTH-AV., CHICAGO.

HUMOR.

The biggest thing on ice—The profit.

Many men of many mines—Sharon, Flood, Mackey & Co.

The old probabilities are that Capt. Howgate has gone to found an Arctic colony.

Live within your income. It's terrible hard work to live without it.—*Phila. Chronicle.*

Sarah Bernhardt is married at last. Well, every man has a skeleton in his closet.—*Boston Courier.*

A fashion paper says corn-meal rubbed in the hair will clean it. But nobody wants to take so much trouble to clean corn-meal.

Pointing at the caudal appendage of the bandoran's Simian attachment, Foxy remarked, "The tail of a wayside din."—*Boston Transcript.*

"Do you ever use glasses?" politely asked an old lady of an elderly English gentleman who was seated beside her in the railroad car. "Hi never does," answered the phlegmatic Britton. "Hi halways takes mine hin a pewter mug."

There is an old story of a butcher with whom the lady was remonstrating as to a certain fillet of veal not being quite enough, laying her ungloved hand on the joint as she spoke. "Put your glove on, mum," quoth the butcher. Seldom has a more subtly-graceful, though ostensibly simple, compliment been paid, and I cannot help fancying that the lady has never tired of buying fillets of veal from that gallant butcher.

THE SHARES ALPABET.

M is a min-ing com-pa-ny—
It has cer-tif-i-cates,
And shares, and di-rec-tors.
Where is the mine?
I do not know.
Has it a treasury?
O yes! there is a treas-u-ry.
M is the mine—
T T is the mine-treasury.—*Quiz.*

It was one of the rules of a venerable doctor of the experimental school of medicine never to have anything wasted; and, therefore, when any medicine remained after the patient died or recovered, he would empty it into a bottle kept for the purpose, which became the receptacle of a heterogeneous compound that science could not analyze. A younger member of the faculty said this a very singular fact, and asked of him the reason for it. The doctor hesitated a little, and then replied that, though in ordinary cases he knew well what to do, there were instances when all his medical skill failed. At such times it was his custom to put a cork to the big bottle, and leave Nature and accident to accomplish the cure. "And will you believe it?" said he—"some of my most brilliant successes have resulted from it."

THE POLICYHOLDER'S LAMENT.

For fifteen years I wine foreswore,
I abjured gaudy raiments;
I never crossed the play-house door,
I never tooled a coach and four;
The clothes were shabby which I wore.
I saved my meagre, measure store
For life-insurance payments.

I thought it all a horrid bore,
Yet made those endless payments,
That, when I reached the Golden Shore,
The wolf might shun my children's door.
The company is now no more!
They found it rotten to the core;
Receivers grin now at the door
At all the luckless claimants.
—*Boston Advertiser.*

Tribute to Emerson.

Among all the English tributes to Emerson, there is none finer than that contained in these words from Tyndall's recent address to the students of London University: "The works of two men, neither of them imbued with the spirit of modern science, have placed me here to-day. Those men are the English Carlyle and the American Emerson. They told me what to do in a way that caused me to do it, and all my consequent intellectual action is to be traced as this purely moral source."

It is too bad to suffer with the agony inflicted by corns when so simple a remedy as St. Jacobs Oil will stop it. Mr. George W. Hirman, Lonsdale, Pa., gives special praise to the great German Remedy for its efficacy for this ailment and others too.

BUSINESS.

A Decline in the Milwaukee & St. Paul the Feature of the Market.

The Bulls Said to Be Supporting the Lake Shore in Order to Hold the Market.

The Produce Markets Less Active than Usual—Provisions Slow, Steady, and Easier.

Corn Easier, but Closed Firm—Oats and Rye Lower—Wheat Relatively Strong.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks became weak after an inactive opening, and declined a little under the leadership of St. Paul. This sold down to 109¾ on account of the reported cutting of rates between it and the Northwestern. At the close St. Paul had recovered to 110¼. This war of rates also affected Northwest and Rock Island, though less than St. Paul. Lake Shore was said to be sustained by the bulls for the purpose of holding the rest of the market. It was reported in New York that negotiations were in progress for the renewal of some of the sterling loans now falling due. If these are successful the shipment of gold will to that extent be curtailed.

At the close the market was strongest, with a prospect of better prices the rest of the week. Money was 2¼@3 per cent.

Some outside quotations were: Oregon Improvement bonds, 92@92½; Oregon Improvement stock, 70@73; Oregon & Transcontinental, 72½@73¾; Mutual Union bonds, 76½@77; Mutual Union stock, 22@22½; American Cable Construction Company, 29@30 premium; Missouri River Construction Company, 89@92; Tennessee bonds, 50½.

St. Paul was offered at concessions, seller 60.

There have been some short sales of Kansas & Texas made upon a dissection of the annual report of the company. The bears say the figures therein presented have been grossly falsified. According to this statement the net earnings were set down at $2,100 per mile, the mileage of the International & Great Northern Road being omitted.

A New York dispatch says that Mr. Wadsworth, Vice-President of the St. Paul Railroad, declares that if there is any trouble between the Grainger roads in the Northwest nothing is known of it at the office of the company in New York, and he thought if there was a freight war he should have heard of it. The Treasurer of the Rock Island did not care to be interviewed upon the subject, but said he was not surprised to hear that the Northwestern people had become enraged because the Rock Island had extended into the Northwestern territory. Mr. W. L. Scott partly confirmed the Chicago advices reporting that a war was raging between the roads, and said there had certainly been a fierce cutting of rates inaugurated. Mr. M. L. Sykes, of the Northwestern Road, said the whole matter was unimportant, and he had not telegraphed for particulars. He regarded the dispute as trivial, and thought the officers of the roads would be apt to arrange the matters again without difficulty.

Kidder, Peabody & Co. cabled saying that $5,000,000 of the Topeka loan had been all disposed of in London before noon.

Boston advices say it is reported there that Gould has given cable connections to the Mutual Union, and that by threats of two years' litigation he forced Baltou and his associates into a combination with him by which a majority of the stock of the Mutual has been pooled for the control of the property to secure the harmonious working with the Western Union. Mr. Gould, it is said, took $400,000 of the Mutual Union bonds at 80 at a 33,000 shares of stock at $10 per share.

Compared with yesterday's prices American shares were fraction ally lower in London.

The *Stockholder* mentions rumors of impending trouble between the Lackawanna and Delaware & Hudson. Ever since the breaking up of the coal pool these companies have had a secret compact by which they agreed not only to maintain rates, but not to encroach on one another's territory. It is now claimed that evidences of cutting have been discovered, and that fuel has been added to the fire by the building of the Lackawanna extension to Buffalo, which is considered an encroachment on the territory heretofore occupied exclusively by the Delaware & Hudson. In any warfare that may occur the last-named company will be likely to maintain the strongest position in the stock market, but neither can well afford to engage in any difficulty at the present time. The condition of the coal trade is now sufficiently depressed by reason of overproduction, and the extremely light demand, without the indulgence by two of the most prominent among the companies in anything that will tend to depress it still further.

A Wall street paper mentions a rumor that Mr. Gould has been quietly marketing stocks for some time past and getting himself in a position to bring on a general railroad war by using the Wabash, which now taps hundreds of important points, as a club to smash the entire list. No other road is so admirably situated as the Wabash for dragging the Northwestern, Western, and Eastern lines into a prolonged conflict of rates, through the local.

The exports of domestic produce from the port of New York during the past week show but little change in volume compared with the previous week, the movement continuing to be of very moderate proportions. The total for the week was $6,227,259, compared with $6,014,041 for the corresponding week last year. Provisions, breadstuffs, and cotton were light in amount while the movement of petroleum was moderate. Since Jan. 1 the exports aggregate $118,357,819, compared with $140,248,368 for the corresponding period of 1881.

The following is a statement of the business of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company for the year ending March 31, 1882:

Receipts from railway traffic	$13,366,643.10
Operating expenses	7,222,872.57
Net earnings	$ 6,043,780.53
Fixed charges, interest on bonds and rentals	1,259,780.93
	$ 4,683,999.60
Cash receipts from Land Department	654,000.00
Applicable to dividends	$ 5,345,999.60

Compared with the previous year ending March 31, 1881:

Receipts from railway traffic show an increase of	$1,399,735.46
Operating expenses and taxes show an increase of	692,707.41
Cash receipts from Land Department show an increase of	160,000.00

Fixed charges, no change.

Railroad earnings: Milwaukee & Lake Shore for two weeks in May, $28,290; increase, $9,997. Denver & Rio Grand first week in May, $135,-000.05; increase earnings, 21 per cent; mileage increase, 54 per cent. Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern Railroad week ending May 7, $40,-030, an increase of $3,951 over same time last year.

The following shows the fluctuations of the active stocks:

Stocks.	Highest price of day.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Alton	156	151	151	151	151
Canada Southern	60	56⅝	57¼	56⅝	57¼
C., B. & Q.	123¾	123¼	123¾	121	121
Central Pacific	103¼	103¼	103¼	101¾	102¼
Chattanooga	107	106½	107¼	103¾	104¾
Ches. & Ohio	23	21	21	21	21
Do 1st pref	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾	36¾
Del. & Hudson	115¾	115¾	116	114¾	116
Del., Lack. & W	131	129¾	130¾	129¾	130¾
Dent. & Rio G.	35¾	34¾	35¾	34¾	35¾
East Tenn. & Ga.	21	17¾	17¾	16¾	16¾
Erie	32¾	30¾	32¾	30¾	32¾
Do pref	50¾	49	50¾	49	50¾
Erie seconds		95¾	96	95¾	96
Ill. Cen. & Jo pref	132	130¾	132	130¾	132
Houston & Tex	79	78¾	79¾	77¾	78¾
Illinois Central	146¾	145	145	134¾	134¾
Kansas & Texas	20	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼
Lake Erie & W	25¾	25¾	25¾	24¾	25¾
Lake Shore	120¾	107¾	108¾	107¾	108¾
Louisville & Nash	119¾	118¾	119	117¾	118¾
Michigan Central	126¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Mil., L. S. & W	114¾	40	40	40	40
Missouri Pacific	106¾	104¾	105¾	97¾	97¾
New Jersey Cent	112	71	71¾	70¾	71¾
New York Central	136	134¾	135¾	134¾	135¾
N. Y., O. & St. L		11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾
Do 1st pref		32	32	32	32
Norfolk & W	51	51	51	51	51
Northern Pacific	51	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
Do pref	86¾	75¾	76¾	74¾	74¾
Northwestern	135¾	134¾	135	134¾	134¾
Do pref	147¾	145¾	146¾	141	141
Ohio Central	15¾	14¾	14¾	14	14¾
Ohio & Miss	31	31	31	29	29
Omaha	37¾	37¾	37¾	37	37¾
Do pref	85¾	85¾	85¾	84¾	84¾
Ontario & Western	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾	20¾
Oregon	130	128¾	128¾	128	128¾
Oregon C		73	73	73	73
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Peoria, D. & E	27¾	26¾	26¾	25¾	25¾
Reading	34¾	34¾	34¾	33¾	33¾
Richmond & Danv	171	169	169	161	161
Rock Island	126¾	125¾	125¾	125¾	125¾
St. Paul	110¾	109¾	110¾	109¾	109¾
Do pref	140	139¾	139¾	137	139
St. P., M. & M	112¾	112¾	112¾	112	112¾
Terre Haute	17¾	16	16	16	16

Foreign exchange was strong at shipping rates. Sterling posted rates were 488 to 490½, actual 487½ and 490, and documentary rates 483@485¼.

Chicago bank clearings were $6,300,000, New York exchange was firmer, and was quoted between banks at ⅞c per $1,000 premium. Gold is being shipped from Chicago to New York. Loans were fairly active at 5@7 per cent.

Business at the Chicago Stock Exchange was moderately active. A pool is being formed to bring out several thousand shares of stock from New York to supply a stock-in-trade for dealings. It has been proposed, and the plan is meeting with careful consideration, that Chicago adopt the London style of buying and selling "for account." On the London Stock Exchange operations are made either for "cash" or "account." Operations for account are settled twice a month—at the middle and the end. All the trading in the New York Stock Exchange is for cash. The advantages to Chicago of adopting the system of buying and selling for account would be to encourage trading. And, trading begun, a supply of stocks would at once begin to flow to this point. An operator who bought or sold for "account" would have time enough to turn round in. Whether the plan would have any disadvantages could best be told by experience. It could not be a dangerous experiment if it is approved by so staid and conservative a market as London.

The sales on the Chicago Stock Exchange were:

First call—United States registered 4s, $5,000 at 120 13-16; Chicago & Alton income 7s, $500 at 101½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Division, 4s, $5,000 at 86½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Division, 6s, $3,000 at 103½; Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s, $5,000 at 99⅜, $5,000 at 99¾, $5,000 at 99¾; Sonora 7s, $1,000 at 104¾; Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago Division, 5s, $1,000 at 81½; Mutual Union Telegraph Company's 6s, $2,000 at 77¾; $1,000 at 77¾, $1,000 at 77, $1,000 at 76¾; Jacksonville Southeastern 6s, $5,000 at 98; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $100 at 37½; New York, Chicago & St. Louis, $100 at 32¾.

Between calls—Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, Chicago Division, 5s, $1,000, at 81¾; Mutual Union Telegraph Company 6s, $1,000, at 77½.

Second call—West Division Railway coupon 6s, $3,000 at 107¾; West Town 5s, $2,000, at 105½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Iowa Division, 4s, $5,000 at 86½; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Denver 4s, $5,000 at 84½; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Dubuque Division, 6s, $3,000 at 103½; Chicago & Northwestern sinking fund 5s, $5,000 at 99⅜; Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, $25 at 37¾; Mercnants' Loan & Trust Company, $30 at 110.

The following quotations were made:

UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
4s coupon	120¾	121
4s reg	120¾	121
5?s extended 3s	101¾	....
5?s, Colorado, 6s coupon	104	....
Dist. Columbia, 3.65s reg	103½	111

LOCAL STOCKS.

Calumet Iron & Steel Co.	....	87½
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., com.	45	47½
Calumet & C. Can. & Dock Co., pref.	87	95
Chamber of Commerce	78	....
Chicago City Railway	538	545
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Co.	169¼	173
North Chicago City Railway	305	315
North Chicago Rolling Mill Co.	....	120
Pullman Palace Car Co.	122¾	123¾
Traders' Insurance Co.	127½	....
West Div. City Railway	300	....

BANK STOCKS.

Chicago National Bank	160¼	....
Commercial National Bank	180	....
First National Bank	140	....
Hide & Leather National Bank	132	....
Hiberuian Banking Co.	97¼	....
Home National Bank	50	85
Illinois Trust & Savings Bank	140	....
Merchants' National Bank	223	....
Merchants' Loan & Trust Co.	198	210

MINING STOCKS.

Columbia Iron Co.	5.25	6.75

LOCAL BONDS.

Chicago City 7s	108	....
Chicago City 6s	107	....
Chicago City 7s	116	....
Chicago City 6s	110	....
Chicago City 7s	114	....
Chicago City 6s	110	....
Chicago City 7s	122¾	123¾
Chicago City 6s	114¼	115
Chicago City 7s	122	....
Chicago City 6s	110	....
Chicago City 7s	133	....
Chicago City 6s	107	....
Chicago City 6s	115	....
Chicago City 6s	108	....
Chicago City 7s	107¾	108
Chicago City 6s	104	105
Chicago City 7.30s	102	103¼
Chicago City Railway 6s	100	100¼
Cook County 7s	103½	105
Cook County 6s	100	....
Cook County 7s	117	....
Cook County 6s	110	118¾
Cook County 7s	123¾	125¾
Cook County 6s	108	110
Cook County 4½s	100	103¾
Lincoln Park 7s	116	107
North Chicago City Railway 6s	111¾	112¾
South Park 6s	100	100
South Park 5s	107	109
West Div. Railway coupon 6.20 6s	105¾	108
West Div. Railway reg. 6s	105¾	....
West Park 7s	120	115
West Town 5s	100	100¼

RAILWAY SHARES.

Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	87	....
Chicago & Northwestern	....	129¾
Chicago, St. Paul, M. & Omaha	....	37¾
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	122	....
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	....	110¾
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pfd.	....	139
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	....	114¾
Illinois Central	146¾	....
Lake Erie & Western	....	25¾
Lake Erie & Western pfd.	....	85¾
Louisville & Nashville	119¾	....
Michigan Central	86¾	....
Missouri Pacific	104	....
Milwaukee & Lake Shore	108¾	....
Northern Pacific pfd.	....	74¾

RAILWAY BONDS.

Chicago & Alton income 7s	101¾	....
C., B. & Q., Iowa Division 5s	107¾	....
C., B. & Q., Denver Extension 6s	122	85
C., B. & Q., B. & M. in Neb. 6s	119	81¾
C., B. & Q., Nebraska Ex. 6s	118	118¾
C., M. & St. P., H. & D. 7s	1910	114¾
C., M. & St. P., C. & Pacific 6s	1910	107¾
C., M. & St. P., Dubuque 6s	1920	103½
C., M. & St. P., Min. Point 5s	1910	91¾
C., M. & St. P., C. Pass. & W. 5s	1910	99¾
C. & N. W., coupon gold 7s	1902	124
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1929	106¾
C. & N. W. sinking fund 6s	1879	102¾
Jacksonville & Southeastern 6s	1910	90
N. Y., Lake Erie & Western 2d 6s	1969	96
Northern Pacific land-grant 6s	1910	97¾
Wab., St. L. & Pac., Chi. Div. 5s	1910	81¾

MISCELLANEOUS BONDS.

Minnesota State 4½s	99¾	100
Missouri State 6s	1889	104¾
Missouri State 6s	1887	106¾
Missouri State 6s	1893	110¾
Mutual Union Telegraph Co. 6s	....	77
Tennessee State 6s, old	....	50¾
Tennessee State 6s, new	....	50¾
Tennessee State 6s, mixed	....	50¾

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Speculation on the Stock Exchange was irregular but in the main weak today, and values generally are ⅛@⅜ lower than at the close yesterday. The market opened 1¼ lower for Canada Southern, 1 lower for Illinois Central and St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and irregular but generally a fraction lower for the remainder of the list. In the early dealings there was a further decline of ⅛ to 1¼, the latter in St. Paul, and, after a fractional recovery, another decline took place of ¼ to 1, the latter in Richmond & Danville. This was followed early in the afternoon by an advance of ⅛ to 1¼. Northwestern preferred, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba, and Richmond & Danville leading the upward turn. The market then became dull, with merely fractional fluctuations, but closed strong.

The money market was easy on call to borrowers on pledge of stock collateral at 2@3½, closing at 2@2½. Holders of Government bonds were supplied at 2@2½. Time loans on stocks are quoted at 3@4 up to October. Prime mercantile discounts are unchanged.

The sterling-exchange market was dull. The nominal quotations are 488 for 60-day bills and 490¾ for demand. Actual business was done at 486¼@487 for 60-day bills, 489¼@489¾ for demand, 490@490¾ for cable tranfers, and 485¼@488 for commercial bills.

Railroad mortgages were dull, except for a few specialties, and irregular but generally lower prices. Erie consolidated seconds declined from 96 to 95¾, and returned to 96; do funding 5s advanced from 92¾ to 93, and receded to 92. Iron Mountain 5s rose from 80¾ to 80¾, reacted to 80, and rallied to 80¾. Missouri Pacific consols declined from 100¾ to 100, and recovered to 100½. Richmond & Danville debenture bonds sold down from 76 to 75, and rallied to 68½. Atlantic & Pacific firsts advanced from 98¾ to 100½; Union Pacific sinking-funds from 122 to 121¾; New York Central coupon firsts from 104½ to 105; Northwestern coupon gold bonds from 127 to 128; Louisville & Nashville consols from 117½ to 118; do firsts, New Orleans & Mobile Division, from 97 to 98; Lake Shore registered firsts from 125 to 126; Hannibal & St. Joseph 8s from 106 to 106¾; Cedar Rapids, Iowa Falls & Northern firsts from 102 to 104; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy 8s from 104½ to 105; Cairo, Arkansas & Texas firsts declined from 109 to 108¾; Lake Shore registered seconds from 126 to 125½; Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consols from 105¾ to 106; New Jersey Central convertibles from 110¼ to 109¼; do adjustments from 106¼ to 106; Texas Pacific firsts, Rio Grande Division, from 81½ to 80¾; Wabash general 6s from 82¾ to 82¾; South Carolina Railroad incomes from 50 to 48¾; St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba firsts, Dakota Extension, from 107 to 106¾; New York, Chicago & St. Louis firsts from 88½ to 88; American Dock 5s sold at 94; Minneapolis & St. Louis seconds at 100; Peoria, Decatur & Evansville firsts, Evansville Division, at 106¾; Harlem coupon firsts at 131½.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 18.—Governments unchanged except for extended 6s, which are ⅛ higher.

Railroad bonds were irregular.

State securities were inactive.

GOVERNMENTS.

6s	103½	Pacific 6s of 1895	133
5s	101½		
4½s	115¾		

BONDS.

Central Pacific	117	Union Pacific pfd.	117¾
Erie seconds (offd.)	95¾	U. P. land-gr't (off'd.)	115¾
Lehigh & Wilkesbarre	105	U. P. sinking-fund	111¾

Louisiana consols	98	Virginia 6s	34
Missouri 6s	113¾	Virginia consols	63
St. Louis 2d 7s	108	Virginia deferred	14
St. P. & K. C. firsts	109½	Tex. Pac. land-grant	62
Tennessee 6s (off'd)	49¾	Tex. Rio Grand Div.	80¾
Tennessee new	49¾		

STOCKS.

Adams	134	Northern Pac. pfd.	79½
Alton & Terre Haute	25½	Northwestern	134¾
Do preferred	65	Do preferred	146
American (ofd)	96	New York Central	137½
B., C. R. & N	114	Ohio Central	14¾
Canada Southern	56¾	Ohio & Mississippi	29
C., C. & I. C	11	Do preferred	100
Central Pacific	101½	Ontario & Western	20¾
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	Pacific Mail	45¾
Do first preferred	33½	Panama	326
Do second preferred	23½	P., D. & E	26¾
Chicago & Alton	131	Pittsburg	136
Do preferred	149	Reading	33½
C., B. & Q	123¼	Rock Island (ofd)	125¾
C., St. L. & N. O	72	St. L. & S. F (ofd)	30¾
Chi., San. & Cleve	33½	Do preferred (ofd)	50
Cleveland & Col	170	St. Paul	109¾
Delaware & Hudson	116	Do preferred	139¾
Delaware, Lac. & W	129¾	Do preferred	139¾
Denver & Rio Grande	35¾	St. Paul, M. & M	112¾
Erie	32¾	St. Paul & Omaha	37½
Do preferred	50	Do preferred	109¾
Ft. Wayne	135¾	Pacific	120¾
Hannibal & St. Joe	10	Union Pacific	113¾
Do preferred	29	United States	39¾
Harlem	279	Wabash, St. L. & P	22¾
Houston & Texas	72	Do preferred	52¾
Illinois Central	134½	Fargo	91
L. S. & W	41¾	Western Union	84
Kansas & Texas	20¾	East Tennessee	16¾
L. E. & W	25	Do preferred	49¾
Lake Shore	108¾	Carbon	13½
Louis. & Nash	119¾	Central Arizona	8
N. Y. & N. E	47	Consolidator	1
M. & C. first pref	117	Homestake	175
Do second pref	84	Little Pittsburg	18
Memphis & Chas	49	Ontario	36
Michigan Central	86¾	Quicksilver (ex. div.)	8¾
Missouri Pacific	102¾	Do preferred (ex. div)	49
Mobile & Ohio	25¾	Silver Cliff	15¾
Morris & Essex	174	Standard	16
Nashville & Chat	79¾	Sutro	3
New Jersey Central	70¾	Bodie	2
Norfolk & Western	51¾	South Pacific	10
Northern Pacific	40¾		

BOSTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOSTON, May 18.—The stock market continues dull. Atchison was steady, closing at 86¾, as before. Mexican Central blocks No. 2 were steady at 11⅛; Union Pacific was ⅛ lower, at 113¾; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was steady, at 131¼; Little Rock & Fort Smith ¼, to 50¾; Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis 1 1-16, to 6¾; Marquette, Houghton & Ontonagon advanced ½ to 117; do common Cleveland, Columbus Valley and Toledo declined ½, to 40; Boston & Maine advanced ⅛, to 143¾; Boston & Albany ¼, to 166¾.

In bonds, Sonora 7s closed at a decline of ⅜, at 104½; Mexican Central 7s declined ⅛, to 88¾; Union Pacific 8s ⅛, to 119¾; Wisconsin Central seconds sold at 85; Denver extension 6s at 84½; Oregon Short-Line 6s at 114; Union Pacific 6s at 115¾, as before; Burlington & Missouri River exempt 6s advanced from 107½ to 111; New York & New England 1st, sold from 70 to 70½; Toledo, Delphos & Burlington (successors to Dayton Division) sold at 16¾; do (Southeastern Division) at 17. Bell Telephone declined ½, to 140. Boston Land Company declined ¼, to 7¼.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 18—5 p. m.—Consols, money, 102 5-16; account, 102⅝.

New York Central, 130; Erie, 36¾; do seconds, 95.

Amount of bullion gone in, £30,000.

Bullion in the Bank of England decreased the past week £281,000.

Bar silver is quoted at 52¼d per ounce.

BERLIN, May 18.—Bullion in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 8,200,000 marks.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 18.—Exchange steady and unchanged.

MINING NEWS.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, May 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Allouez Mining Co.	2	Quincy	90
Calumet & Hecla	230	Silver Islet	5
Catalpa	35	Osceola	34
Franklin	10¾	Huron	1¾
Pewabic	19¾		

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 18.—Mining stocks closed as follows:

Alpha	⅞	Monc	1¼
Alta	20@21	Noonday	....
Best & Belcher	33¾	Northern Belle	6¾
Bodie	5¾	Ophir	24½
Bullion	5-16	Oro	3-32
California	1-32	Potomac	3-32
Chollar	11-16	Potosi	9-16
Con. Virginia	15-16	Savage	27-32
Crown Point	15-16	Sierra Nevada	2¾
Eureka Consolidated	18¾	Silver King	17¾
Exchequer	1¾	Tip-Top	....
Gould & Curry	1¾	Union Con	2¾
Grand Prize	3-32	Yellow Jacket	21-32
Hale & Norcross	1¾	Navajo	1
Martin White	3¾	Scorpion	11-16
Mexican	2		

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Thursday, May 18:

CITY PROPERTY.

Carroll av., n w cor of Curtis st., s f, 254x100 ft, (with other property), dated Jan 5 (Henry Meineke to William Meineke)..... $

Emma st., 250¼ ft e of Ashland av., n f, 24x124 ft, improved, dated May 17 (D. and J. Haase to Louis Zabel)..... 10,000

South Halsted st., 161 ft n of Thirty-eighth, w f, 24x125 ft, dated May 17 (Master in Chancery to Peter Gardner)..... 1,400

South Halsted st., adjoining the above, 24x125 ft, dated May 17 (same party to Stephen Kennedy)..... 1,210

Sangamon st., n w cor of Congress st., e f, 50x132 ft, improved, dated May 15 (E. M. and H. Sanford to Edward S. Williams)..... 1,340

Jefferson st., 115 ft n of Harrison st., w f, 50½x150 ft, dated April 27 (E. W. Clark et al. to Thomas Clark)..... 30,000

Marvin st., 212 ft w of Western av., s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 28 (Mary A. Johnson to Selig)..... 8,000

North Wood st., 320 ft s of Jane st., w f, 25x128 ft, dated May 2 (C. B. Hosmer to F. W. Hattenbach)..... 425

Woodland Park av., 175 ft s of Seventy-first st., e f, 50x126 ft, dated April 17 (Arthur B. Meeker to Washington Park Club)..... 600

Milwaukee av., 50 6-10 ft s e of Morgan st., s w f, 25 ft to Pratt st, dated May 17 (Martha Ketz to the Wolf Brewing Company)..... 4,431

West Van Buren st., 125 ft w of Loomis, s f, 129 6-10 ft to alley, dated April 27 (William McCoy to Daniel Titus)..... 5,250

Homan av, n e cor Park, w f, 75x200 ft, dated Nov. 5, 1881 (Raspin R. Cherry to E. A. Cummings)..... 12,000

Bunker st, 100 ft w of Clinton, s f, 50x132½ ft, dated April 11 (G. Forsman to D. Jones)..... 5,000

Kossuth st, 150 ft w of Butler, s f, 25x132½ ft, dated May 18 (Van H. Higgins to John P. Ort)..... 5,100

Butterfield st, 350 ft s of Twenty-ninth, e f, 25x 100 ft, dated May 18 (William Lindstrand to Andrew J. Michel)..... 875

Lawrence av, 315 ft n of Division, e f, 25x124 ft, dated May 6 (J. D. Huntley to L. Langrath)..... 2,700

Smith st, between Paulina and Wood, s f, 284x 1046 ft, dated April 11 (Gerard F. Rumsey to Isaac T. Watkins)..... 500

Paulina st, 240 ft s of Thirty-sixth, e f,

rther decline is looked for. We

	24@25	Common grades...	16@17
	28@32	Packing stock...	13@15
	18@19	Inferior...	8@12
	16@17	Grease...	11@13

market was destitute of new fast-
aths sludgrah, with prices running
r. We quote:

	22	Burlaps...	11 @12
	19	Gunnies, single...	14 @15
	25	Gunnies, double...	26 @27
	19	Wool sacks...	30 @40

in a moderate way at about steady
e market has an undertone of weak-
be expected to develop into a de-
season is much farther advanced

	12	@13
	11	@11½
	10	@10½
	7¾	@8
	6½	@7

ere limited. The few local orders
at about the following prices:

$7.00	Piedmont...	$ 5.75
7.25	Indiana block...	5.60
7.50	Illinois...	4.00@4.50
5.75	Minonk...	4.00

m at 10@15c per doz for fresh.
ntinues good and prices average
are easier, in expectation of free
sh, though very few have come for-
s in fair supply, but stocks of other
e new quote as follows:

$	7.00
	6.50
5.25	5.00
4.50	4.25
3.75	3.50
3.00	2.75

ef, split, bris... 6.00 @ 6.50
ef, ext... 7.00 @ 7.50
per box... 1.10 @ 1.15
ef, hf. bbl, new... 9.00 @ 9.50
NUTS—Are unchanged a
rrants, apples, and all small fruits
was a fairly active movement as
below:

FOREIGN.

	$	@	7
	10	@	11
	12	@	13
	14	@	15
	16	@	17
	18	@	19
layers...	2.00	@	2.50
	2.50	@	3.00
assetel...	11	@	12½
	2.50	@	3.00
	3½	@	4

DOMESTIC.

eel, boxes...	13@16	@	14
	13@16	@	14
quarters...	6@8	@	9
	6@8	@	9
d, halves...	7@8	@	9
	32	@	34
	32	@	34

NUTS.

	11	@	12
	10	@	11
	16	@	17
	10½	@	11
	10½	@	11

COFFEE.

	19	@	22½
andalina...	20½	@	21
	14½	@	15
ld choice...	13½	@	14
good...	11¾	@	12½
	11	@	11½
	10½	@	11
	10½	@	11

SUGARS.

	10¾	@	10¾
	10¼	@	10¼
	10	@	10¼
	10	@	10¼
	9¾	@	9¾
	9¾	@	9¾
	9¾	@	9¾
	8½	@	9
	8	@	8½

SIRUP.

	48	@	53
	31	@	32
olasses, new...	31	@	32
	50	@	65

SPICES.

	15	@	16
	18	@	20
	25@28	@	30
	30	@	35
	20	@	22
	30	@	35
	8	@	10

eady and unchanged, the receipts of
being very light. We quote:

ber ton...	$15.00@16.00		
per ton on track...	14.00@14.50		
	10.00@11.00		
	7.00@8.00		
	7.00@ 7.50		

de continues light and prices irregular.

ight, per lb...	7¾@	7¾	
ealls...	7	@	8
	11	@	12
	12	@	13
	11	@	12
	14	@	15
	12	@	13
	12	@	13
	11	@	12
	10	@	11
	10	@	11
	9	@	10
	8	@	9
	7	@	8
	6	@	7
	5	@	6
	4	@	5
	3	@	4
	2	@	3
	1	@	2
	1	@	2
	1	@	2

C. C. WASHBURN.

Last Sad Rites Over the Remains of the Illustrious Dead.

All Classes of Citizens Turned Out to Honor His Memory.

Public and Private Buildings in La Crosse Draped in Sombre Black.

Thousands of Mourning People Followed the Body to the Little Green Cemetery.

Floral Tributes from Far and Near—Appropriate Observance of the Day at Madison.

The Funeral at La Crosse—Thousands of People in Attendance—Honors to the Dead.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LA CROSSE, Wis., May 18.—The streets of this beautiful little city were today the scene of sorrowful animation, for the occasion had arrived to pay the last sad rites in memory of Wisconsin's honored statesman, soldier, and philanthropist, the late C. C. Washburn. The remains arrived yesterday on a special train, accompanied by Gov. Rusk and a large delegation. Today the city was thronged with strangers, and as noon approached stores were closed and citizens added to the already large crowds on the streets. Every train brought people from all parts of the State anxious to bear part in doing honor to the beloved dead. It was a day long to be remembered in the history of La Crosse on account of the universal feeling of sadness and general participation in the imposing ceremonies. Private houses and places of business were generally decorated in flags at half-mast and bells were tolled. Cars in which delegations arrived were heavily draped, and the city presented a peculiarly sombre appearance. At the entrance to the court-house was an arch of cedar, with a monogram suspended from the centre in the same simple green. The court-house itself was draped with long festoons of black, extending even to

THE MUTE FIGURE OF JUSTICE

on the very apex of the dome. Within, where the honored dust reposed, was a profusion of floral emblems, typical of love and sorrow, scattered about the rotunda with a lavish hand. The remains reposed in a handsome rosewood casket within a catafalque placed in the rotunda of the court-house, where they lay in state during the forenoon, and were viewed by a large concourse of people. The catafalque was heavily draped in solid black, pinned with flowers. At the foot of the casket was a magnificent floral emblem from Minneapolis millers, consisting of a wheel with the hub and tires of immortelles and tuberoses, the spokes of delicate smilax, and the wheel resting on a beautiful bed of red roses, calias, and soft pansies. At the head of the casket was a crown and cross of the prevailing floral types, while below was a beautiful emblem sent by the Chicago Veteran Club, already described. Below the foot was an exquisit floral piece from the La Crosse Board of Trade, portraying beautiful gates standing ajar, the height being worked in spotless lilies, roses, immortelles, and smilax. On the left side was a smaller design of the same description, but of even more delicate workmanship, the motto, "Gates Ajar," being worked at the base in pale violets of more delicate hue.

AROUND THE BASE OF THE CATAFALQUE

were a profusion of floral anchors, harps, crowns, and crosses. At the base in front was the simple word "Washburn" in large letters of cedar and roses, while above all hung a portrait of the dead soldier in his general's uniform, framed with cedars and purple pansies. The right side of the catafalque was covered with a beautiful cross of roses and smilax resting on a bed of calias, sent by the Dominican Sisters of Edgewood Villa, Madison. At the front was a large combination wreath and crown and cross. Other emblems were a magnificent floral pillow about four feet square from St. Paul, and a smaller design, with the touching word "Rest" in purple pansies. On the left was a cross of white surmounting a crown of hyacinths and roses. The remains were guarded by a detail from the Lake City Guards, of Madison, Lieut. Kellogg, the guards taking the usual fixed position at the corners of the catafalque, with arms at parade rest. The military guard was precise and excellent, and added effectiveness to the solemnity of the scene as the crowd passed slowly by the cold clay. At 2:30 various delegation gathered in the court-house, and the people outside were held in check by ranks of soldiery.

THE SERVICES

were simple in the extreme, but none the less impressive. A choir of twelve voices selected from various churches rendered the hymn, "What is life but a vapor?" with unusual pathos. The Rev. Robert Bourne, of La Crosse, read affecting Scriptural passages. He followed with an eloquent and impressive prayer, thanking God for civil and religious liberty, and the example and inspiration of men so good as the departed brother. After the hymn, "How vain is all beneath the skies," Rev. J. H. Tuttle delivered the funeral address, simply but impressively. He said that in most particulars the life of the dead now needed no eulogist. Though dead, he speaks. More elegant than words are his deeds. His deeds were in sight of the world, for, being a public man, the world knew him. His name was carried beyond his ordinary. The highest privileges were signally accorded to this man, whose death was being mourned. Attention should be called to his status as a complete success. No part of his work can be spoken of as a failure. He made some mistakes, walked sometimes in rough walks. He had doubtless felt humiliation of grievous wrongdoing, but standing at the close of his life, what could be seen but success? Misfortune almost ceased to be misfortune.

HE WAS WISE AND GREAT

enough to prevent circumstances from breaking him down. His success was the result of extraordinary mental gifts. It was his controlling moral element, crowned with greatness of character, which gave him his greatest success. Never was a great intellect more interwoven with tender sympathy, more influenced by tender domestic ties. He had religious belief, and accepted the fundamental truths of Christianity. He was an optimist in religion, and had charity for all creeds. Although he is dead, his works will live, and future generations will bless his name. The speaker delivered a brief prayer, and "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and the audience were dismissed with the benediction.

At the conclusion of the services at the court-house

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

formed, headed by the band playing the "Dead March in Saul," proceeding by a circuitous route to the cemetery. The military escort comprised twenty-two men of the Milwaukee Light Horse squadron, under Capt. W. A. Collins; a detail from the Lake City Guards, of Madison, under Lieut. L. C. Kellogg; the Governor's Guards, of La Crosse, Capt. F. J. Toetler, thirty men; the Light Guards, of La Crosse, Capt. P. A. Copeland, twenty-six men. These were followed by the La Crosse Commandery Knights Templar, forty-two swords, and two volunteer hose companies, No. 1 and Rescue, thirty-six men. The hearse was escorted by the following pall-bearers: G. C. Hixon, W. W. Crosby, Abner Gile, C. A. Coleman, P. S. Davidson, Theodore Rodolph, Judge Benjamin Bryant, and Howard Cramer. The post of honor following the hearse was given to twenty veterans of the Second Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, who had fought under Gen. Washburn as their old Colonel. Then followed the relatives in carriages as chief mourners, the following

MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY

being present: The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne, of Chicago; the Hon. Israel Washburn, of Maine; the Hon. W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, brothers of the deceased, with their wives; Mrs. Holmes and Mrs. Stevenson, sisters; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Payson, daughter and son-in-law; C. F. Washburn, Minneapolis, son of Israel Washburn; Hempstead and W. F. Washburn, sons; Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Bishop Jr., Washburn, son-in-law and daughter of E. B. Washburne; John W. and S. B. Washburn Jr., A. M. Bailey, nephews; Judge Washburn, of Oshkosh, cousin of the deceased; S. L. and A. G. Nevins, La Crosse, relatives. The only member of the family not present was Mrs. A. W. Keisey, daughter, who was detained at home by sickness. Immediately after the relatives came the carriages of

THE STATE DELEGATION,

in the first being Gov. Rusk, the Hon. Alexander Mitchell, Chief-Justice Cole, ex-Gov. Ludington, and following them ex-Gov. Taylor, ex-Gov. Smith, ex-Gov. Lewis, Secretary-of-State Thorne, Attorney-General Frisbie, State-Treasurer McFetridge, Gen. Reynolds, Gen. Harden, Judge Bunn, Gen. Atwood, the Hon. J. C. Gregory, Judge Casaway, Judge Bennett, Judge Taylor, Postmaster Payne of Milwaukee, E. W. Keyes of Madison, Col. King, and others. Representing the State University were Profs. John W. Sterling, J. H. Parkinson, E. S. Holden, D. B. Frankenburger, and Capt. Charles King. The State Historical Society, of which Gen. Washburn was President, was represented by Judge Harlow, S. Orton, Gen. Simeon Mills, Vice-Presidents, L. C. Draper, Secretary, and the Executive Committee. Next in line came the city and county officials on foot. One hundred and seventy-five members of the Minnesota delegation followed the remains to the grave in the same lowly manner. The rear was brought up by the Bohemian Knights, thirty in number, and about 300 workingmen in their different societies, and citizens generally, on foot. The procession was in charge of Chief-Marshal Joseph Clark, Assistant-Marshals J. M. Holly, E. Palmer, Joseph Teuter, D. W. Marston, A. Jurgens, R. Calvert. After following the line of march for two miles the procession arrived at

THE PRETTY, SHADED CEMETERY

southeast of the city. The ceremonies there were very simple. The military formed in a hollow square about the vault of Mr. Abner Gile, where the body was to be temporarily deposited. In front were the family, and back of them delegations headed by Gov. Rusk and State delegations with uncovered heads. The Deutsche Verein sang a dirge from "Victory of Christianity." Very brief remarks were made by the Rev. Dr. Tuttle, and the last and highest military honors were given when the Governor's Guard, of La Crosse, fired three volleys over the grave. The vast crowd of people then returned to town, which was reached about 6 o'clock. The crowds filled the town until a late hour. The will of the deceased will be read at the family residence tomorrow, and will probably contain important bequests to charitable institutions.

The Day Appropriately Observed at the State Capital.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., May 18.—The State-House is practically deserted, as the offices are all closed, in accordance with the proclamation issued by Gov. Rusk. No business whatever is being transacted. The place presents a very mournful aspect, with the portals heavily draped, and the large pillars twined with their emblems of sorrowful respect to Gen. Washburn, and the interior hung with the same signs. The city-hall, county court-house, and Government buildings are also quiet, scarcely a sign of life being seen about them, and heavy crape freely used gives them an appearance of solemnity. Flags float at half-mast from the principal buildings of the city, and the university being closed, the Professors absent at the funeral, and many students at their various homes, everything tends to make the day a quiet one. A large number of the principal business men of the city are also in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies at La Crosse. In respect to the memory of the deceased, seventeen rounds were fired this afternoon from one of the large cannon in the Capitol Park, simultaneously with the obsequies at La Crosse.

A BANK PLUNDERER.

R. Porter Lee, President of the Collapsed First National Bank of Buffalo, Arrested for Embezzling $200,000 of the Bank's Funds—He Is Committed to Jail in Default of $100,000 Bail.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 18.—A new turn in the interesting course of events consequent upon the collapse of the plundered First National Bank of this city came about today. R. Porter Lee, the President of the institution, is now an inmate of the county jail, having been arrested this afternoon by United States Deputy Marshal Level on an order issued by Judge Wallace, of the United States court, on complaint of the Comptroller of the Currency of the bank, which charges him with embezzling and misappropriating $300,000 of the funds of the bank. The application for the order of arrest was made by the Hon. Richard Crowley, member of Congress, the Receiver's attorney, who arrived in Buffalo this morning and at once placed the order in the hands of the United States Marshal. Lee was arrested at half-past 3 this afternoon and taken to the office of his attorneys, one of whom went out in search of bail. The complaint or order alleges that Lee, while President of the bank, "fraudulently misapplied and appropriated the property of said bank in the course of his employment as an officer of the same; that the plaintiff demands against the defendant $300,000 with interest from the 15th of April, 1882; that the defendant has assigned, disposed of, and secreted portions of his property with intent to defraud his creditors, and especially the First National Bank; and that he is about to assign, dispose of, and secrete other of his property with intent to defraud." The order further directed that bail should not be accepted in a sum less than $100,000. This Lee was unable to procure. The Marshal waited until 6 o'clock, and then, at the urgent request of Lee, extended the time until 9. At that hour no Bondsmen putting an appearance, he was removed to the county jail and locked up. THE TRIBUNE has been kept fully informed concerning the previous arrest of Lee on a criminal charge of embezzlement, Herman J. Hall being under arrest as his accessory. The examination of this case is not yet completed. Until the collapse of the bank Hall was looked upon as a model young man, peculiarly fortunate in the start he had made in life, and with the brightest future before him. Last fall Lee was the Stalwart candidate of Western New York for the office of State Treasurer, and barely escaped securing the nomination.

JOURNALISTIC.

The Papers Signed, the Money Paid, and All Arrangements Completed Transferring the Milwaukee "Sentinel" to Its New Owners.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 19.—The papers were signed and the money paid this afternoon in the transaction giving the owners of the *Daily Republican* possession of the *Daily Sentinel*. The *Sentinel* is forty-five years old, and was owned for several years by the late Senator Matt H. Carpenter. Twenty-five years ago it ranked as one of the leading newspapers of the country, and always exerted great influence in politics. A. M. Thomson edited it for several years after the War, and he was thrown out of control by the adroit maneuvres of Senator Carpenter and N. S. Murphey. The latter has been the principal owner of late years, and just sold to Messrs. Brodhead, Rublee, Wells, Hay, Coffy, and others, who founded the *Daily Republican* in opposition to the *Sentinel* a year and a half ago. Under its late owner the *Sentinel* has not been a consistent Republican newspaper, and the gentlemen who started the *Daily Republican* only did so when convinced that the interests of the party demanded heroic action. It was a costly undertaking, but the original fund of $100,000 is today by no means exhausted. The *Sentinel* has steadily lost ground since the advent of the *Republican*. The latter has been edited by Horace Rublee, who will take charge of the consolidated papers. He has no superior as an editorial writer, and the prospect is that Milwaukee will have for the future a thoroughly metropolitan Republican newspaper. The price paid is kept a secret. The consolidation will take effect by the end of this month, if not before. There is no Democratic English paper here now, but an effort is making to establish one. The *Daily Republican* proprietors will have an Associated Press franchise to dispose of.

Col. Holloway Is Now Sole Owner of the Indianapolis "Times."

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 18.—Col. W. H. Holloway announces that from today he becomes sole proprietor of the *Times*, having purchased the interests of all parties who were formerly part owners in the daily, weekly, and Sunday editions.

A HASTY TEMPER.

It Prompted a Young Man in the Indian Territory to Take the Life of His Brother.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 17.—The particulars of a thrilling tragedy in the Choctaw Nation, which occurred at a point 180 miles northwest of this place, have been received. Two brothers, named Jefferson and George Finley, while working in a corn-field, got into a dispute concerning some trivial matter, when George, furious with passion, drew a revolver and shot his brother, who fell backward on the ground. Terrified at the result of his fury, George, leaving the wounded man in the field, hastened homeward, and, securing a horse, fled, going, it is said, towards Texas. His victim was discovered shortly after and taken home. Medical aid failed, he dying twenty-four hours after he was shot. He begged piteously that his slayer should be spared. "Don't let them hang George if I die," he said to his attendants, "because he was angry and did not know what he was doing." The Finleys are said to be respectable white people living in the Nation under the permit laws.

TELEGRAPH DISPATCHES IN DISPUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

YANKTON, D. T., May 18.—The case of Frank T. Ecker, the Yankton operator who was brought before the court yesterday for contempt in refusing to surrender to the grand jury the telegrams of William D. Russell, was decided this morning. Judge Shannon made an able argument for the company, and the court decided that it could not hold the operator for contempt, as it would be manifestly wrong to compel any man to violate the Territorial statutes. The case was taken before the Supreme Court, and will be argued this evening.

FOUND DEAD IN JAIL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., May 18.—Ab Ford, of Glasford, was found dead in the calaboose here this evening, two hours after his having been placed in there. The cause is unknown.

All sour and tartar disappear
From mouth and teeth, though dark and dry;
And all becomes fresh, pure, and clear,
If we but SOZODONT apply.
That magic wash—all now confess—
Gives to the mouth fresh loveliness.

THE COURTS.

A Property-Owner Wants Damages from His Unpleasant Neighbors.

Mrs. Taylor Gets Her Divorce—The Sidewalk Case Thrown Out of Court.

Some of the Late Financiers of the Republic Life Getting into Hot Water.

The Ben Eyster Case—Insanity's Victims—Divorces—New Suits, Judgments, Etc.

Uncomfortable Neighbors—A Beautiful Prospect Spoiled by a High Board Fence, Daubed with Tar.

A rather amusing suit was begun yesterday in the Superior Court by Bernhard Hunstock against Henry and Charlotte Fleischer. Hunstock, over twenty years ago, built a cottage at No. 213 West Clybourn place, and is now living in the rear part of it and renting out the front portion to tenants. Just north of the cottage is a twenty-five foot alley, and next to the alley is the house occupied by the defendants. On the west side of his cottage the plaintiff has four windows, which he has used for over twenty years to let in light and air, so that he has acquired an easement. On the 13th inst. the defendants, without his consent, came on his lot and built a board fence twelve feet high along the west side of the cottage close to the windows, so as to completely close them up. To add insult to injury, they coated the side of the fence with pitch, the smell from which pervades the house. They further evidenced their dislike by sending him vulgar cards, and throwing pictures with bad inscriptions into his yard. Hunstock say this was done out of pure spite and malice, to "get even" with him, and in pursuance of a threat to "fix" him, and to prevent him from having such use, benefit, and enjoyment of his place, as he would otherwise have. His tenants threaten to move out unless the nuisance is abated, and plaintiff claims he has suffered $5,000 damages to his property, his feelings, and his nose.

Taylor vs. Taylor—Mrs. Taylor Gets the Divorce This Time.

The litigation between Mary E. Taylor and her husband, Dr. William W. Taylor, which recently occupied rather a large portion of public attention, was finally settled yesterday agreeably to both parties. It will be remembered that about a year ago he obtained a divorce from her, and that she subsequently filed a petition to have the decree set aside, claiming it had been obtained by fraud and without her knowledge. Judge Anthony set the divorce aside. Prior to this, Taylor had married a second time, and after the divorce was set aside his first wife had him indicted for bigamy. Tuesday last she filed a bill for divorce on the ground of adultery and drunkenness, and the same day caused the original indictment to be reinstated. Taylor's attorneys filed an answer Wednesday, and then withdrew it and consented to a default. The evidence was heard at half-past 9 yesterday morning and a decree granted immediately on the ground of drunkenness. The witnesses, besides herself, were her brother and a landlady with whom she and her husband had boarded, and both testified that Taylor was in the habit of getting drunk for weeks at a time, neglecting his business, and compelling his wife to support him. Taylor is said to be now living in Canada.

The Henagan Case Dismissed.

The case of Henagan against the city, before Judge Hawes, came to a sudden end yesterday. This was an action to recover damages for the death of Thomas Henagan, who fell off a sidewalk on Huron street, and received injuries from which he died in three days. There were no witnesses of the accident, and it had to be proved by circumstantial evidence. The principal evidence was the statements Henagan made immediately after the accident, but the Judge held that the plaintiff—the widow—could not maintain her action. Even if Henagan's statements were admitted, and if the city had been guilty of carelessness, yet it must first be shown that Henagan had not been guilty of negligence himself which caused the accident. This had not been proved, and therefore the jury the plaintiff would have to be ruled out, and the jury instructed to return a verdict for the city.

The Republic Life—Making It Uncomfortable for Some of Its Late Financiers.

Mr. O. K. A. Hutchinson, to whom was referred the report of Receiver Ward, in the Republic Life-Insurance case, made a partial report to Judge Tuley yesterday. It appears that $23,-208.33 was paid to Mr. J. V. Farwell, which it was claimed was taken out of the funds of the company to pay for certain purchases of Mr. Nickerson. The latter, it is said, bought some of Mr. Farwell's stock and paid for it in part with this money. The Finance Committee, composed of Nickerson, Ellis, and others, authorized the taking of the funds, on the pretense that it was a payment to Mr. Farwell of an amount due him for six years' services as President. Mr. Farwell claims that he did not keep the money as salary, but as a part of the purchase price for his stock. It was thought that it would be proper to bring suit against the members of the Finance Committee for the misapplying of the money, and an order from the Court was asked for. The Judge entered an order directing the Receiver to begin the suits.

After the matter was disposed of, Judge Tuley inquired how the affairs of the company were getting along. He wanted to know if all the assets had been sold.

Mr. Hutchinson said that the Receiver had a bill on hand against the stockholders to enforce their liability. He had some real estate, but not much, and he was holding it for better prices. Some of it was paying a good revenue, and other property, like the Cornell tract, had no market value at present.

Judge Tuley was of the opinion that now was a good time for Receivers to sell their real estate. He did not believe in holding it for a rise, but thought that the assets should be disposed of as soon as possible, the expense of managing the estate cut down, and its affairs wound up at the earliest date.

Items.

The jury in the Union street condemnation case are expected to bring in their verdict before Judge Jameson this morning.

Mr. Hatch, attorney for Col. Gilbert A. Pierce against the Nixons, of the *Inter-Ocean*, yesterday morning filed a brief before Judge Barnum, quoting authorities in regard to his side of the case. The Judge took charge of the paper, and said he would read it before he would allow it to go to the reporters.

Judge Smith is engaged in hearing the case of Sollie Levy against Field, Leiter & Co. to recover $15,000 damages for alleged malicious prosecution. He claims that he went into defendants' store about two years ago with a friend named Jacob Davis. The latter stole some goods, but was detected, and he and plaintiff were arrested. Davis subsequently escaped, and plaintiff was imprisoned and searched, and subsequently an attempt was made to indict him, which failed. He claims he was innocent, and that he has been injured to the extent of $15,000.

The case of David Dows & Co. against M. R. Brainard & Co., which has been on trial before Judge Smith for two days, in which it was claimed by plaintiffs that defendants, as their agents in the purchase of corn, had misappropriated about $6,000, and been guilty of false representations, came to a sudden stop yesterday. When the plaintiffs had closed their evidence, on motion of Mr. F. W. Becker, attorney for the defendants, the Court excluded the evidence from the jury, and directed a verdict for the defendants, upon the ground that the evidence utterly failed to show that the defendants were guilty of the fraudulent acts charged. The attachment was dissolved.

Divorces.

Helene J. Dahl filed a bill yesterday against Marten B. Dahl, charging him with being an habitual drunkard, and asking for a divorce.

Maggie Ridabock asked for a divorce from Waite W. Ridabock, on the ground of desertion.

Edward M. Allen filed a bill for divorce, charging his wife, Caroline A. Allen, with adultery.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Eliza J. Minchin from George Minchin, on the ground of desertion, and to Valentine B. Bunell from Julia E. Bunell, for the same reason.

"Quite, Quite Mad"—Insane Day in the County Court.

The usual collection of unfortunates to be tried for insanity were on hand in the County Court yesterday morning. The first, Michael P. Howe, of No. 384 Morgan street, a teamster, 21 years of age, was declared insane by a jury. About a year ago he received a heavy blow on the back of his head which caused him to lose his wits for several weeks. After that he became better, but two weeks ago his mind failed him again. In the court-room he sat quietly until near the close of the examination, when he arose and began to rave wildly, snapping his fingers and striking defiant attitudes. "I'm a judge for any man that's a judge for me," he shouted, exultingly. "I'll make the sign of the cross over any man." He was sent to Jefferson.

Mrs. Catherine Bradley, 36 years old, was an inmate of the Jefferson Asylum three years ago. Her second attack of insanity was due to a renewal of an old physical ailment. Her delusion was that she was followed by an editor who wanted to kill her. She also had the delusion that unknown persons were drawing pictures on windows, which had a very depressing effect on her. She was sent to Jefferson for a second time.

John Scott, 22 years old, has been insane two years. His insanity shows itself in a continuous state of melancholy. He was in jail nearly two weeks, and during that time uttered scarcely a word. He has suicidal tendencies, and made an attempt to kill himself with a knife. He, too, was sent to Jefferson.

An unknown man, who was designated as John Doe, aged about 40 years, was tried next. He was captured in Hyde Park, and is believed to be an escaped lunatic. As he refused to talk, no information could be obtained to establish his identity, and he was ordered to Jefferson.

James Farrell, "a Robinson Crusoe without any clothes," as one of the county officials termed him, was too violent to be produced in the court-room, and was visited in the jail by the jury. He is a railroad hand, he says, and his age is 23 years. His ambition is to become a professional prize-fighter. Reading novels and general dissipation caused him to lose his reason. He was sent to Jefferson.

William Turner, 29 years old, came from Ireland last summer, and has been working in a barbed-wire factory at Grand Crossing ever since. He has been suffering from acute mania for two or three days, although he remained quiet and apparently rational during the examination. He thinks the noise of machinery in the factory where he worked has injured his mind. His only freak of insanity that the witnesses remembered was an attempt he made to jump out of the window. He was sent to Jefferson.

Mary McGuire, 76 years old, is suffering from dementia caused by old age. She has been an inmate of the County Poor-House for the last two years, and is given to wandering about and trying to walk to Ireland to see friends who have been dead for years. She was sent to Jefferson.

Nine cases on the call were dismissed for want of testimony.

United States Courts.

Henry N. E. Cottier filed a bill yesterday against the Union Brass Manufacturing Company, J. H. Dow, and L. J. Todd, to restrain them from using an improved steel car-spring patented by complainant and James Matheny Aug. 2, 1881.

The following jury was impaneled yesterday in the United States District Court: Thomas E. Courtney, S. G. Gibson, W. H. Colvin, Charles H. Mullikin, O. Guthrie, George G. Newbury, J. J. O'Reilly, and Charles Tobey, of Chicago; Samuel R. Hawks, Watseka; C. B. Hawley, Barrington; Jordan J. Cole, Wheaton; J. F. Latimer, Abingdon; C. Zarley, Joliet; Hunt, Chicago; Nathan Chester, Kankakee County; William Arnold, Matteson; Fred R. Wilson, Libertyville; J. Buckingham, Varna; J. D. Platt, Warren; W. B. Cragin, Evanston; Amos Clover, Gardner. J. D. Platt, of Warren, Jo Daviess County, was selected as foreman.

State Courts.

William A. McLean began a suit yesterday to recover $1,500 of Albert Alford and John H. Lewis.

F. A. Bryan sued W. G. McCormick & Co. for $1,000.

Samuel O. Walker commenced an action in trespass against Rushton M. Dorman, laying damages at $35,000.

Bernhard Hunstock began a suit to recover $5,000 damages of Henry and Charlotte Fleischer.

A. L. Singer, Charles Stein, and Charles Schoenmann commenced an attachment suit against E. G. Sheldon to recover $1,084.75.

John F. Jones commenced a suit for $5,000 damages against W. H. Zarley, C. W. Brown, O. L. Mann, Emil Dietzsch, and Henry Piepenbrink.

Robert and August Margaritz began suits in trespass against Charles J. Magill and James Bowen, claiming $10,000 damages in each case.

The Criminal Court—The Ben Eyster Case Progressing to the Satisfaction of the Prosecution—Minor Offenders.

Judge Rogers and a jury were engaged yesterday in hearing the evidence in the Ben Eyster manslaughter case, which evidence has been heard twice before, once in habeas corpus proceedings and once in a trial which resulted in a verdict of guilty and the fixing of the punishment at fourteen years in the penitentiary. The Court is very anxious to conclude the case this week, but the numerous array of witnesses on both sides is likely to carry it beyond that date. The defense, Gus Van Buren and Col. Munn, were aided yesterday by the venerable Judge Van Buren, who is to take an active part in the case hereafter. The younger Van Buren was interrupted in his opening speech yesterday morning by the youngest child of John R. Schumacher, the man whom Eyster killed. The child—a mere babe in arms—was frotful, and cried at times piteously, whereupon Mr. Van Buren complained to the Court, and averred that Mrs. Schumacher and her little ones were present in court simply for the purpose of producing an effect upon the jury. State's-Attorney Mills denied it, and claimed she had ample right to be present in the court-room, and none had a better right. If her presence or that of the children were any annoyance to Mr. Van Buren, however, he would personally request her to retire to his office in the building, where she would be cared for and accommodated. Mrs. Schumacher retired of her volition, however, and counsel for the defense hastened at once to repair the damage he had done in the minds of the jurors.

The most important development of the day was the testimony of Margaret Rudd, an entirely new witness, who was searched out by Mr. Mills only the night before. Miss Rudd was at the time of the tragedy a domestic in the house of a Mr. Lynch, which house overlooks the scene of the killing. She heard everything that was said by the two men, although she could not see them, and distinctly heard Eyster say that he was going into the house to get his revolver and would kill him. She notified her mistress who then ran across the street to procure it. Miss Rudd ran into the alley and saw the shot fired. She was positive that Shumacher had no pitchfork or any other weapon in his hand, and was only a few feet away from Eyster when he deliberately shot him. Her testimony was given in a straightforward and truthful manner, and is regarded as extremely valuable in corroboration of the testimony given at the previous trial by Mr. Sherman, Mr. Cornelius, Mrs. Steffen, and others. These latter were for various reasons open to considerable questioning on a grand jury, but Miss Rudd is in every way an unimpeachable witness. It was the opinion when court adjourned yesterday that an unusually strong case had been made out by the prosecution, and that to all intents and purposes the indictment against Eyster might have been murder, instead of manslaughter, as it is.

Before Judge Gary yesterday the case of Sadie McBride was continued by request of the defendant; James Fielding changed his plea to guilty and on charge of petit larceny, was sent to the County Jail for five days; James Canfield was found guilty of burglary by a jury, who fixed his term at one year in the penitentiary; Christopher Rosenthal changed his plea to guilty, and was remanded; the jury in the case of George Clark, burglary, disagreed, whereupon the prisoner changed his plea to that of guilty on another indictment for larceny, and was remanded; William Smith, charged with larceny, was found not guilty.

The County Court.

Jacob Williams yesterday entered suit against Charles and Augusta Boetcher for possession of a portion of the premises No. 173 North avenue.

The Probate Court.

In the estate of John E. Owsley, citations were issued on the inspection of the records against Christopher C. Brown and Heaton Owsley, administrators of the estate, to present appraisement and inventory, returnable Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10 a. m.

In the estate of the late Edward D. Colgan, who was killed by the Stock-Yards railroad accident, letters of administration were yesterday issued to Mrs. Colgan, his wife, under bonds of $2,000.

The will of the late Carl Schroeder was admitted to record, and letters testamentary issued to Peter Popp, under bond of $10,000, which was approved. The estate is valued at $10,000, including $5,000 in real estate.

Judgments.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Andrew Langdon vs. John A. Nye, $22,989.78.—T. W. Prather vs. Patrick Condon; verdict, $62.50.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Van H. Higgins et al. vs. Arthur W. Windett, $204.10.—Elizabeth Church vs. Louis Gerkie and Johnnon Gerkie, $103.35.

JUDGE MORAN—Charles Tarnow vs. Louis Busse, Albert Soergel, Emma Soergel, Emilie Soergel, Friedrich Busse Jr., and Martha M. Busse, $2,812.

The Call.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—The bankruptcy calendar. Nos. 34 to 4,573, inclusive. No. 29, in re Lindeman, on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—No first call. Trial call Nos. 4,362, 4,366, 4,425, 4,426, 4,440. No. 4,360, Levy vs. Field, on trial.

JUDGE ANTHONY—Term Nos. 5,963, 5,897, and 6,009, and calendar Nos. 362, 364, 368, 369, 375, and 376. No. 5,209, Hooker vs. McGeoch, on trial.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—No first call. Trial call Nos. 6,123, 6,164, 6,126, 6,184, 6,136, 6,188. No. 6,176, Lubke vs. Schmidt, on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Nos. 15 and 16. Nos. 12, 13, and 14, Yeaton vs. Loeb, and others, on hearing.

JUDGE GARDNER—Nos. 1, 3, 8, and 4, of May calendar. No. 20, Gibbs vs. Libby, on hearing.

JUDGE MORAN—No call of calendar. General call at 10 a. m., beginning at No. 1,735 and continuing one hour. No. 3,542, Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company vs. Oswald, on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Term Nos. 2,645, 3,150, 3,186, 3,313, 3,322, 3,327. No. 3,194, Hurley vs. Illinois Stone Company, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. No case on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—No call. No. 12, Watson vs. Walker, on hearing.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Set cases, term Nos. 653, 654, 603 fall term Nos. 677, 678, 679, 685, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, and 698.

JUDGE GARY—Nos. 1,340, 1,348, 1,350, 1,351, 1,253, 1,354, and 1,442.

JUDGE ROGERS—No. 206 on trial. No further call.

Appellate and Supreme Courts—The Latter Reverses a Whisky Verdict Against a Saloonkeeper.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Ill., May 18.—The Appellate Court, Second District, met pursuant to adjournment in the Supreme Court room. The following proceedings were held:

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

797. Howell et al. vs. Ament et al.; motion for extension of time to file briefs allowed.

880. Wright et al., etc., vs. Jones, appellants; time to file briefs extended ten days.

881. Hudson vs. Hill, appellant; time to file abstracts extended to Monday next and brief to a week from Monday.

851. Young et al. vs. the Mathiessen & Hilger Zinc Company; motion by appellee to dismiss appeal.

887. Adams vs. Simonds; motion by appellant for extension of time to file abstracts and briefs.

895. Moffett vs. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company; suggestion of the death of appellant and motion that George M. Dixon be substituted.

CALL OF DOCKET.

197. Peck vs. Coalfield Coal Company; taken.
644. Jackson vs. Rickords; continued for service.
760. Parks vs. Smith; same.
765. Herrington vs. Herrington; taken.
766. Same parties; taken.
797. Howell vs. Amer; taken.
803. Lovell et al. vs. Bevinett; taken.
818. Haynes vs. Tierpen; Recover, etc., stricken from the docket.
804. Sowell et al vs. Stout et al; taken.
876. Stearnes et al vs. Mears; taken.
830. Mills vs. Duffin; continued.
831. Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad Company vs. Clark et al; taken.
832. Goodrich vs. Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company et al; continued.
833. Ellis et al. vs. The People; taken.
834. Hoyne vs. Edwards et al.; taken.

The following persons were recommended by the committee and Court to be admitted to practice law in this State: Cornelius H. Adams, Fred B. Beall, John P. Case, George C. Cooper, Edward J. Dahmes, William H. Dinsforth, John F. Erwin, Fred A. Everett, John W. Hallett, George W. Hogand, Alfred H. King, Andrew J. King, Frank W. Lyon, Peter E. Mattewson, John C. Murphy, Joseph F. Palmer, Charles F. Preston, Frank D. Sheets, Peter Shatts, William H. Stead, Spencer C. Stephens, Edward C. Swift, Edgar B. Toman, Frank Turner, William C. Upton, Edward H. Vance, Joseph E. Ware.

A decision was filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court last evening reversing and remanding the case of the People vs. John Fisher, taken up from Iroquois County. This was a whisky case tried under the Reddick law, and judgment obtained against the defendant. The decision of the Circuit Court was sustained in the Appellate Court, but is now reversed and remanded.

The Length of Two Subscription Lists.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BOONE, Ia., May 18.—In the Circuit Court for Boone County Judge Mirade yesterday dismissed the suit of the *Republican* Printing Company against the Board of Supervisors. This suit was brought to compel the Supervisors to select the *Republican* as one of the official papers of the county under the law which directs that the board, at its January session each year, shall select the two newspapers having the largest circulation in the county as the official papers for that year. The board selected the Boone *Standard* and the Ogden *Reporter* as the official papers, the publishers of these papers swearing to larger subscription lists than the *Republican*. The latter claimed a fraud had been practiced, and presented affidavits to the effect that the lists were not bona fide, but had been "stuffed" for the occasion. The Board of Supervisors refused to reconsider their action, and the *Republican* instituted proceedings in court to compel a review of the proceedings, suing out a writ of certiorari. The Supervisors, through their attorney, demurred to the proceedings, setting up that the law in regard to official papers was passed for the public good, and not for the benefit of individual publishers. The demurrer was sustained by Judge Mirade, who, in his decision, said that the Board of Supervisors were supposed to have acted in good faith, and their selection could not be reversed or their action reviewed by a higher court, because it interfered with the private interests of a newspaper, and they are supposed to have subserved the best interests of the public and carried out the spirit of the law.

A Decree in the Iowa Land-Grant Case.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 18.—Today in the United States Court Judge Love filed a decree in the Iowa land-grant case. The decree divides the lands equally, giving the Milwaukee Company and Sioux City & St. Paul Company equal shares. Three Commissioners were appointed to appraise the land. The decision settles the title to over 100,000 acres of land in Northwestern Iowa of a total value of over $300,000. The Sioux City Company gave notice of appeal. The case was tried last January, but the decree was not filed until today.

ASSOCIATED CHARITIES.

The following letter of encouragement to the charitable people of Chicago who are engaged in the effort to bring about an organization of its numerous charities will be read with interest:

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR ORGANIZING CHARITY—CENTRAL OFFICE, NO. 1932 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, April 3.—*Mrs. Leander Stone, 3332 Indiana avenue, Chicago, Ill.*—DEAR MADAM: Your favor of the 31st is received. I am very glad to know that Chicago is appreciating the great need and the immense advantage to every community, and especially to every large city, of the harmonious organization of